



VESTEL ELEKTRONİK SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction.....	8
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	8
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	8
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	8
(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.....	9
(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?	10
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	10
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	10
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	12
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	12
(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.	13
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	13
(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?	14
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	16
(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	16
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	18
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	18
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	18
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	23
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	24
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	26
(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?	28
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	29

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities	34
(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?	34
(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	35
(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.	47
(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?	49
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	50
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	50
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?	50
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?	51
(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	52
(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.	57
C4. Governance	59
(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	59
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	60
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.	60
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	64
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?	66
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	66
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	77
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	78
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	86
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	87
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	89

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?	90
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.	91
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?	100
(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.	100

C5. Business strategy..... 103

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	103
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.	103
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.	115
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?	117
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?	119
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	119
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	123
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?	125
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.	126
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.	130
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?	131
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	132
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	133
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	134
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	136
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?	138
(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.	139
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.	143
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	146
(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.	147

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?	150
C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach	152
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	152
C7. Environmental performance - Climate change	154
(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?	154
(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?.....	154
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	154
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	155
(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	155
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?	156
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	156
(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO ₂ e?	165
(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO ₂ e?	167
(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	170
(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.	181
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.	190
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	191
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	192
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	193
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?	195
(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.	195
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?	201
(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?	201
(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO ₂ removals or captured CO ₂ with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?	202

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	202
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).	203
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	206
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	206
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.	206
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.	207
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	207
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.	207
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.	208
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	208
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	209
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.	210
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.	212
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	212
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	213
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	213
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	213
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	216
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	217
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	221
(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	223
(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.	224
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	225
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	228
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	228
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?.....	236
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).....	236

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.	240
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.	240
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	241
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	248
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?	249
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	250
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	250
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?	252

C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 253

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	253
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	253
(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	260
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.	263
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	265
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	268
(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.	270
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.	272
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	273
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	274
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?	278
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?	281
(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.	281
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	283
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.	283
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	288

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	289
(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	290
(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.	291
C10. Environmental performance - Plastics	298
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?	298
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	298
(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.	301
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.	303
(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.	304
(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?	305
(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.	306
(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.	307
C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity	308
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	308
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	308
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	308
C13. Further information & sign off	312
(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?	312
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	312
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	314
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.	315

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ TRY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret AŞ ("Vestel," "Vestel Elektronik," "Vestel Group of Companies" or "Company"); with its global structure consisting of over 12 thousand employees and 31 companies in total, 20 of which are abroad, delivers its technologies to more than 160 countries with a wide product range from white goods to electronics, from mobility to digital products. Vestel's production base, Vestel City, exhibits one of the world's most advanced examples of the smart factory concept with the goal of Industry 4.0 transformation and full automation. This massive production capacity is supported by R&D investments that account for approximately 3% of turnover and an expert R&D staff of 1,443 people. Vestel stands out in global markets by supporting its production power with its competencies in artificial intelligence, IoT, Industry 4.0, and digital transformation fields. Maintaining the title of Türkiye's export champion in the electrical-electronics sector for 27 consecutive years, Vestel assumes the role of being one of the game-changers in the world technology market with its strategic investments extending from Scandinavia to North America and its global business partnerships. As one of the world's leading original design manufacturers (ODM), Vestel reinforces this strategic competence with its operational depth in global markets and strong business partnerships. Within the framework of comprehensive licensing agreements made with world giant brands such as Toshiba, Sharp, Daewoo, JVC, and Telefunken; it operates as a central power that manages all processes from design to production, from marketing to sales end-to-end. Thanks to this strategy, Vestel is positioned as one of the top three manufacturers in the European LCD TV market and one of the top six in the white goods market. Maintaining its position as one of the top three manufacturers in the Turkish TV and white goods market, Vestel also proves its brand value in the international arena. The company has once again registered its position in the sector by being among the top four brands in the 'Türkiye's Most Valuable

Brands 2025' research prepared by the global brand valuation organization Brand Finance. Guiding the lifestyles of the future, Vestel continues to work today for the world of tomorrow, going beyond meeting today's needs with its product portfolio shaped around innovation, design, and sustainability.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☒ 4 years
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

138249521000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRAVESTL91H6

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☒ Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

At our Vestel City production facility, established on an area of 1.3 million m2 in Manisa, we aim for excellence in operational processes with our lean production principles.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manisa

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.6182

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.3631

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Vestel City in Manisa, Turkey (located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone / Manisa Organize Sanayi Bölgesi) is located at approximately 38.6182° N latitude and 27.3631° E longitude.

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Vestel has comprehensively mapped its value chain, covering both upstream and downstream stages. This mapping process includes systematic assessments, supplier engagement mechanisms, and continuous monitoring to ensure visibility and resilience across the supply chain. In line with evolving sustainability regulations, such as the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), Vestel conducts detailed assessments of environmental and social risks and opportunities across its supply chain to enhance resilience and ensure compliance with international standards. The mapping process integrates supplier registration through the Supplier Lifecycle Management (SLC) system, where all suppliers are required to accept Zorlu Holding Inc.'s publicly available Procurement Principles. In 2024, a new supplier self-assessment questionnaire was introduced, structured under four pillars; which are Company Profile, Supply Chain Profile, Quality, and ESG performance, tailored to seven supplier categories. Suppliers providing unsatisfactory responses must implement corrective actions before gaining approved supplier status. Vestel prioritizes local suppliers to strengthen supply security and support the domestic economy. In 2024, 74% of suppliers were local, accounting for 40% of total supplier payments. Supplier performance is regularly monitored through the updated supplier scorecard, which evaluates quality, logistics, commercial, and sustainability performance. Sustainability criteria currently account for 10% of the overall score, and by 2025 all suppliers will be evaluated under this system. According to the 2024 evaluation results, suppliers achieved an average score of 83/100. Among the suppliers assessed, 86% successfully completed the evaluation. For those that did not pass, open corrective actions are tracked and expected to be closed within 90 days. In total, 45 of Vestel's critical suppliers completed the evaluation in 2024. Vestel also addresses conflict minerals (3TG) risks through supplier due diligence and risk analysis, requiring suppliers to adopt aligned policies. Cross-factory supply chain workshops and planning teams ensure process alignment, knowledge sharing, and continuous improvements across the entire value chain.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Upstream value chain ☒ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Vestel, short-term environmental risks are defined as those expected to occur within 0–3 years. This timeframe aligns with our annual budgeting cycle and three-year strategic planning horizon. Risks considered short-term include potential regulatory changes on climate and energy, climate-related physical risks such as extreme weather events disrupting supply chains, and short-term cost fluctuations. These risks are directly integrated into financial planning through scenario-based cost projections, operational risk assessments, and capital allocation decisions. To ensure resilience, short-term risks are addressed through business continuity plans, which are regularly reviewed and updated. Financial reserves and contingency measures are built into annual budgets to mitigate the potential impact of such risks. This integration ensures that our operational processes remain uninterrupted while enabling us to adapt rapidly to changing external conditions. All risks and opportunities, including those related to climate and sustainability, are transparently disclosed to stakeholders through Vestel's Integrated Annual Report and the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)-aligned Sustainability Report on an annual basis.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Vestel, medium-term risks and opportunities are defined as those foreseen within 3–5 years, in alignment with our 2030 sustainability and climate targets. This timeframe corresponds to our carbon reduction roadmap, approved by the SBTi, under which we have committed to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and Scope 3 Category 11 emissions by 25% by 2030. Risks and opportunities that may influence the achievement of these targets, such as evolving regulatory frameworks, technological transitions, shifts in customer expectations, and financing conditions, are assessed within this horizon. Medium-term planning is directly integrated into our strategic and financial decision-making. Investments in energy efficiency projects and R&D for low-carbon and circular economy solutions are aligned with this horizon to ensure steady progress toward our decarbonization pathway. These initiatives not only mitigate transition and physical risks but also create opportunities for innovation, market growth, and long-term competitiveness.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

At Vestel, long-term risks and opportunities are defined as those expected to occur within a 5–15 year horizon. This timeframe reflects the planning cycle required for large-scale capital investments, technology transitions, and structural changes in global markets. Following our 2030 targets, Vestel's ultimate goal is to achieve net-zero emissions across all consolidated companies by 2050. Within this horizon, we evaluate risks and opportunities that may directly or indirectly affect Vestel and its subsidiaries, including regulatory developments aligned with global climate policies, long-term shifts in consumer behavior, supply chain transformation needs, and uncertainties in breakthrough technologies. Long-term planning is integrated into our strategic roadmap through investment in low-carbon technologies, renewable energy capacity, product innovation, and R&D programs that support decarbonization and circular economy models. These measures ensure that Vestel remains resilient and competitive while progressing toward its 2050 net-zero commitment.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ Both risks and opportunities	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint

Databases

- ☒ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify :Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers

- ☒ Employees
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

(2.2.2.17) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Vestel carries out the processes of identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities in an integrated manner within its overall enterprise risk management framework. In this process, the Company applies the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and categorizes climate risks into two main groups: transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks include potential regulatory changes, technological developments, and market dynamics, while physical risks cover the direct impacts of climate-related extreme events. These risks are classified as short-, medium-, and long-term in line with Vestel's planning horizons. In addition to the TCFD framework, Vestel also adopts the approach of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), which emphasizes the identification of dependencies and impacts on nature as a foundation for assessing risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems. This dual alignment ensures that both climate- and nature-related issues are systematically embedded into decision-making. Furthermore, in accordance with TSRS-1 and TSRS-2, sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities are considered within strategic and financial planning, ensuring consistency with Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards. The Sustainability Department and Enterprise Risk Management Department jointly conduct the assessment of these risks and opportunities, integrating them into corporate strategy, budgeting, and investment decisions. Regulatory changes and market trends are closely monitored, while the impacts on production processes, supply chains, and customer demand are evaluated. Technological developments are tracked, and opportunities such as developing energy-efficient products, advancing renewable energy use, and expanding into low-carbon product markets are actively pursued. Vestel's corporate risk management framework, developed in line with international standards ISO 31000 and the COSO model, enables a holistic and proactive approach to risks and opportunities. To monitor performance, all ESG-related sustainability indicators and targets are tracked and reported through a digital data platform called MAP, which provides transparent, data-driven oversight. At the governance level, the Sustainability Committee, established at senior management level, plays a critical role in overseeing these processes. The Committee ensures that climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are strategically managed, sets relevant performance indicators for managers, and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At Vestel, the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are comprehensively assessed within our enterprise risk management and sustainability strategy. These assessments are disclosed through both the Integrated Annual Report and the TSRS-aligned Sustainability Report. The process involves identifying key environmental dependencies such as energy use, water consumption, raw materials, and biodiversity, and analyzing how our operations create impacts on these resources. These impacts are then linked to potential risks, such as water scarcity, carbon pricing mechanisms, or supply chain disruption, as well as to opportunities, such as energy efficiency, renewable energy usage, circular economy initiatives, and low-carbon product development. To support these assessments, Vestel uses nationally and internationally recognized frameworks such as TSRS 1, TSRS 2, TCFD and TNFD, along with ISO 31000 and COSO-based risk management principles. In addition, all activities are carried out under the umbrella of an Integrated Management System, in compliance with TS EN ISO 9001 Quality Management System, TS EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, TS EN ISO 50001 Energy Management System, TS EN ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Verification Standards, TS EN ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standards, TS ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System, and TS EN ISO 27001 Information Security Management System. Furthermore, Vestel Elektronik holds the IATF 16949 Automotive Quality Management System certification. These certifications provide structured methodologies to monitor, assess, and continuously improve the management of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across operations and the value chain. All ESG-related indicators and targets are monitored via the MAP digital data platform, which provides integrated and real-time tracking of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across different environmental themes. Concrete examples include the assessment of water dependency, where the risk of scarcity has led to investment in water efficiency technologies, and the evaluation of greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects, which not only reduce emissions directly but also decrease reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate climate-related transition risks. Each project is assessed for its multi-dimensional effects across environmental themes, ensuring that interconnections are systematically addressed. These linkages are reviewed regularly in cross-functional meetings between the Sustainability Department, Enterprise Risk Management Department, and operational teams. By integrating the assessment of interconnections into strategic decision-making and financial planning, Vestel ensures that sustainability initiatives are both comprehensive and dynamic, enhancing business resilience and long-term competitiveness.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In 2025, Vestel carried out a comprehensive assessment to determine priority locations across its value chain by evaluating environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, with particular emphasis on water availability and climate-related hazards. The assessment was aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the UN CEO Water Mandate. Using the latest available 2025 data, Vestel applied the WWF Water Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to evaluate physical and transition risks, including water scarcity, seasonal variability, flood exposure, and socioeconomic and regulatory factors. Based on the assessment results, Vestel designated its main production locations in Manisa and İzmir, Türkiye, as priority locations due to: High levels of baseline water stress and seasonal variability; Exposure to flooding and heavy precipitation risks; The sensitivity of site infrastructure to water-related disruptions; Proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. Water used in production processes is supplied by the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. Given its dependency on local water resources, Vestel has implemented several water efficiency initiatives, including: Replacing the hydraulic system used in mechanical manufacturing with an electrical system, thereby eliminating cooling water requirements and reducing water and chemical consumption; Replacing existing chiller cooling towers with new-generation systems; Establishing a recycling facility to enable the reuse of wastewater generated by the laundry factory. Vestel also conducts regular water quality analyses to support the operational continuity of its facilities. Water consumption is continuously monitored, while all wastewater is discharged to the treatment plant operated by the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. As part of its broader sustainability strategy, Vestel aims to further reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency throughout its operations. By combining site-specific water efficiency initiatives with internationally recognized risk assessment tools and frameworks, Vestel systematically evaluates and proactively manages water-related risks at its priority locations. This approach enhances operational resilience and supports the company's wider sustainability objectives.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2025 Priority Location Assessment_Vestel_Elektronik.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Vestel defines substantive effects using both qualitative and quantitative criteria, applied through a 5x5 risk and opportunity matrix. Each risk or opportunity is scored based on its likelihood of occurrence (1 = very low, 5 = very high) and its potential impact (1 = very severe). The overall risk score is calculated by multiplying these two dimensions. Risks or opportunities with a total score between 20–25 are classified as “very high” and considered to have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the organization. Quantitatively, substantive risks are defined as those where the anticipated negative financial effect or loss equals or exceeds a 10% decrease in revenue. In practice, Vestel’s internal risk management framework applies a consolidated approach, whereby the lowest value among revenue, assets, and EBITDA is taken as the baseline for determining materiality. Thus, a decrease of 10% or more in any of these indicators, calculated on the most conservative basis, is considered substantive. Additional qualitative and operational criteria include: Unplanned production stoppages lasting longer than one month; Significant reputational damage, including sustained negative coverage in international media; Loss of customers or large-scale product returns; Loss of trust among society and regulatory authorities; Fatal occupational accidents or serious occupational diseases; Strikes or work stoppages arising from employee dissatisfaction; Severe regional environmental impacts; or Facility closure. The impact scale applied is as follows: 5 (Very Severe): ≥10% decrease (based on lowest of revenue/assets/EBITDA), prolonged inability to achieve strategic objectives, extended shutdowns, long-term international reputation loss. 4 (Severe): 7–9% decrease, short-term production stoppage, weakened reputation, temporary international negative media. 3 (Moderate): 4–6% decrease, delays in achieving targets, reduced production speed, national negative media coverage. 2 (Minor): 1–3% decrease, short-term slowdown, local media coverage. 1 (Very Minor): <1% decrease, negligible impact, no production disruption, no media impact. This framework ensures that the identification of substantive effects captures both financial materiality and broader strategic, reputational, social, and environmental dimensions. Risks and opportunities assessed as substantive are prioritized in Vestel’s risk management system and integrated into corporate strategy.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☒ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Vestel defines substantive effects using both qualitative and quantitative criteria, applied through a 5x5 risk and opportunity matrix. Each risk or opportunity is scored based on its likelihood of occurrence (1 = very low, 5 = very high) and its potential impact (1 = very severe). The overall risk score is calculated by multiplying these two dimensions. Risks or opportunities with a total score between 20–25 are classified as “very high” and considered to have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the organization. Quantitatively, a ≥10% revenue increase is the threshold for defining substantive opportunities. In practice, Vestel also applies a consolidated materiality perspective across revenue, assets, and EBITDA. For example, achieving USD 1 billion in revenue from mobility solutions is considered to have a substantive financial and strategic impact on the business. Substantive opportunities include: Expansion into mobility solutions, Significant market growth or new customer acquisition, Enhanced brand reputation and competitiveness, Access to sustainable finance and incentives, Efficiency gains and circular economy innovations. Looking ahead, Vestel’s strategic agenda places a strong focus on mobility and growth, with the objective of achieving substantial expansion in the mobility sector alongside its established business lines. The electric vehicle ecosystem is considered a rapidly accelerating market, driven by regulatory frameworks, decarbonization commitments, and changing consumer preferences. Leveraging its proven expertise in electronics and manufacturing, Vestel is positioning itself to capture these opportunities, thereby strengthening long-term competitiveness and contributing to the global low-carbon transition.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

Vestel identifies and classifies potential water pollutants arising from its operations in accordance with national regulations, ISO 14001, and international best practices. At the Manisa campus, domestic and industrial wastewater is discharged into the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOSB) sewer network under valid Connection and Connection Quality Control Permits issued pursuant to the Water Pollution Control Regulation. MOSB collects wastewater samples every 15 days to monitor pollutant loads, with results remaining below applicable regulatory limits. At the İzmir facility, only domestic wastewater is generated and discharged into the İzmir Organized Industrial Zone sewer network under the required permits. ESBAŞ conducts annual sampling and analysis, confirming compliance with regulatory thresholds. Vestel records and reports wastewater quality, water consumption, and water footprint data through its ISO 14001 Environmental Management System using utility bills, meters, and monitoring systems. Its water footprint is calculated in accordance with ISO 14046 and independently verified by third parties. Through this systematic approach, Vestel monitors and manages water-related impacts while reducing potential risks to water ecosystems and human health.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) reflects oxygen-depleting organic load in effluents. Elevated COD can reduce dissolved oxygen, stress aquatic life, and degrade ecosystem quality with indirect human-health implications.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

In Manisa, industrial and domestic effluents are discharged to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOSB) network under Connection and Connection Quality Control permits; MOSB samples every 15 days, with results consistently below Water Pollution Control Regulation limits. In İzmir (Aegean Free Zone/ESBAŞ), only domestic effluent is generated and tested annually, also within limits. Vestel lowers COD at source by converting hydraulic systems to electric (reducing cooling water and chemicals), installing wet-bulb cooling towers, and establishing a laundry wastewater recycling facility. Monitoring and reporting are embedded in the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, with monthly and annual environmental reporting; water footprint is calculated in accordance with ISO 14046 and verified by third-party.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) increase turbidity, impair light penetration and can transport attached contaminants.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Regular infrastructure inspections and equipment upgrades limit solids generation. Process changes (e.g., new-generation cooling towers) and water-recycling reduce water loss and solids load. Discharges to MOSB/ESBAŞ treatment systems remain below regulatory thresholds, verified by routine sampling. Performance is tracked within ISO 14001 with monthly/annual reporting.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil & grease can form surface films that inhibit oxygen transfer, introduce toxic hydrocarbons, and damage treatment systems and habitats.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Transitioning hydraulic to electric systems materially reduces oil demand and leakage risk. Spill-prevention, containment, and response measures are in place, supported by routine integrity checks. Oversight and records are maintained under ISO 14001.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Heavy metals—Zn, Cu, Ni, Pb, total Cr—pose toxicity risks to aquatic organisms, can bioaccumulate, and may affect human health if not controlled.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

Select all that apply

- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Material handling controls, equipment upgrades, and targeted process improvements minimize metals releases at source. Effluents are directed to MOSB network for sector-specific treatment, with compliance demonstrated through routine sampling (bi-weekly in Manisa; annual at ESBAŞ). Monitoring, record-keeping, and performance review maintained under ISO 14001.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Vestel monitors plastic-related regulatory and market developments, including restrictions on plastic packaging and requirements concerning recycled and recyclable content. Based on the assessment conducted for the reporting year, no plastic-related risk was identified as having, or being reasonably expected to have, a substantive financial or strategic effect on Vestel's direct operations or upstream and downstream value chain within the defined time horizons.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vestel is exposed to potential transition risks from the introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms, including the planned Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS). While the draft TR ETS Regulation indicates that Vestel may initially remain outside its scope, a future expansion of coverage could bring the company under carbon pricing obligations. Such regulatory changes would increase exposure to carbon cost liabilities and create pressure to further reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency across operations.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The anticipated effect of carbon pricing on Vestel is an increase in operating costs once TR ETS alignment occurs, particularly after the withdrawal of free allowances. In the medium term (to 2028), no material impact on financial performance or cash flows is expected, as Vestel is not covered under the draft TR ETS Regulation and no financial liability will arise during the transition period. In the longer term (post-2034 or 2038), compliance with carbon pricing would increase direct costs linked to energy consumption and emissions intensity, leading to incremental financial liabilities. These costs could reduce profitability, place pressure on cash flows, and potentially require increased capital expenditure on low-carbon technologies to mitigate exposure. While the projected figures at entry point remain modest relative to overall revenues, a sustained rise in carbon prices over time could have a more significant cumulative impact on Vestel's financial position and competitiveness.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

112000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1471000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impacts were modelled under Vestel's four NGFS Phase IV scenarios. For 2026–2028, cumulative exposure ranges from TRY 14 million under Current Policies to TRY 132 million under Net Zero 2050. For 2029–2030, the range is TRY 112 million–1.471 billion, while for 2031–2040 it is TRY 4.153–68.132 billion. The estimates reflect increased electricity and raw-material OPEX. Long-term calculations are particularly sensitive to the assumed pass-through of ETS compliance costs by steel and aluminium suppliers; a 35–60% pass-through rate is used for 2031–2040.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

134344239.04

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Vestel contributes to the fight against the climate crisis through renewable energy production and energy efficiency investments for the transition to a zero carbon economy. In 2025, the company increased its investments, raising its total installed renewable energy capacity to 8,430 kWp. This investment was completed in December 2025 and has started generating energy. With the realization of this investment, 85-90% of the dryer factory's consumption and 6% of all Vestel factories' consumption will be met. In addition to its renewable energy investments, Vestel implemented various energy efficiency projects throughout 2025 to further reduce its energy consumption and carbon footprint. The total budget allocated to renewable energy investments and energy efficiency projects amounted to TRY 134,344,239.04 in 2025, reflecting the company's commitment to supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and enhancing operational sustainability.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2025, Vestel continued to implement energy and process efficiency measures to reduce operational energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions. Across Vestel Group companies, a total of 43 renewable energy, kaizen and energy efficiency projects were implemented during the year, resulting in energy savings of 26,288 MWh and approximately TRY 34 million in cost savings, while avoiding 10,381 metric tons of emissions. In parallel, natural gas consumption decreased from 86,602 MWh in 2024 to 71,821 MWh in 2025. These measures support Vestel's response to carbon pricing-related transition risks by reducing energy consumption and operational emissions and strengthening preparedness for potential future carbon costs.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vestel's facilities are located in the Gediz Basin in Turkey, which is classified by the WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter as an area of very high water stress (>75%). Limited water availability may cause exposure to water-related disruptions, reducing resource availability and increasing dependency on costly adaptation measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increasing water stress in the Gediz Basin may affect Vestel's financial performance through two principal channels. First, increasing water scarcity may cause industrial water tariffs to rise above inflation, resulting in higher operating expenses and cash outflows. Second, acute water restrictions during drought periods may interrupt production at Vestel City, particularly in water-intensive production processes, resulting in reduced output and potential revenue losses. The combined cumulative financial effect is estimated at TRY 16.4–21.5 million in the short term, TRY 18.0–27.3 million in the medium term and TRY 233.7–441.2 million in the long term. Although no climate-related water interruption was recorded between 2016 and 2025, the high to extremely high water stress identified for the Manisa operations creates potential future exposure to increased costs and production disruption.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

18000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

27300000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The anticipated financial effect was calculated for the 2029–2030 medium-term period using two channels. The first channel represents incremental industrial water tariff costs above the approximately TRY 13/m³ tariff used as the 2025 baseline. The calculation applies the projected tariff increase to expected annual water consumption, which is anticipated to decline from 70.22 liters per unit in 2025 to approximately 455,000 m³ per year by 2030 in line with Vestel's 35% water-intensity reduction target. The second channel represents the expected financial effect of drought-related production interruptions based on WRI Aqueduct projections for the Gediz Basin. Across the four climate scenarios assessed, the cumulative medium-term financial effect ranges from TRY 18.0 million under the Current Policies scenario to TRY 27.3 million under the Net Zero 2050 scenario. Planned water-efficiency and water-recovery investments are excluded from these figures.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3102383.77

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of response was calculated based on the costs of water efficiency, recovery and reuse projects implemented to mitigate water-related risks. The calculation includes TRY 164,149.53 for the paint-shop wastewater recovery system, TRY 755,661.25 for the cooling-tower water recycling system, TRY 980,997.46 for the

reverse-osmosis wastewater recovery system, TRY 447,428.53 for the rainwater harvesting project, and TRY 754,147.00 for the high-capacity heat pump project utilizing compressor waste heat. The total cost of these water-risk mitigation measures amounts to TRY 3,102,383.77.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel manages water-stress exposure at its Manisa operations through annual water-risk assessments using WRI Aqueduct and through investments in water efficiency, water reuse and alternative water sources. Manisa is located in the Gediz Basin, which is classified as having High to Extremely High baseline water stress. Measures implemented include a paint-shop wastewater recovery system, cooling-tower water recycling, recovery of wastewater from reverse-osmosis systems, rainwater harvesting, and the use of a high-capacity heat pump to recover compressor waste heat. These projects provide annual water savings of approximately 53,281 m³. In addition, Vestel has a structured water-efficiency investment program, with an anticipated annual investment envelope of TRY 8–20 million for 2026–2030. Water consumption is expected to decrease to approximately 455,000 m³/year by 2030, in line with the company's 35% water reduction target.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vestel's manufacturing operations are highly concentrated at the Vestel City production campus in Manisa, Türkiye. This geographical and operational concentration creates exposure to acute physical climate hazards, particularly floods, extreme precipitation and heatwaves. A major event could damage production equipment and inventories, disrupt electricity supply and cause production stoppages affecting multiple product groups simultaneously. An incident at this single location could therefore develop into a group-wide financial event. Although no structural damage, climate-related production interruption or extreme heat-related electricity outage was recorded between 2016 and 2025, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase under the climate scenarios assessed.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The risk may affect Vestel through two principal financial channels. First, a major flood or extreme heat event could damage production facilities and cause prolonged production interruptions, resulting in reduced production capacity and lost revenue. Management's scenario-based assessment indicates that a six-week complete production stoppage could result in approximately EUR 150–300 million of revenue loss. Second, the repricing of regional physical climate risks by insurers may increase insurance premiums and operating expenses. These effects could reduce profitability, place pressure on operating cash flows and create additional expenditure for repairs, recovery and resilience measures.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

34717000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

59479000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect was modelled across four NGFS Phase IV scenarios and represents the cumulative potential impact of production interruptions and increased insurance costs. For 2026–2028, the estimated impact ranges from TRY 1.094 billion under the Net Zero 2050 scenario to TRY 1.781 billion under the Current Policies scenario. For 2029–2030, the estimated impact ranges from TRY 1.777 billion to TRY 3.121 billion. For 2031–2040, the estimated impact ranges from TRY 34.717 billion to TRY 59.479 billion. The assessment also considers management's assumption that a six-week complete production stoppage could generate approximately EUR 150–300 million of revenue loss.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Other policies or plans, please specify :Business continuity and crisis management plans

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

10521600

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

It has been calculated based on the costs of measures implemented by the company to ensure business continuity in the event of fire or flood.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel addresses the physical risk of flooding through measures designed to protect its manufacturing operations and ensure business continuity in the event of extreme precipitation and flood events. Given the concentration of manufacturing activities at Vestel City in Manisa, measures focus on reducing potential disruption to production, protecting operational assets and maintaining the continuity of critical business processes. As part of its physical climate risk management approach, Vestel implements preventive and preparedness measures against fire and flood events and maintains business continuity arrangements to reduce potential operational and financial impacts. These measures are intended to strengthen the resilience of facilities against climate-related physical hazards and support the continuation of operations in the event of a disruption. The cost of the measures implemented to ensure business continuity in the event of fire or flood has been calculated as TRY 10,521,600. These measures form part of Vestel's broader approach to managing physical climate risks and reducing the potential impacts of flooding on its direct operations in Türkiye.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), part of the European Green Deal, poses a transition risk for Vestel because steel is one of its main raw materials. The company uses about 250,000 tons of steel annually, and CBAM is expected to raise the cost of this material as carbon pricing is reflected in imports.

Over time, the scope of CBAM may also be expanded to other product groups, which could further increase exposure. For Vestel, this creates a risk of higher raw material prices and increased direct costs, which may put pressure on profitability and competitiveness in EU export markets.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Implementation of CBAM is expected to increase direct costs for Vestel by raising the price of steel, one of its main raw materials. Higher input costs would reduce profit margins and could limit the company's competitiveness in EU export markets. Over time, this would put pressure on cash flows, as additional spending would be required both for higher material costs and for potential investments in low-carbon alternatives. In the medium to long term, sustained increases in raw material prices could have a material impact on Vestel's overall financial performance and strategic growth capacity.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2307000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

4591000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect was calculated by modelling Vestel's potential exposure to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) through steel, one of the company's main raw materials. The assessment considers the gradual phase-out of free allocations under the EU ETS and applies two emission-intensity scenarios for steel inputs. The lower-bound scenario assumes an emission intensity of 0.8 tCO₂ per ton of steel, reflecting improved efficiency compared with current average levels, while the upper-bound scenario assumes 1.2 tCO₂ per ton of steel, representing the average performance of Turkish steel producers. EU ETS carbon price projections are applied to the resulting embedded emissions to estimate the additional cost exposure as CBAM financial obligations are progressively introduced. The resulting figures therefore represent the potential increase in Vestel's direct raw-material costs under different carbon-intensity and carbon-price assumptions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☒ Greater compliance with regulatory requirements

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

470400000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Approximately TL 470.4 million of R&D and innovation budget was spent for the development of low-carbon products and services.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate potential future impacts of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on the home appliance sector, the company continues to invest in the development of low-carbon products and related research and development (R&D) activities. These investments focus on improving product energy efficiency, incorporating lower-carbon materials and technologies, and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy. Through these efforts, the company aims to reduce the carbon footprint of its products, strengthen its competitiveness in carbon-constrained markets, and enhance its resilience to evolving climate-related regulations

and market expectations. Vestel also closely monitors the carbon emissions associated with inputs such as steel. To prepare for potential future expansions of the EU CBAM, Vestel is developing programs to calculate product carbon footprints and to improve the monitoring of indirect emissions across its value chain.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No revenue has been reported as vulnerable to the substantive effects of climate-related transition or physical risks in the 2025 reporting year. Vestel has identified material transition risks related to carbon pricing mechanisms, including the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), as well as physical risks associated with extreme weather events. However, the substantive financial effects identified for these risks are anticipated in future time horizons rather than being recognized as vulnerable revenue in the reporting year. Accordingly, the amount of revenue vulnerable to transition and physical risks in the reporting year is reported as TRY 0, while the potential future financial effects of these risks are quantified separately in question 3.1.1.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No revenue has been reported as vulnerable to the substantive effects of water-related risks in the 2025 reporting year. Vestel has identified chronic physical risk associated with water stress at its operations in the Gediz Basin, where water scarcity may lead to increased costs and potential production interruptions. However, the substantive financial effect of this risk is anticipated in the medium term rather than being recognized as vulnerable revenue in the reporting year. Accordingly, the amount of revenue vulnerable to physical water-related risks in the reporting year is reported as TRY 0, while the anticipated future financial effect is quantified separately in question 3.1.1.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☒ 100%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Vestel's direct operations include its main facilities in Manisa and İzmir. Facilities in Manisa are located in the Gediz Basin, which is classified by WRI Aqueduct and WWF Water Risk Filter as an area of very high water stress. As a result, the Manisa plants are considered exposed to substantive water-related risks. In Manisa, risks primarily relate to water scarcity and potential supply interruptions from the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. By contrast, the İzmir facility uses water only for domestic purposes, meaning there is no operational dependency on water for production and therefore no substantive water-related risk linked to that site. Although risks at Manisa could cause short-term operational disruptions or higher costs, the potential financial exposure is estimated to remain less than 1% of global revenue. Vestel mitigates these risks through water efficiency projects, recycling initiatives, and regular monitoring of water quality and consumption across all sites.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	There was no subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Following Türkiye's ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2021 and the announcement of its 2053 net-zero emissions target, the country developed its first Climate Law and published a draft Emissions Trading System Regulation under the Directorate of Climate Change. The proposed ETS establishes an emissions-intensity-based cap, provides for free allocation through benchmarking, and adopts a phased implementation approach. A pilot period is planned for 2026–2027, followed by the first compliance phase from 2028 for covered installations exceeding the applicable annual emissions threshold. By integrating the existing Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system with carbon pricing, the ETS is intended to promote low-emission production and enhance industrial competitiveness in line with national climate objectives and EU market requirements. In preparation, Vestel has developed a company-wide carbon management approach aligned with its SBTi-approved 2030 targets and 2050 net-zero ambition. This approach covers emissions-reduction initiatives, the assessment of low-carbon technologies, and clearly defined governance and accountability mechanisms.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☒ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Based on the company's environmental risk and opportunity assessment, none of these water-related opportunities are currently anticipated to have a substantive financial or strategic effect on the organization. Water-related matters are primarily assessed from a risk perspective, particularly in relation to water scarcity and

operational water constraints at Vestel City in Manisa. Accordingly, water-related efficiency and conservation initiatives are managed as part of Vestel's ongoing environmental and operational efficiency programs rather than as substantive environmental opportunities.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel identifies the accelerating electrification of mobility and the expansion of the EV ecosystem as a strategic growth opportunity. Through Vestel Mobility, the company develops EV charging solutions, battery and energy storage systems and automotive electronics. In 2025, Vestel expanded its mobility portfolio with the

Stella-M DC charging unit with charging capacity of up to 1 MW, while continuing to develop ultra-fast charging and energy storage solutions. The opportunity supports Vestel's strategy to expand into new markets and generate growth from products and technologies supporting the low-carbon transition.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Sales of low-carbon products generated a material share of Vestel's revenue in 2025. The growing contribution of these products supports revenue generation and Vestel's competitive position as customer and regulatory expectations increasingly shift toward energy- and resource-efficient products.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

51700000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Financialization measures the incremental contribution of the climate transition to Mobility revenue: this consists of the difference between the plan and a cautious BAU trajectory (5% annual growth from a 2026 base) projected without the acceleration of climate policy. This delta represents the additional revenue specific to climate transition dynamics. The scenario multiplier scales the projected opportunity according to the pace of the transition: while the full plan is realized under the NZE scenario, only 50% is realized under the Current Policies scenario.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1178857750

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity is TRY 1,178,857,750 and comprises investment expenditures and operating expenses associated with R&D, product development, and sales and marketing activities for Vestel's mobility product group. These expenditures support the development and commercialization of EV charging solutions, battery and energy storage systems and automotive electronics, as well as the expansion of Vestel Mobility's presence in domestic and international markets.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel prioritizes R&D and innovation to expand its portfolio of low-carbon and resource-efficient products. Product development is supported by market benchmarking, energy- and water-efficiency considerations and changing customer expectations. In 2025, Vestel allocated TRY 2.285 billion to low-carbon product development. These investments support product competitiveness and Vestel's long-term decarbonization strategy. Vestel is pursuing the opportunity by expanding Vestel Mobility's product and technology portfolio across EV charging, battery and energy storage systems and automotive electronics. In 2025, the company launched the Stella-M DC charging unit with charging capacity of up to 1 MW and continued developing ultra-fast charging and scalable energy storage solutions. Vestel is also expanding into new geographic markets and strengthening its technology capabilities through strategic investments and partnerships. Mobility is positioned as a strategic growth area due to the accelerating electrification trend and its potential to create new customer channels and revenue streams.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel Beyaz Eşya has identified on-site renewable electricity generation as a climate-related opportunity at its Manisa campus. The existing solar capacity is 8.2 MWdc / 7.5 MWac, with theoretical annual generation of approximately 11 GWh. The opportunity creates financial value through two channels: replacing grid electricity with lower-cost on-site solar electricity and reducing embedded-carbon exposure under CBAM by lowering the Scope 2 emission factor from 2028 onwards.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The renewable energy investment initially creates a net financial outflow because of the investment required to expand on-site generation capacity. Over time, the opportunity is expected to reduce operating expenses through lower grid electricity purchases and lower CBAM-related embedded-carbon costs. The cumulative net financial effect remains negative in the short and medium term across all four scenarios, but becomes positive in the long term, ranging from TRY 3.337 billion to TRY 10.055 billion depending on the climate transition scenario.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

3337000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

10055000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The cost to realize the opportunity is TRY 130,119,000. The amount relates to expenditures associated with renewable energy investments aimed at increasing on-site electricity generation and supporting Vestel Beyaz Eşya's decarbonization pathway.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

130119000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Vestel is investing in renewable energy as part of its strategy to reach the 2050 net-zero target. In this direction, efforts are being carried out for the Company to produce renewable energy.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel Beyaz Eşya is expanding on-site renewable electricity generation as part of its decarbonization strategy. The company has installed solar generation capacity at its Manisa campus and continues to integrate renewable energy investments into its capital allocation and energy-management processes. These investments support the company's 2030 Scope 1 and 2 reduction target and its longer-term net-zero pathway while reducing exposure to grid electricity costs and carbon-related costs.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

61977475000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount represents revenue generated from low-carbon products in the reporting year. In 2025, Vestel reported net sales revenue of TRY 138.25 billion and disclosed that revenue from low-carbon products accounted for 44.83% of total turnover. Applying this percentage to net sales revenue results in TRY 61,977,475,000. Accordingly, the proportion of the selected financial metric aligned with climate-related opportunities is reported within the 41–50% range. Vestel's

low-carbon product definition includes energy-efficient televisions, electric vehicle chargers and batteries, LED lighting products, and products that consume less energy and water than the relevant sector averages.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

☒ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

It is considered important for the Board of Directors to consist of individuals with diverse qualifications, competencies, perspectives, and experiences to ensure its effectiveness and high-level performance. It is believed that this diversity will enhance the Board's performance, improve corporate governance processes, and strengthen the company's commitment to inclusivity, sustainability, innovation capacity, and ethical practices. Board members are selected from among individuals who possess the experience and competence to provide adequate guidance to company activities and fulfill supervisory duties. Since the Board of Directors is collectively a value-creating body, it is aimed that, considering diversity, members have complementary professional expertise, experience, and competencies. The nomination and election process of Board members is conducted within the framework of relevant legislation, primarily the Turkish Commercial Code and the Capital

Markets Law, as well as the Company’s Articles of Association. Candidates with the necessary knowledge, experience, and competence are identified to establish a governance structure capable of protecting the interests of all stakeholders. In the selection of Board members, diversity criteria such as professional experience and areas of expertise, as well as social, cultural, and educational backgrounds, gender, and age, are also considered in line with the company’s needs.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-of-directors-diversity-policy-vel.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Board Terms of Reference

☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board-level oversight of climate-related issues at Vestel is exercised through the Sustainability Committee, and composed of the CEO and a Board member. The Committee meets at least four times per year and reports its decisions directly to the Board of Directors. Climate change-related risks and opportunities are integrated into strategic planning, annual budgets, and major capital expenditures, while the Committee also oversees the monitoring of Vestel's climate transition

plan and SBTi-validated targets. Decisions are communicated across business units through General Managers to ensure consistent implementation. Ultimate accountability for climate issues rests with the CEO, while the Board reviews and guides strategies, targets, and investments to ensure alignment with the company's long-term decarbonization pathway. Performance indicators linked to climate and sustainability are embedded in the evaluations of senior executives, reinforcing accountability at the highest level.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of water-related issues is exercised through the Sustainability Committee, established at the Board level and composed of the CEO and a Board member. The Committee meets at least four times per year, with water management included as a standing agenda item, and reports its decisions directly to the Board of Directors. Water-related risks and opportunities—such as efficiency, recycling, wastewater management, and water stress in regions like the Gediz Basin—are integrated into strategic planning, annual budgets, major capital expenditures, and R&D priorities. The CEO holds ultimate accountability for water issues, while the Board reviews and guides strategies, targets, and investment decisions to ensure responsible water use across the value chain. Performance indicators related to water and sustainability are incorporated into the evaluations of senior executives, reinforcing accountability at the highest level.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference
- ☒ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Biodiversity-related issues are overseen by the Sustainability Committee, established at Board level and composed of the CEO and a Board member. The Committee meets at least four times a year. Implementation is carried out by executive management in line with the Biodiversity & Deforestation Prevention Policy, covering areas such as eco-design, bio-based and recycled materials. The CEO holds ultimate accountability, while the Board reviews and guides strategies, targets, and investments to ensure biodiversity risks and opportunities are integrated into decision-making.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds ultimate responsibility for environmental and climate-related issues and reports directly to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Oversight includes guiding the activities of the Sustainability Committee to ensure that environmental and climate strategies are aligned with corporate objectives. This responsibility covers assessing and managing climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, managing public policy and value chain engagement, and ensuring that annual budgets, major capital expenditures, and R&D priorities integrate environmental considerations. Day-to-day management is delegated to the Sustainability Department, which reports directly to the CEO. Performance indicators on sustainability and climate are regularly reviewed and reported to the Board,

providing transparency on progress against Vestel's SBTi-validated targets and 2050 net-zero commitment. Climate-related issues are a standing agenda item for the Sustainability Committee, reinforcing accountability at the highest executive level.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO holds ultimate accountability for water-related issues and reports directly to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Oversight is exercised through the Sustainability Committee, which includes water management as a standing agenda item. Responsibilities cover assessing and managing water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, including efficiency, recycling, wastewater treatment, and regional water stress such as in the Gediz Basin. The CEO is responsible for ensuring that compliance with Vestel's environmental policies is maintained and that progress towards water efficiency targets is measured and reported. Day-to-day implementation is delegated to the Sustainability Department, which reports to the CEO. Water considerations are integrated into annual budgets, major capital expenditures, and R&D priorities, particularly in projects aimed at reducing water consumption and improving recycling. The Board reviews and guides strategies, targets, and investments relating to water, ensuring that risks and opportunities are consistently embedded in high-level decision-making.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Oversight of biodiversity-related issues at Vestel is exercised at the highest level by the CEO, who reports directly to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Board-level accountability is supported by the Sustainability Committee, where biodiversity is included as a standing agenda item. Executive management is tasked with implementing actions in line with the Biodiversity & Deforestation Prevention Policy, which commits to conservation of natural habitats, prevention of deforestation, and the use of recycled and bio-based materials. Compliance with biodiversity commitments and progress towards corporate targets are regularly monitored and reported through this governance structure.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee, reporting directly to the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing climate-related risks, opportunities, and strategies. Its duties include: determining corporate ESG policies and strategies; integrating sustainability, including climate change, into business objectives; assessing and making strategic decisions on non-financial risks and opportunities; and identifying KPIs and targets for critical issues. The Committee also approves necessary financial investments, monitors performance against science-based targets, and ensures implementation of climate-related decisions. Further responsibilities include guiding annual budgets, capital expenditures, and R&D priorities; defining the framework for external assessments (CDP, DJSI, Refinitiv, etc.); revising company strategy in line with global trends; and promoting cooperation with NGOs, public institutions, and universities. Progress is reported quarterly to the Board, ensuring accountability and alignment with corporate objectives.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- ☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee also oversees water-related issues, with direct reporting to the Board of Directors. Responsibilities cover setting corporate water targets, integrating water management into strategy, and assessing dependencies, risks, and opportunities. The Committee reviews and guides budgets, capital expenditures, and R&D investments to support water efficiency and recycling initiatives. In addition, it identifies KPIs and monitors compliance with commitments, approves financial investments to achieve water-related objectives, and tracks performance to ensure targets are met. Duties also include defining frameworks for external sustainability assessments, updating strategies in response to global developments, and fostering collaboration with NGOs, regulators, and academic institutions. Outcomes are reported quarterly to the Board, ensuring water-related risks and opportunities are systematically managed at the highest level.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability issues are coordinated by the Sustainability Manager, who reports directly to the CEO and provides quarterly updates to the Board through the Sustainability Committee. Responsibilities include assessing and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; managing value chain engagement; and setting and monitoring corporate climate targets. The role also covers developing and implementing business and climate transition strategies in line with company policies. Day-to-day activities are supported by cross-functional teams on environment, social, governance, technology, supply chain, and customer satisfaction.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Manager

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Water-related issues are coordinated by the Sustainability Manager, who reports directly to the CEO and provides quarterly updates to the Board through the Sustainability Committee. Responsibilities include assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities, evaluating future trends in water demand, and setting and monitoring corporate water targets. The Manager also brings together experts from across departments to coordinate sustainability and water-related

activities. These experts prepare and implement action plans, and report outcomes to the Sustainability Committee, ensuring that water management is integrated into strategic decision-making.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) is responsible for managing operational and investment activities that relate to environmental and climate issues. This includes assessing and addressing environmental risks and opportunities, overseeing annual budgets and major capital expenditures, and guiding priorities for innovation and low-impact products or processes. The COO also approves and implements investment plans related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water management, ensuring operational alignment with environmental and climate-related policies. The COO reports to the CEO and provides updates to the Board as important matters arise.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Vestel provides monetary incentives for achieving climate change and water management objectives. Climate- and water-related KPIs account for 5% of C-suite performance scorecards.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

Vestel provides monetary incentives for achieving climate change and water management objectives. Climate- and water-related KPIs account for 5% of C-suite performance scorecards.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sustainability-related performance indicators are embedded in the scorecards of General Managers and Deputy General Managers. These indicators, approved by the CEO and senior management, form part of the short-term incentive system and directly influence salary adjustments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking incentives to sustainability performance, the CEO's role ensures accountability for advancing Vestel's climate and environmental commitments. Incentives drive improvements in external assessments such as CDP, Refinitiv, and Ecovadis, while supporting progress toward SBTi-validated targets. This mechanism strengthens stakeholder confidence and ensures that sustainability achievements contribute to the company's long-term climate transition objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Water-related performance indicators are integrated into the scorecards of General Managers and Deputy General Managers, subject to approval by the CEO and senior management. These indicators form part of the short-term incentive system and directly affect salary adjustments.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By tying incentives to performance on water-related metrics, the CEO ensures accountability for advancing responsible water use and efficiency. Incentives drive continuous improvement in water management and support Vestel's commitments disclosed through external reporting platforms such as CDP, Refinitiv, and Ecovadis. This mechanism also strengthens stakeholder confidence by ensuring that progress in water efficiency and wastewater management is embedded in decision-making and aligned with long-term sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Environmental and sustainability indicators are incorporated into the performance scorecards of General Managers and Deputy General Managers. These metrics, approved by the CEO and senior management, form part of the short-term incentive structure, linking compensation directly to progress on environmental objectives.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By tying incentives to sustainability performance, Vestel ensures accountability for progress toward its climate and environmental commitments. The COO's incentives support improved results on external evaluation platforms such as CDP, Refinitiv, and Ecovadis, while also reinforcing delivery on the company's SBTi-validated targets. This alignment drives continuous improvement in transparency, stakeholder confidence, and the execution of Vestel's climate strategy.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sustainability-related performance indicators are embedded into the scorecards of General Managers and Deputy General Managers, forming part of their short-term incentive structure. These metrics, approved by the CEO and senior management, ensure that compensation is directly tied to progress on water efficiency and management objectives.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking incentives to sustainability-related performance including water, Vestel strengthens accountability for sustainable water use and efficiency initiatives. The COO's incentives support improved results on external reporting and assessment platforms such as CDP, Refinitiv, and Ecovadis, while also reinforcing delivery of commitments on responsible water management. This mechanism enhances transparency, builds stakeholder confidence, and drives the integration of water considerations into Vestel's overall sustainability strategy.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

- ☑ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- ☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Engagement

- ☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☑ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Sustainability Manager's performance is evaluated against climate-related targets, including emission and energy reduction goals, renewable energy use, and energy efficiency improvements. Indicators also cover supply chain compliance and delivery of employee awareness. Strong performance on these metrics is reflected in salary increases, promotions, and short-term incentives.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By linking incentives to the achievement of emission reduction targets, supplier engagement, and awareness initiatives, Vestel ensures that the Sustainability Manager's performance directly supports delivery of environmental commitments and the climate transition plan. This structure strengthens accountability and drives progress toward long-term decarbonization goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☒ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☒ Reduction in emissions intensity

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Energy Manager oversees the ISO 50001 energy management system, conducts energy audits, and is responsible for setting and delivering energy efficiency targets. Responsibilities include monitoring consumption, implementing efficiency and renewable energy projects, and tracking progress. Energy performance KPIs are embedded in the manager's scorecard and directly linked to salary increases and promotion opportunities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By tying incentives to the achievement of efficiency and emission reduction targets, the Energy Manager's role directly supports Vestel's net-zero commitment. These incentives drive implementation of projects that reduce Scope 2 emissions, lower energy intensity, and contribute to progress on the company's climate transition plan.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Promotion

☒ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water accounting, reporting, and third-party verification

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Energy Manager is responsible for setting and delivering water efficiency targets. Responsibilities include monitoring and minimizing consumption, developing and expanding water efficient projects and recycling water. Energy performance KPIs are embedded in the manager's scorecard and directly linked to salary increases and promotion opportunities.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

By tying incentives to performance on water-related metrics, the energy manager ensures accountability for advancing responsible water use and efficiency. Incentives drive continuous improvement in water management and support Vestel's commitments disclosed through external reporting platforms such as CDP, Refinitiv, and Ecovadis.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Vestel's environmental policies provide comprehensive coverage across climate, water, biodiversity, and deforestation. Under the Management Systems Policy, commitments include minimizing environmental impacts across all operations, reducing the carbon footprint in line with the net-zero target, promoting renewable energy, improving energy and water efficiency, reducing raw material and chemical use, and applying circular economy principles such as waste reduction, reuse, and recycling. This framework was further strengthened by the Biodiversity & Deforestation Prevention Policy, which sets out commitments to conserve and enhance natural habitats, promote the sustainable use of biological resources, prevent deforestation, and ensure compliance with international biodiversity and forestry regulations. These policies apply organization-wide, covering direct operations as well as upstream and downstream value chain activities, and are designed to ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement and global sustainability goals.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

Social commitments

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Management Systems Policy.pdf, Management Systems Policy.pdf, biodiversity-deforestation-policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member

☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☒ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☒ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Vestel is a signatory to the UN Global Compact and aligns its operations with the Ten Principles, contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and disclosing progress annually through its Integrated Report. The company also reports in accordance with the GRI Standards, ensuring transparent communication of its environmental, social, and governance performance. In line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Vestel assesses and discloses climate-related risks and opportunities, integrating them into strategic and financial planning. Furthermore, Vestel's near-term emissions reduction targets were validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), committing to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and Scope 3 emissions from product use by 25% by 2030, based on a 2021 baseline.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

VESTEL SCIENCE BASED TARGETS AND TRANSITION PLAN.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

In 2025, Vestel managed the alignment of its climate-related external engagement through its Board-level sustainability governance structure. The Sustainability Committee reviews climate-related strategies, targets, and policies and evaluates memberships and collaborations based on their contribution to Vestel's sustainability objectives. These activities are coordinated by the Sustainability Directorate, which reports directly to the CEO. Vestel's 2030 targets, approved by the SBTi in 2024, include reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and Scope 3 Category 11 emissions from the use of sold products by 25%, compared with the 2021 baseline. These targets support Vestel's ambition to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, first in its own operations and subsequently across its value chain. Following SBTi approval, Vestel advanced its Decarbonization Strategy and integrated financial planning with its climate transition plan, prioritizing renewable energy, energy-efficient production processes, and product innovation. The CEO holds the highest-level responsibility for climate-related matters, while the Board of Directors reviews and approves the relevant strategies and decisions. Oversight by the CEO, the Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors supports the consistency of Vestel's external engagement activities with its climate transition plan and the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :European Union Joint Research Center (JRC) TÜRKBESD TÜSİAD İSKİD APPLİA

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In 2025, Vestel's position remained aligned with that of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and relevant industry associations in promoting energy efficiency, product interoperability, circularity, decarbonization, and the green and digital transformation of the sector. No material divergence from these positions was identified. Since 2022, Vestel has voluntarily contributed to the development of the Code of Conduct for Energy Smart Appliances (ESA), which aims to increase the availability of interoperable energy-smart products in the EU market and reduce carbon emissions through smart-grid integration. Vestel also participated as a stakeholder in CoC 2.0, contributing to discussions on expanding the scope to energy management systems, photovoltaic inverters, and electric vehicle chargers, as well as updating technical solutions and protocols. Vestel also seeks to influence sectoral and policy positions through its active participation in APPLiA, TÜRKESD, and İSKİD. Its actions include providing feedback on draft legislation, contributing technical expertise and research, participating in working groups and policy-development processes, and presenting sectoral challenges and proposed solutions to policymakers. These activities particularly address energy efficiency, emissions reduction, low-global-warming-potential refrigerants, ecodesign, waste recovery and reduction, and alignment between national legislation and EU requirements. Through these engagement mechanisms, Vestel supports the development of policies and industry positions consistent with its sustainability objectives.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :TÜRKBESD

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Türkiye's white goods sector is the second largest in the world after China and the largest in Europe. As one of the leading players in this strong ecosystem, Vestel has been carrying out studies that guide the development of the sector for many years under the umbrella of the Turkish White Goods Manufacturers' Association (TÜRKBESD). TÜRKBESD plays a critical role in the processes of creating national policies and harmonizing them with the European Union, and Vestel actively participates in these processes. In addition, by sharing the sector's problems and solution proposals with policymakers, Vestel assumes an important role together with other stakeholders in shaping new regulatory approaches in areas such as energy efficiency, waste recovery and reduction, eco-design, and compliance with environmental legislation.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1320000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure includes membership fee only.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- ☒ Other global trade association, please specify :TÜSiAD

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Since 2019, Vestel has actively participated in TÜSİAD's Environment and Climate Change Working Group. Since 2020, its engagement has expanded to include TÜSİAD's Climate Change Group, Circular Economy and Waste Management Group, Sustainable Finance Group, and Water Group. In 2025, through its participation in these platforms, Vestel continued to engage with stakeholders and contribute to public policy development on climate change, circular economy, sustainable finance, and water management.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :İSKİD

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Vestel, a member of the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Manufacturers' Association (İSKİD), which represents 90% of the Turkish HVAC market, makes significant contributions to the sustainability goals of the air conditioning sector. Under the umbrella of İSKİD, Vestel contributes to legislative studies and research conducted at the national level in areas such as combating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, using low-GWP refrigerants, and developing environmentally friendly technologies. Through these efforts, Vestel contributes to the association's goals such as strengthening its market position and supporting technical compliance and coordination processes, while also helping to consolidate the common interests of the sector.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50760

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure includes membership fee only.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☒ Other global trade association, please specify :European White Goods Manufacturers Association (APPLiA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Vestel has been a member of Home Appliance Europe (APPLiA) since 2014. Within the scope of this membership, Vestel works with other European manufacturers on issues that shape the future of the sector, such as sustainability, energy efficiency, circular economy, and digital transformation. Vestel plays an active role in numerous working groups and task forces operating within APPLiA in areas such as energy, environment, and competitiveness. The company, together with other stakeholders in the sector, contributes to draft legislation and provides feedback on policy development processes. Furthermore, it supports research and testing activities conducted with stakeholders such as universities and recycling companies regarding technical regulations affecting the product range.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

4104882

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure includes membership fee only.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Climate-related targets |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | ☒ Water pollution indicators |
| ☒ Dependencies & Impacts | ☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures |
| ☒ Content of environmental policies | |

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Governance – pages: 44–47, 164–168, 184–188, 200–201; Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain – pages: 30–43, 58–62, 116–127; Risks and Opportunities – pages: 50–65; Emissions – pages: 41, 122–127, 200–202, 210, 212–213; Water – pages: 41, 132–133, 200–201, 210, 214–215; Value Chain Engagement – pages: 32–33, 42–43, 116–121, 193–199.

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

VES_ELEKTRONIK_EFRAE_2025_uyg22_spread_tam.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Vestel discloses its environmental governance, strategy, risk and opportunity assessments, performance data, and targets through its Integrated Annual Report, which is publicly available to stakeholders.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS scenarios framework – Net Zero 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology development

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Vestel selects the Net Zero 2050 (Orderly) scenario as a strategic reference case to assess resilience under a predictable but increasingly ambitious global decarbonization pathway. This scenario is aligned with Vestel's long-term direction toward energy-efficient product design, electrification of consumer and industrial solutions, and the scaling of smart home, white goods, and electronics portfolios that meet rising low-carbon standards. It provides a structured framework to evaluate how a steady tightening of climate policy, carbon pricing mechanisms, ecodesign regulations, and disclosure expectations may influence operating costs, product compliance requirements, and competitiveness in global markets—while also enabling an orderly reallocation of capital toward low-carbon manufacturing and R&D.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

From a risk perspective, the scenario supports forward-looking assessment of transition impacts such as carbon-related cost exposure across Vestel's vertically integrated manufacturing operations, evolving EU ecodesign and energy labelling requirements, changing retailer and consumer expectations regarding product sustainability, and increasing supply chain due diligence obligations. At the same time, it is highly relevant for opportunity identification, including increased demand for energy-efficient appliances and electronics, expansion of smart energy management solutions, growth in EV charging and renewable energy product segments, and improved access to sustainable finance as markets reward credible transition performance. Overall, this scenario is used to test whether Vestel can capture growth opportunities while managing transition risks through timely product innovation, operational efficiency improvements, and disciplined governance across its value chain.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct tool models water-related physical risks under optimistic, business-as-usual, and pessimistic SSP/RCP scenarios. Assumptions include continued climate change affecting precipitation, population growth increasing demand, and varying policy responses. Uncertainties relate to regional rainfall variability, water infrastructure resilience, and long-term demographic shifts. Constraints include limited facility-level data precision and uncertainty in hydrological projections beyond 2040.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

These scenarios were selected because they are internationally recognized, widely used in climate and water risk analysis, and embedded in the WRI Aqueduct framework. They allow Vestel to evaluate water-related risks under multiple socioeconomic and climate pathways, reflecting both optimistic and pessimistic assumptions. By using SSP and RCP combinations, the company can assess potential impacts of demographic growth, economic development, and climate change on water availability in regions where it operates. This supports the integration of water risks into strategic and financial planning, and ensures alignment with global climate objectives under the Paris Agreement.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Phase IV – Delayed Transition (Disorderly)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Policy | ☒ Acute physical |
| ☒ Market | ☒ Chronic physical |
| ☒ Liability | |
| ☒ Reputation | |
| ☒ Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
☒ 2030
☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment

- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology development

Direct interaction with climate

- ☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Vestel includes the Delayed Transition (Disorderly) scenario as a stress test for a “late and abrupt adjustment” world—where policy action and market repricing are postponed and then accelerate rapidly. This scenario is essential to evaluate Vestel’s preparedness for sharp increases in carbon-related costs, sudden tightening of ecodesign and emissions regulations, accelerated technology shifts in consumer electronics and appliances, and heightened compliance burdens that may materialize over a compressed timeframe. It is particularly relevant given Vestel’s broad and diversified product portfolio, where both manufacturing efficiency and the pace of product line transitions determine competitiveness.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario helps assess risks such as rapid cost escalation driven by carbon pricing or extended producer responsibility schemes, compressed timelines for upgrading manufacturing processes and product platforms, disruption in global supply chains for critical components (including semiconductors and raw materials), and potential pressure on funding conditions as financial markets quickly differentiate between credible and less-prepared transition strategies. It also captures reputational and stakeholder risk if Vestel’s transition execution lags behind the pace of regulatory and market change—particularly in key export markets such as the

EU. At the same time, the scenario can reveal upside potential for first movers—such as stronger market positioning in high-efficiency product categories, accelerated expansion of electrification and smart energy solutions, and preferential financing outcomes for credible transition delivery. In short, this scenario is selected to test Vestel's ability to remain financially and operationally resilient in a high-volatility transition environment.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Phase IV – Fragmented World

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

☒ Cost of capital

☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Consumer sentiment

☒ Consumer attention to impact

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Global regulation

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Global targets

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technology development

Direct interaction with climate

☒ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Vestel selects the Fragmented World scenario to reflect a more complex operating environment characterized by uneven policy ambition, divergent regulatory approaches across markets, and geopolitical fragmentation that reshapes trade flows, technology access, and investment conditions. This scenario is particularly relevant for Vestel given its significant export orientation and multi-market presence—where inconsistent climate policy signals, varying product standards, and different transition speeds across geographies may create strategic uncertainty, operational complexity, and uneven competitive conditions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In this scenario, transition risks can arise from regulatory fragmentation (e.g., differing ecodesign standards, carbon border adjustment mechanisms, and market-specific compliance timelines), market volatility affecting input costs and consumer demand, and slower or uneven adoption of enabling technologies across Vestel's product categories. Financing conditions may also diverge—creating different costs of capital and access to green finance depending on perceived policy stability in Vestel's operating markets. From a commercial standpoint, the scenario supports assessment of risks related to shifting consumer preferences, trade barriers affecting component sourcing or finished goods exports, and supply chain regionalization pressures. Importantly, it also helps identify opportunities linked to localized solutions: energy-efficient products tailored to regional regulatory requirements, resilience-driven demand for domestic appliances and electronics, and digitalization-enabled product differentiation. The scenario is selected to ensure Vestel's climate strategy remains robust even when the global transition pathway is not coordinated or linear.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :NGFS Phase IV – Current Policies (Hot House World)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Vestel includes the Current Policies scenario as a baseline case to evaluate resilience in a world where climate policy action remains insufficient to meet global temperature goals, leading to more severe physical climate impacts over time. This scenario is particularly important for Vestel's physical risk assessment because it allows systematic evaluation of acute and chronic hazards—such as increasing heat stress, more frequent and intense extreme weather events, flooding, and water scarcity—across its manufacturing facilities, logistics infrastructure, and supplier base, with Vestel's primary production assets concentrated in Manisa, Türkiye.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Under this pathway, physical risks can affect manufacturing continuity, operational efficiency, energy and water consumption costs, and the reliability of inbound supply chains for components and raw materials. Extreme heat events may increase cooling energy demand and reduce worker productivity in production environments, while flood or precipitation-related disruptions may affect logistics networks and supplier delivery reliability. The scenario supports assessment of potential impacts on asset integrity, maintenance costs, and broader value chain dependencies— including the resilience of Vestel's tier-1 and tier-2 suppliers. It also highlights the strategic importance of adaptation planning, climate-resilient facility design, and targeted investments to protect operational continuity and financial performance. While this scenario emphasises downside physical risk, it can also inform opportunity thinking around resilience-driven product innovation—such as appliances and electronics designed to perform under more extreme climatic conditions—as well as system efficiency improvements that reduce exposure to climate-driven cost pressures. Overall, this scenario is selected to ensure Vestel's risk management and long-term investment planning remain credible under a higher-physical-risk future.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy
- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Vestel's scenario analysis, based on the NGFS Phase IV Net Zero 2050, Delayed Transition, Fragmented World and Current Policies scenarios, has informed the identification and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities and the evaluation of the resilience of the company's strategy and business model across short-, medium- and long-term horizons. The analysis considers transition risks arising from carbon pricing, regulatory developments, ecodesign and energy-efficiency requirements, technological change, market dynamics and supply-chain impacts, as well as physical risks including extreme heat, extreme weather events, flooding and water scarcity. The outcomes inform strategic and financial planning, including capital and operating expenditure considerations, product and technology investments, energy-efficiency and renewable-energy initiatives, supply-chain resilience and adaptation measures. The analysis also supports Vestel's transition planning and assessment of progress toward its climate targets.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Resilience of business model and strategy

- ☒ Capacity building
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

The scenario analysis conducted using the WRI Aqueduct tool identified Vestel's Manisa facilities as being exposed to very high levels of water stress, highlighting the need for proactive adaptation and resilience measures. The findings have supported the prioritization of water efficiency, reuse, and recycling initiatives, while strengthening the integration of water-related risks into strategic and financial planning. The assessment also informed the consideration of alternative water sources, including the potential use of recycled water from the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone's advanced treatment facility. In addition, the results reinforced Vestel's operational water reduction and recovery targets and demonstrated the interconnections between water scarcity, climate change, and biodiversity. Increasing water constraints may create operational disruptions and additional costs, whereas effective water management can enhance business resilience and contribute to Vestel's broader environmental objectives.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Vestel has committed to achieving net zero emissions across its entire value chain by 2050, in line with a 1.5°C pathway. The SBTi-validated near-term targets include a 42% reduction in absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions and a 25% reduction in Scope 3 Category 11 emissions by 2030, compared with a 2021 baseline. To achieve these targets, actions focus on process electrification, energy efficiency, renewable energy investments, deployment of I-REC certificates, and the development of low-emission business models. In the product use phase, R&D efforts aim to improve energy efficiency beyond compliance levels, supported by customer awareness campaigns and life cycle-based design approaches.

(5.2.10) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.13) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The transition plan assumes urgent alignment with the Paris Agreement and a rapidly shrinking global carbon budget. Its success depends on continued financing, technological innovation, and regulatory support for renewable energy expansion. Key dependencies include access to new technologies, implementation of circular economy models, effective supplier collaboration, and customer adoption of energy-efficient products. External drivers such as government regulation, market dynamics, and renewable energy availability are expected to significantly influence outcomes.

(5.2.14) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2025, Vestel continued to make measurable progress in implementing its climate transition plan. Greenhouse gas intensity decreased from 30 tCO₂/mUSD in 2024 to 28 tCO₂/mUSD in 2025, representing a 33% reduction compared with the 2021 baseline. Energy intensity remained at 88 MWh/mUSD and was 15% below its 2021 level. Across the Vestel Group of Companies, 43 kaizen and energy efficiency projects were implemented, delivering energy savings of 26,288 MWh, approximately TRY 34 million in cost savings, and the avoidance of 10,381 tons of CO₂ emissions. Energy efficiency gains were also reflected in product performance. Compared with 2024, the energy consumption of products sold in Türkiye improved by 14.1% for washing machines and 1.3% for dishwashers. Vestel also continued to strengthen internal capacity through Sustainability, Environment and Energy Training. In 2025, 1,294 employees received a total of 1,126 person-hours of energy efficiency training. These results contributed to progress towards Vestel's SBTi-approved near-term targets, with absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreasing by 40.5% and Scope 3 Category 11 emissions decreasing by 41% compared with the 2021 baseline, reinforcing the company's long-term net-zero ambition.

(5.2.15) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

VESTEL SCIENCE BASED TARGETS AND TRANSITION PLAN.pdf

(5.2.16) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities play a significant role in shaping Vestel's product and service strategy. Climate change, water stress and resource constraints expose the company to increasing input costs, evolving regulatory requirements such as the Türkiye Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, and potential supply chain disruptions. Changing consumer preferences also create reputational and commercial risks where expectations for more sustainable products are not adequately addressed. In response, Vestel's strategy focuses on developing low-carbon, energy- and water-efficient products, reducing plastic use and expanding circular business models. R&D investments support the development of high-efficiency appliances, bio-based and recycled materials, and take-back, repair and refurbishment systems designed to extend product lifecycles. Customer demand for products with lower water consumption, reduced plastic content and improved environmental performance is directly reflected in product design and service development. Environmental considerations are integrated into strategic decision-making by incorporating lower-emission materials and sustainability criteria into engineering, design and innovation processes. CAPEX is increasingly directed toward energy-efficiency measures, renewable energy generation and recycling technologies. Although these investments require initial expenditure, they are expected to reduce long-term OPEX and strengthen Vestel's market competitiveness. The systematic measurement and management of Scope 3 emissions, particularly Category 11 emissions arising from the use of sold products, also inform R&D priorities and product portfolio decisions, supporting alignment with Vestel's SBTi-approved targets and 2050 net-zero pathway.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities across Vestel's upstream and downstream value chain have a material influence on the company's strategy. Suppliers face increasing exposure to climate-related regulations, including the Türkiye Emissions Trading System and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which may increase the cost of carbon-intensive raw materials such as steel. Water scarcity in regions where suppliers operate may also result in production constraints and supply chain disruptions, affecting procurement decisions, operating costs and long-term business resilience. In response, Vestel works with suppliers to promote low-carbon and resource-efficient practices, including the use of recycled and bio-based materials, alternative packaging solutions and circular economy applications. These initiatives are intended to reduce environmental impacts while improving the resilience of the supply chain. Sustainability considerations are integrated into procurement processes through supplier audits addressing climate and water management, environmental performance criteria and capacity-building activities for key suppliers. R&D investments and collaborations with start-ups, including Vestel Ventures initiatives relating to bioplastics, also support the adoption of more sustainable materials within the product portfolio. The measurement and management of Scope 3 emissions throughout the value chain, particularly those associated with raw material sourcing and the use of sold products, inform supplier engagement, product development and customer strategies. This approach supports the alignment of value chain activities with Vestel's SBTi-approved targets and 2050 net-zero pathway.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities directly influence Vestel's R&D investment strategy. Transition risks arising from the TR ETS, CBAM, evolving eco-design and energy-labelling requirements, and increasing energy and raw-material costs have led Vestel to prioritize energy-efficient products, lower-emission materials, sustainable product design, and low-carbon technologies. Water stress and resource scarcity have also increased the focus on products and processes with lower water and resource consumption. At the same time, growing demand for low-carbon and environmentally responsible products creates opportunities for portfolio growth and market competitiveness. In 2025, Vestel's total R&D expenditure reached TRY 3.955 billion, corresponding to approximately 3% of turnover, supported by 1,443 R&D employees and 201 active R&D projects. R&D resources were increasingly directed towards high-energy-efficiency products, sustainable design, low-emission technologies, electric vehicle charging and battery solutions, as well as open innovation partnerships with universities, suppliers, and start-ups. As an outcome of this strategy, low-carbon products sold in 2025 enabled an estimated 121,028 metric tons of avoided emissions. These investments strengthen Vestel's resilience to environmental risks while supporting its SBTi-validated targets and net-zero 2050 ambition.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Environmental risks and opportunities directly shape Vestel's operational strategy. Transition risks associated with the TR ETS and CBAM, energy-price volatility, and water stress at the Manisa facilities have led Vestel to prioritize emission reduction, energy efficiency, renewable energy, water recovery, and alternative water-source

projects. At the same time, Industry 4.0, automation, and digital monitoring are utilized as opportunities to improve resource efficiency, production flexibility, and competitiveness. In 2025, Vestel commissioned 75 automation projects and implemented 43 kaizen and energy-efficiency projects, generating energy savings of 26,288 MWh, approximately TRY 34 million in cost savings, and 10,381 metric tons of avoided emissions. Greenhouse gas intensity decreased from 30 to 28 tCO₂/mUSD, while energy intensity remained at 88 MWh/mUSD. Water intensity declined from 373 to 331 m³/mUSD. Wastewater recovery and cooling-system projects generated water savings of 26,122 m³ and financial savings of TRY 378,769, while the total amount of recovered water reached 155,746 m³. Operational environmental performance is managed through Vestel's integrated management systems, with ISO 14001 covering 90% of its facilities. Energy, emissions, water, and waste indicators are regularly monitored and integrated into performance management, while the water footprint is calculated in accordance with ISO 14046 and independently verified. These actions mitigate climate- and water-related risks while reducing operating costs, supporting regulatory compliance, and strengthening Vestel's progress towards its long-term sustainability and net-zero commitments.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

In 2025, Vestel integrated water-related physical risks into its strategic and financial planning across its defined short-term (0–3 years), medium-term (3–5 years), and long-term (5–15 years) horizons. The exposure of its Manisa operations to high or extremely high water stress and potential water-related production disruptions is assessed through annual scenario analyses using WRI Aqueduct. These analyses cover 2025, 2026–2028, 2029–2030, and 2031–2040. In terms of capital expenditures (CAPEX), water-related risks have influenced the allocation of investments towards water efficiency, wastewater recovery, rainwater harvesting, and improvements in water-intensive production processes. Although such investments require higher expenditure in the short term, they are expected to support long-term cost control, regulatory compliance, and production continuity. In 2025, Vestel reported TRY 18,908,636 in total environmental investments and expenditures, although the water-specific share was not separately disclosed. Water-related investments included paint shop wastewater recovery, cooling tower water recycling, reverse-osmosis wastewater recovery, water-line improvements, sensor-operated faucets, and rainwater harvesting systems. Improvements in water-intensive processes and the recovery of compressor waste heat at Vestel Beyaz Eşya resulted in water savings of 26,940 m³. In terms of direct costs, water bills and consumption expenses are incorporated into financial planning. The commissioned cooling tower, reverse-osmosis and paint shop wastewater recovery systems collectively generated water savings of 26,122 m³ and financial savings of TRY 378,769. In addition, recovered water reached 155,746 m³ in 2025, while 4,159 m³ of water was collected through rainwater harvesting. In terms of indirect costs, financial planning considers water analysis fees and potential penalties or additional compliance costs that could arise if wastewater discharge limits imposed by the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone or Vestel-specific limits are tightened. These potential impacts are assessed through scenario-based analyses. In terms of revenues and production continuity, disruptions in water access are recognized as a risk because they could interrupt production and negatively affect revenue. Water efficiency, recovery, and alternative water-source projects are therefore integrated into planning to mitigate this exposure and strengthen operational resilience.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

In 2025, Vestel integrated climate-related risks and opportunities into its short, medium, and long-term financial planning in line with its transition plan, SBTi-approved targets, and 2050 net-zero commitment. In terms of revenues, demand for energy-efficient and low-carbon products continued to influence portfolio and R&D priorities. Total R&D expenditure reached TRY 3.96 billion, while low-carbon products accounted for 44.83% of revenue. In terms of direct costs, 43 energy-efficiency projects generated savings of 26,288 MWh and approximately TRY 34 million, while avoiding 10,381 tonnes of emissions. Financial planning also considers potential increases in electricity, raw-material, and CBAM certificate costs arising from the TR ETS and CBAM, particularly from 2028 onwards. In terms of indirect costs, carbon monitoring, regulatory reporting, verification, and compliance requirements are considered, although these costs are not separately quantified. Capital allocation prioritizes renewable energy, energy-efficient production, and low-emission technologies. Vestel increased its installed renewable energy capacity to 8,430 kWp, which is expected to cover approximately 6% of the electricity consumption of all Vestel factories. Total environmental investments and expenditures amounted to TRY 18.9 million in 2025. Water recovery projects also saved 26,122 m³ of water and TRY 378,769, reducing operating costs and strengthening production continuity.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: ☒ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

12929700000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

14

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

66.7

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

33.3

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The assessment was conducted voluntarily in accordance with the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU 2020/852) and the related Delegated Regulations. Taxonomy-aligned turnover was calculated directly from the sales revenues of eligible and aligned Vestel-branded product groups. OEM/ODM production for third parties was excluded.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1786200000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

19.3

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

72

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

28

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the EU Taxonomy framework. Taxonomy-aligned OpEx was calculated based on operating expenses allocated by product category and the eligibility and alignment status of the related economic activities.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☒ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☒ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

426400000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

10.5

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2035 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

58.2

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

41.8

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the EU Taxonomy framework. Taxonomy-aligned CapEx was calculated using the sales allocation method, whereby the share of eligible and aligned products in total sales was used to proportionally allocate the relevant capital expenditures.

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Vestel offers its energy-efficient products and circular economy solutions in European Union member countries, Great Britain, Norway, Switzerland, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, and Türkiye. These markets have been evaluated in accordance with the energy labeling standards determined under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☒ No

(5.4.3.4) Explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

As this represents our second year of voluntary reporting in line with the EU Taxonomy framework, covering data from the financial year 2025, our primary focus has been on strengthening the internal framework established during the previous reporting period to ensure accuracy, consistency, and alignment with the relevant requirements. This included further improving internal data collection systems, reviewing the methodologies and assumptions applied, and continuing to develop internal competencies across relevant departments. However, we recognize the importance of transparency, credibility, and stakeholder confidence in ESG-related disclosures. As such, we have documented our methodologies, assumptions, and interpretations in detail and have conducted internal reviews to ensure the integrity of the reported information. We are also closely monitoring developments in assurance practices related to Taxonomy reporting and are actively assessing the feasibility of obtaining third-party assurance for future disclosures.

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

2813

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

846

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

12

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

28

(5.9.5) Please explain

Due to the water projects carried out in 2025, CAPEX increased by 2,813% compared to the previous year. Considering the water projects planned to be implemented, CAPEX is expected to increase by 846% in 2026 compared to 2025. A further 28% OPEX increase is expected in 2026 from expanded monitoring and efficiency projects. All figures are based on internal records; forward-looking estimates are tied to approved plans. These expenditures are critical to sustaining production in the high water-stress Gediz Basin and to meeting Vestel's mid-term goal of 10% improvement in water efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Vestel has not yet implemented a formal internal carbon price, mainly because Türkiye does not currently have a mandatory carbon-pricing framework. Nevertheless, the draft Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) Regulation envisages a phased implementation, beginning with a pilot period in 2026–2027 and followed by the first compliance period in 2028 for high-emitting installations. The proposed system will combine the existing MRV framework with carbon pricing, encouraging lower-

emission production and closer alignment with EU market requirements. In preparation, Vestel has developed a company-wide carbon management approach aligned with its SBTi-approved 2030 targets and 2050 net-zero ambition. Investments are being directed towards renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the reduction of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, while R&D resources are increasingly allocated to highly energy-efficient products. Although Vestel has not established a specific internal carbon price, it plans to introduce an internal assessment framework for evaluating investments and operational projects against its emissions-reduction roadmap.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

Vestel does not currently apply an internal water price because a standardized pricing methodology has not been established. Instead, water-related financial impacts are assessed through actual water tariffs and consumption costs, scenario analyses, and project-specific investment evaluations. Water risks are managed using WRI Aqueduct assessments and investments in water efficiency, wastewater recovery, and rainwater harvesting. In 2025, water recovery systems saved 26,122 m³ of water and TRY 378,769.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Climate change ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers are classified as having substantive environmental impacts if their operations significantly influence Scope 3 emissions or create notable environmental pressures. Criteria include the scale and nature of production processes, energy consumption, and emission levels. Suppliers with measurable contributions to Vestel's indirect emissions or requiring closer monitoring are prioritized in assessments.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

36

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Suppliers are classified as having substantive water dependencies if their operations involve high absolute water withdrawal, are located in water-stressed regions such as the Gediz Basin, or show limited measures for efficiency and recycling. Those whose production processes create measurable water-related risks for Vestel's supply continuity are prioritized in monitoring and engagement.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

36

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers are prioritized for engagement on climate change based on their environmental footprint, strategic importance, and compliance risks. Those with high GHG emissions, energy-intensive processes, or material sourcing critical to Vestel's production are given priority. Strategic suppliers whose operations cannot be easily substituted are engaged more closely, as improvements here have the greatest impact on reducing supply chain emissions. In addition, suppliers that show willingness and capacity to adopt mitigation measures—such as energy efficiency or renewable energy—are prioritized for collaboration. This approach aligns with Vestel's climate transition plan and SBTi-approved targets, ensuring engagement resources are directed where they can deliver the most meaningful results.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers are prioritized for engagement on water issues using multiple criteria, including procurement spend, criticality of supplied materials or services, and degree of water dependency. Critical suppliers are identified through Pareto analysis and the Kraljic Matrix, with emphasis on those whose products cannot be substituted and those providing inputs for strategic sectors such as automotive. These suppliers are engaged through the Vestel Critical Supplier Monitoring and Development

Program (VERIFYHUB). The program includes training, sustainability self-assessments, data sharing on environmental and social metrics, and independent audits. During audits, detailed question sets cover environmental permits, chemical and waste management, and especially water management practices. Through this structured process, suppliers most relevant to Vestel's water-related risks and operational continuity are systematically monitored and supported, aligning supplier practices with Vestel's overall sustainability and water stewardship strategy.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Environmental requirements related to climate change are embedded in supplier contracts, and compliance is regularly monitored under Vestel's supplier management processes.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Environmental requirements on water use and management are included in supplier contracts. Compliance is monitored, and corrective actions are enforced through Vestel's supplier management process.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Community-based monitoring
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Vestel determines supplier compliance levels by using multiple systems to monitor and report emissions. The calculated percentages reflect the share of supplier emissions that can be included in Vestel's Scope 3 reporting, providing critical insight into the overall environmental footprint of the supply chain. Supplier compliance is evaluated through a structured audit system. Nonconformities are classified as critical, major, or minor, with point deductions applied from a 100-point scale (5 points for major, 1 point for minor). A score ≥ 75 is deemed successful, while ≤ 75 or any critical nonconformity is considered failed. Critical issues must be resolved within 30 days, other findings within 270 days. Follow-up audits may be conducted after 180 days, and unresolved cases are escalated to the Human Rights Committee for further action.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Preparation of water-related management plans

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Supplier compliance is evaluated through a structured audit system. Nonconformities are classified as critical, major, or minor, with point deductions applied from a 100-point scale (5 points for major, 1 point for minor). A score ≥ 75 is deemed successful, while ≤ 75 or any critical nonconformity is considered failed. Critical issues must be resolved within 30 days, other findings within 270 days. Follow-up audits may be conducted after 180 days, and unresolved cases are escalated to the Human Rights Committee for further action.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Vestel engages Tier 1 suppliers through structured capacity-building programs to support emissions reduction. Training, technical guidance, and best practices are shared to help suppliers measure, manage, and mitigate their environmental impacts, including GHG emissions. The company also collaborates with suppliers on joint projects to integrate energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy solutions into production. Sustainability performance is embedded into supplier scorecards, incentivizing continuous improvement and alignment with Vestel's climate transition plan. Regular self-assessments and third-party audits ensure compliance, while engagement activities extend downstream by encouraging suppliers to cascade similar practices within their own supply chains. As a result, suppliers improve carbon management capabilities, enhance transparency, and strengthen long-term resilience to climate risks.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Complying with the regulatory requirements

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Tier-1 suppliers are supported through free training and capacity-building programs focused on water management practices. These trainings help suppliers to establish site-level water management plans, improve monitoring of withdrawal and discharge, and ensure compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements. Through this engagement, suppliers are better equipped to meet Vestel's environmental expectations and strengthen their own sustainability performance.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :The provision of training and the development of joint projects.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Vestel engages customers to promote circular economy practices and reduce environmental impacts associated with product use and end-of-life. Through the Household Recycling Project, unused electronic products and major appliances are collected directly from consumers' homes by authorized service centers and recycled under appropriate conditions. This initiative raises consumer awareness, supports compliance with waste management regulations, and contributes to resource efficiency across the value chain.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2025, customers participated in the Household Transformation process with 1.318 products.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Vestel engages customers to raise awareness on the protection of water resources and the importance of sustainable water use. Social media platforms are actively used to inform consumers about the benefits of water-efficient products and to highlight initiatives that contribute to responsible water management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Vestel reached 37,469 consumers through social media posts informing consumers about the benefits of water-efficient products and to highlighting responsible water management initiatives.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Electrolux

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

LCA studies may be carried out by Vestel for the customer's products in the upcoming period.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

LCA analysis could guide the customer to reduce their embeded emissions and increase the transparency of upstream carbon emissions of the customer.

Row 2

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ J Sainsbury Plc

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☒ Assess life-cycle impact of products or services to identify efficiencies

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

LCA studies may be carried out by Vestel for the customer's products in the upcoming period.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Improved resource use and efficiency

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

LCA analysis could guide the customer to reduce their embeded emissions and increase the transparency of upstream carbon emissions of the customer.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Vestel engages with customers and other value chain stakeholders on environmental topics and implements initiatives focused on energy efficiency, low-carbon products, resource efficiency and sustainability. However, during the reporting year, no mutually beneficial environmental initiative was identified as having been specifically implemented as a direct result of engagement with a CDP Supply Chain member. Vestel intends to further explore opportunities for collaboration with CDP Supply Chain members and implement mutually beneficial environmental initiatives within the next two years.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is applied as Vestel has full authority over the management of emissions across all production facilities. Greenhouse gas calculations are conducted under Türkiye's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, ensuring compliance with national climate regulations, and are aligned with ISO 14064 standards. This provides consistent organizational boundaries for monitoring, reporting, and target-setting. In addition, sustainability and climate-related risk and opportunity assessments are performed in line with Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards - TSRS 1 (General Requirements for Sustainability Reporting) and TSRS 2 (Climate-related Disclosures). This alignment ensures that disclosure, financial planning, and Vestel's SBTi-approved targets are integrated into the broader transition strategy toward net zero.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Vestel applies the operational control approach because all water-related withdrawals, discharges, and efficiency projects fall within the company's direct authority. Compliance is ensured with national water legislation, industrial zone requirements, and ISO 14001 and ISO 14046 standards. In addition, regional water risks are monitored using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The company sets water-related targets, integrates them into operational decision-making, and monitors progress internally. Water management processes are also reported to CDP and aligned with TSRS requirements, ensuring both regulatory compliance and consistency with international reporting practices.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is applied as the use and management of plastics are fully integrated into Vestel's production processes. The company annually measures and monitors the generation of plastic waste, implements reduction measures, and participates in national and international initiatives. Targets for reducing virgin plastic use and increasing recycled content are set and tracked within operational boundaries. This approach also supports the company's circular economy strategy and is aligned with reporting expectations, enabling transparency on resource efficiency and waste management.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The operational control approach is used because Vestel's facilities are located within industrial zones where direct biodiversity risks are limited. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) conducted during facility establishment, expansions, and process modifications confirmed the absence of protected or endangered species in operational areas. Vestel ensures compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and relevant biodiversity regulations, evaluating and mitigating potential impacts within its boundaries. Beyond compliance, biodiversity and deforestation risks are monitored through Vestel's Biodiversity and Deforestation Policy, supporting commitments that go beyond regulatory requirements. This aligns operational activities with international expectations for nature-positive outcomes.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ Other, please specify :Ecoinvent version 3.6

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions using both the location-based and market-based approaches, have been calculated in accordance with the ISO 14064-2018 standard and the GHG Protocol. The calculation includes electricity consumption across all operations and other energy uses associated with our activities. Location-based emissions are determined using the national grid emission factor, which is also applied to the market-based emissions. In the reporting year, the market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are the same, as no power purchase agreements or renewable energy certificates, such as I-REC, were acquired.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20780.07

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was employed, utilizing activity data and emission factors sourced from verified references. The GHG Protocol guidelines served as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied according to the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were sourced from the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change's Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Annex-5). Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates in accordance with the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132390.137

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based methodology was utilized, employing activity data and emission factors sourced from verified references. For electricity emission factors, the most current values from the 'Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form,' published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey, were applied. Emissions resulting from losses and leakages between consumption and distribution points were quantified and reported under Scope 3. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using location-based emission factors. The same national grid factor is applied to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions for market-based figure. In the base year, market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are identical as there were no power purchase agreements or acquisitions of renewable energy certificates such as I-REC.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132390.137

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated using location-based emission factors. The same national grid factor is applied to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions for market-based figure. In the base year, market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are identical as there were no power purchase agreements or acquisitions of renewable energy certificates such as I-REC.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1219437.25

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with the purchase of raw materials, goods, and services were calculated and reported using emission factors from the EPA Supply Chain and DEFRA databases. Activity data were derived through a calculation-based approach, utilizing relevant procurement documentation as the data source. Emissions were estimated by multiplying the mass of purchased products by the corresponding emission factors ('product mass × emission factor' methodology).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

60260.57

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions associated with capital goods were calculated and reported using emission factors from the EPA Supply Chain database. Activity data were obtained through SAP documentation, and emissions were estimated by applying the relevant emission factors.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

16455.69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 3 emissions comprise the following sub-categories: Upstream emissions associated with purchased fuels (Well-to-Tank fuels) Upstream emissions from purchased electricity Emissions resulting from electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses Upstream emissions related to purchased heat and steam (Well-to-Tank heat and steam) Emissions related to heat and steam transmission and distribution (T&D) losses

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68835

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based methodology was applied using distance-based activity data obtained from the SAP system to estimate upstream transportation emissions, which are reported in this category. Emission factors published by DEFRA were used as the reference. Specifically, the following DEFRA emission factors were applied: 'All HGVs, Average Laden' for road transport, 'Container Ship, Average Size' for maritime transport, 'Freight Flights, Long Haul with Radiative Forcing (RF)' and 'Freight Flights, Short Haul with RF' for air transport, and 'Freight Train' for rail transport.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1112.86

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was applied using activity data and emission factors sourced from declared references. Emissions from waste generated during post-purchase processing of raw materials were calculated with emission factors obtained from the DEFRA GHG Emission Factors database and are reported in this category. All relevant emission factors for different waste types were derived from the DEFRA dataset.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

503.73

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from business travel were calculated with reference to the emission factors published by DEFRA GHG Emission Factors set and declared in this row. A calculation-based emission methodology was applied on distance-based activity data. "Flights, Short Haul, Average Passenger" and "Flights, Long Haul, Average Passenger" used for business travel emissions. Emissions from hotel accommodation are also included in Category 6. The emission factor used for accommodation is taken from the DEFRA database.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12765.62

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee commuting were calculated using a distance-based activity data methodology, with emission factors sourced from IPCC and DEFRA publications. For taxi travel, distance-based activity data was applied, utilizing the 'Regular taxi, DEFRA Business Travel – Land' emission factor. For employee commuting by personal vehicles, diesel consumption data was used along with emission factors from IPCC (2006), Volume 2, Chapter 3, Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4397.19

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For the calculation of emissions associated with upstream leased assets, activity data were derived based on the cost data of the leased assets included in the company's emission reporting scope. Emissions were then estimated using the 'activity data × emission factor' methodology, applying the relevant emission factors sourced from the U.S. EPA's 2007 environmental report.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87273

(7.5.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based methodology was employed to estimate upstream transportation and distribution emissions, utilizing distance-based activity data extracted from the SAP system. The total emissions related to upstream logistics are reported in this category. Emission factors published by DEFRA were referenced for the calculations. Specifically, the following DEFRA emission factors were applied: 'All HGVs, Average Laden' for road freight, 'Container Ship, Average Size' for maritime transport, 'Freight Flights, Long Haul with Radiative Forcing (RF)' and 'Freight Flights, Short Haul with RF' for air freight, and 'Freight Train' for rail transport.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The products sold by the company do not undergo any additional processing during their use phase. Therefore, there are no process-related emissions associated with the use of sold products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12262200.495

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It is assumed that appliances primarily powered by natural gas are operated for an average of 1 hour per day over 150 days annually, based on typical cooking durations. For calculation purposes, it is assumed that all sold products are used with natural gas. Additionally, electricity and LPG consumption scenarios, aligned with this usage pattern, were incorporated into the model. Based on these assumptions, the use-phase emissions of sold products were calculated.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14339.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated using a calculation-based methodology, applying relevant emission factors published by DEFRA. A disposal scenario was developed to reflect the likely treatment pathways after the completion of the product life cycle. Given that the majority of the products contain a high proportion of metals, the scenario primarily considers metal recycling and landfilling as the dominant end-of-life treatment methods.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.465

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from downstream leased assets were estimated using a cost-based activity data approach, applying emission factors from the U.S. EPA 2007 Environmentally Extended Input-Output (EEIO) model, Version 1.0.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

205563.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from franchise operations were calculated using activity data based on electricity and natural gas consumption reported by dealers. Emission factors published by DEFRA and the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) were applied in the calculation to ensure consistency with internationally recognized methodologies.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

During the reporting year, the company did not undertake any new investments that are expected to result in indirect (Scope 3) emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All company inputs have been assessed within the applicable Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 categories. No additional relevant emission sources beyond the defined reporting scopes have been identified.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All inputs have been comprehensively assessed within the relevant emission categories, and no additional emission sources have been identified outside the defined reporting boundaries.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17320.57

(7.6.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was used, utilizing activity data (consumption volumes) and emission factors sourced from recognized references. The GHG Protocol guidelines were used as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were derived from the 'Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Annex-5' published by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates, referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17387.13

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was used, utilizing activity data (consumption volumes) and emission factors sourced from recognized references. The GHG Protocol guidelines were used as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were derived from the 'Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Annex-5' published by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates, referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19153

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was used, utilizing activity data (consumption volumes) and emission factors sourced from recognized references. The GHG Protocol guidelines were used as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were derived from the 'Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Annex-5' published by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates, referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19839

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was used, utilizing activity data (consumption volumes) and emission factors sourced from recognized references. The GHG Protocol guidelines were used as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were derived from the 'Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Annex-5' published by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates, referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20780

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was used, utilizing activity data (consumption volumes) and emission factors sourced from recognized references. The GHG Protocol guidelines were used as the foundational framework for defining emission scopes and categories. Emission factors for stationary and mobile combustion were applied in accordance with the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2006. Net calorific values were derived from the 'Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Annex-5' published by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. Additionally, emissions from refrigerants and fire extinguishers were quantified using appropriate emission factors and annual leakage rates, referencing the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73825.78

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73825.78

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity consumption data was obtained from invoices, and calculations were performed using the electricity emission factor published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Türkiye.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102991.34

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102991.34

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Electricity consumption data was obtained from invoices, and calculations were performed using the electricity emission factor published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Türkiye.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112644

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112644

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was applied using activity data and emission factors obtained from verified sources. For electricity, emission factors from the 'Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form,' published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey—the relevant authority in the country where the company operates—were used, with values taken from the most recent document available at the time of calculation. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using location-based emission factors. The same national grid factor is applied to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions for market-based figure. In the base year, market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are identical as there were no power purchase agreements or acquisitions of renewable energy certificates such as I-REC.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111721

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111721

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was applied using activity data and emission factors obtained from verified sources. For electricity, emission factors from the 'Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form,' published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey—the relevant authority in the country where the company operates—were used, with values taken from the most recent document available at the time of calculation. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using location-based emission factors. The same national grid factor is applied to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions for market-based figure. In the base year, market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are identical as there were no power purchase agreements or acquisitions of renewable energy certificates such as I-REC.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132390

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

132390

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

A calculation-based emission estimation methodology was applied using activity data and emission factors obtained from verified sources. For electricity, emission factors from the 'Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form,' published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey—the relevant authority in the country where the company operates—were used, with values taken from the most recent document available at the time of calculation. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using location-based emission factors. The same national grid factor is applied to estimate the greenhouse gas emissions for market-based figure. In the base year, market-based and location-based Scope 2 emissions are identical as there were no power purchase agreements or acquisitions of renewable energy certificates such as I-REC.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

543170

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Purchased goods and services were matched with the relevant emission factors from the EPA Supply Chain Emission Factor dataset. Expenditures for each good and service were calculated in U.S. dollars (USD), and emission amounts in tCO₂e were obtained by multiplying the expenditure values by the corresponding emission factors (EF × USD).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

93029

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Emission calculations related to capital goods cover only those capital goods purchased during the reporting year. The calculations were performed using dollarbased emission factors published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The purchase value of each capital good (in USD) was used as activity data and multiplied by the corresponding emission factor matched from the USEPA database to determine the emission amount. These calculations were reported under Scope 3 – Category 2: Capital Goods

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13755

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 Category 3 emissions were calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The inventory includes upstream emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed in company operations, as well as transmission and distribution (T&D) losses related to purchased electricity. Activity data were obtained from actual energy consumption records, including purchased electricity and fuels used across operations. Emissions were calculated using internationally recognized emission factors from relevant databases and government sources. Double counting with Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions was avoided by including only upstream lifecycle emissions and electricity transmission and distribution losses within this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

223059

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For the calculation of transportation-related emissions, activity data was generated based on the distances traveled (in km) according to the types of vehicles used. Vehicle-specific emission factors were obtained from the DEFRA database, and emissions were calculated accordingly.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1048

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data related to waste types (in tons) were compiled, and emission calculations were performed using emission factors published by DEFRA.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

2850

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

It includes greenhouse gas emissions resulting from Transportation-related data were calculated based on the distances traveled (in kilometers), while accommodation-related data were determined by multiplying the number of nights by the number of rooms. For the emission calculations, vehicle type-specific emission factors for business travel published by DEFRA were applied, together with country-specific emission factors for accommodation activities.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11705

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Activity data for employee commuting were calculated based on the total round-trip distance of each route (in kilometers). Emissions were then estimated using vehicle type-specific emission factors published by DEFRA, applied in line with the corresponding modes of transport.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1730.17

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Upstream leased assets under the company's operational control have been assessed and their emissions have been calculated.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22967

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For each product delivered, the distances traveled (in km) until delivery to the customer were calculated and multiplied by the product weights to obtain activity data in ton-km. These ton-km values were aggregated according to the type of transport vehicles used for each product and multiplied by the relevant emission factors published by DEFRA to calculate the emission amounts in tCO₂e.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no processing of sold product activities were made during 2024. Since the company's focus is on operational emissions, this category is not applicable within Scope 3 emissions.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

7219480

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Hybrid method Average data method Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For each product sold, annual electricity consumption (kWh) was calculated, and the total consumption amount over a 10-year service life was determined in kWh. Country-specific electricity emission factors were obtained from the International Energy Agency (IEA). For each country, the kWh values of the sold products were multiplied by the corresponding emission factors to calculate the emissions in tCO₂e.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3455

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Hybrid method Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

For sold products, activity data was obtained by multiplying the average unit weight of the products (in tons) by the number of units sold. The total tonnage was then multiplied by the relevant emission factors published by DEFRA to calculate the emissions in tCO₂e.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

Revenue obtained from leasing activities was calculated in U.S. dollars (USD). These amounts were matched with the relevant emission factors published in the EPA Supply Chain Emission Factor v1.2 dataset. Calculations were carried out by multiplying the revenue amounts by the emission factors, and the resulting emissions were expressed in tCO₂e.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

As of 2025, the company has not operated under a franchise model. All operations have been conducted directly by the company. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

No significant financial investments relevant for reporting were made during 2024. Since the company's focus is on operational emissions, this category is not applicable within Scope 3 emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

As of 2025, there are no other significant upstream activities contributing to Scope 3 emissions beyond the previously assessed categories. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

As of 2024, there are no additional downstream activities beyond company boundary. These activities have already been accounted for within other Scope 3 categories. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2024

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

676.597

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

34.183

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

94.472

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1.856

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1.488

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

14.089

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

943

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

90.119

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10247358

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4.528

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.074

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To maintain methodological consistency, all calculations have been conducted using the baseline year methodology, with no changes applied during the reporting period. This approach is in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standards and the GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1010238

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

9695

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

95038

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1649

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1450

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

8195

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

245146

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

10636061

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

16753

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.15

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To maintain methodological consistency, all calculations have been conducted using the baseline year methodology, with no changes applied during the reporting period. This approach is in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standards and the GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 3**(7.8.1.1) End date**

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1017451.94

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

255.01

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

16427.48

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

69274.96

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1236.82

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1275.49

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

10526.71

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

5420.67

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

82436.2

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

11938396.79

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

18159.06

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.14

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

261761.321

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To maintain methodological consistency, all calculations have been conducted using the baseline year methodology, with no changes applied during the reporting period. This approach is in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standards and the GHG Protocol guidelines.

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1219437.25

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

60260.57

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

16455.69

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

68835

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1112.86

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

503.73

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

12765.62

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

4397.19

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

87273

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

12262200.5

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

14339.75

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0.47

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

To maintain methodological consistency, all calculations have been conducted using the baseline year methodology, with no changes applied during the reporting period. This approach is in accordance with ISO 14064-1 standards and the GHG Protocol guidelines.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from:

	Verification/assurance status
	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ISO 14064 Sera Gazı Doğrulama Beyanı_VMOB_en-tr.pdf,Vestel Beyaz Eşya_14064-1 Doğrulama Beyanı_en-tr.pdf,Vestel Elektronik_14064-1 Doğrulama Raporu en-tr.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Third-party verification has been conducted for Scope 1 emissions of Vestel. Detailed information regarding Scope 1 can be found on pages 1 and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ISO 14064 Sera Gazı Doğrulama Beyanı_VMOB_en-tr.pdf,Vestel Beyaz Eşya_14064-1 Doğrulama Beyanı_en-tr.pdf,Vestel Elektronik_14064-1 Doğrulama Raporu en-tr.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Third-party verification has been conducted for Scope 2 emissions of Vestel. Detailed information regarding Scope 2 can be found on pages 1 and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Franchises

☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ISO 14064 Sera Gazı Doğrulama Beyanı_VMOB_en-tr.pdf, Vestel Beyaz Eşya_14064-1 Doğrulama Beyanı_en-tr.pdf, Vestel Elektronik_14064-1 Doğrulama Raporu en-tr.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Third-party verification has been conducted for Scope 3 emissions of Vestel. Detailed information regarding Scope 3 can be found on pages 1 and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

322.03

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.27

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, Vestel generated 930 MWh of renewable electricity through the installation of solar panels across its three production facilities. This initiative resulted in the avoidance of 322.03 tCO₂e emissions. With additional investments planned for the coming years, the contribution of on-site renewable generation is expected to grow further.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

10.381

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.62

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025, a total of 43 Kaizen and energy efficiency projects were implemented across the Vestel Group of Companies, resulting in energy savings of 26,288 MWh. Through these improvements, a total of 10,381 tons of emissions were avoided

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in divestment occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to a divestment.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in acquisition occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to a acquisition.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in mergers occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to mergers.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18538.97

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

15.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The reported decrease of 18,538.97 tCO₂e is attributable to lower production output during the reporting year compared to the baseline year. The impact was quantified by comparing production activity levels and the corresponding emissions generated from manufacturing operations. As production volumes declined, energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions also decreased proportionally. This change reflects variations in operational activity rather than emissions reduction projects, acquisitions, divestments, or methodological changes.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in methodology occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in boundary occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to a boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in unidentified conditions occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to unidentified conditions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in other conditions occurred during the reporting year. Therefore, there is no emission change attributable to other conditions.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Not evaluated	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, Scope 1 emissions only

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

16779.01

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

16779.01

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

153.19

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

14.36

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

33.17

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

41.13

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.06

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.62

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

308.71

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

485.51

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Türkiye	17321	73814	73814

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Vestel Mobilite(VMOB) comprises a factory that carries out production activities in Vestel's communication sector.</i>	51.99
Row 2	<i>Vestel Elektronik (VEL) comprises Vestel's seven factories engaged in production activities in the electronics sector.</i>	1685.39
Row 3	<i>Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) comprises Vestel's six factories engaged in production activities in the white goods sector.</i>	15583.22

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Stationary Combustion</i>	<i>15712.16</i>
Row 2	<i>Leakage Gas Emissions</i>	<i>486.11</i>
Row 3	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	<i>1122.34</i>

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Vestel Mobility (VMOB) comprises a factory that carries out production activities in Vestel's mobility sector.</i>	<i>622.53</i>	<i>622.53</i>
Row 2	<i>Vestel Elektronik (VEL) comprises Vestel's seven factories engaged in production activities in the electronics sector.</i>	<i>28595.28</i>	<i>28595.28</i>

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 3	<i>Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) comprises Vestel's six factories engaged in production activities in the white goods sector.</i>	44596.5	44596.5

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Purchased Electricity</i>	72956.43	72956.43
Row 2	<i>Purchased Steam</i>	58.76	58.76
Row 3	<i>Purchased Hot water-Heat energy</i>	799.13	799.13

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17321

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73814

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73814

(7.22.4) Please explain

Data were gathered from the Vestel Group of Companies, including Vestel Elektronik, Vestel Mobility, and Vestel Beyaz Eşya. The scope encompasses all production facilities and internal warehouses within the Group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

No facilities have been excluded from the reporting scope. All disclosures necessary for the consolidated accounting group have been fully provided within the respective sections.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electrical equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ ISIN code – bond

(7.23.1.4) ISIN code – bond

TREVEST00017

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15583.22

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44596.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44596.5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Alongside the parent company Vestel Elektronik (VEL), Vestel Mobility (VMOB) and Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) were identified as subsidiaries.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Vestel Mobility (VMOB)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Other vehicle equipment & systems

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ Other unique identifier, please specify :Tax Identification Number (Turkey)

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

8370010241

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51.99

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622.53

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622.53

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Alongside the parent company Vestel Elektronik (VEL), Vestel Mobility (VMOB) and Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) were identified as subsidiaries.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

	Requesting member
Row 1	Select from: ☒ Electrolux

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Vestel plans to enhance its capability to allocate emissions to customers through the continued development of product carbon footprint (PCF) assessments and digital emissions management systems. The company is increasing the use of product-level lifecycle assessment (LCA) methodologies, improving the collection of supplier-specific emissions data, and strengthening data integration across manufacturing processes. These efforts will enable more accurate allocation of Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 emissions to individual product groups and customer portfolios. As customer demand for product-level carbon information continues to increase, Vestel aims to provide more transparent and reliable emissions data to support customers' own sustainability and decarbonization objectives.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

74119

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

74119.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

168102

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

168102.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6241

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

6241.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

33519

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

33519.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

930

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

930.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

930

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

281981

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

282911.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

As no sustainable biomass was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

As no other biomass was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

As no other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen) was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

As no coal was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2298

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total consumption of oil has been calculated in accordance with the relevant methodology.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

71821

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Total consumption of gas has been calculated in accordance with the relevant methodology.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

As no other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen) was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

74119

(7.30.7.2) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

*The total fuel consumption has been individually calculated and reported for each respective fuel category.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

930

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

930

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

930

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

930

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

168102

(7.30.14.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

(7.30.14.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39760

(7.30.14.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

208792.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1**(7.45.1) Intensity figure**

6.6e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

91135

(7.45.3) Metric denominator*Select from:*☒ unit total revenue**(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total**

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

22

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☒ Change in renewable energy consumption
☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, Vestel’s gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity decreased to 6.6e-7 tCO₂e per unit of revenue, compared with approximately 8.4e-7 tCO₂e per unit of revenue in 2024, representing a decrease of approximately 22%. The reduction was mainly driven by emissions reduction activities, including energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. In 2025, 43 kaizen and energy efficiency projects implemented across the Vestel Group resulted in 26,288 MWh of energy savings and avoided approximately 10,381 tCO₂e emissions. Vestel also continued to expand renewable energy generation and integrate energy-efficient production processes into its decarbonization strategy. The change in annual revenue also affected the intensity ratio. The calculation is based on combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 location-based emissions of 91,135 tCO₂e and total revenue of TRY 138,249,521,000.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

88

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy Intensity

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

MWh/mUSD

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2025, Vestel's energy intensity remained at 88 MWh/mUSD, unchanged from 2024. The 2024 CDP response reported 82 MWh/mEUR; therefore, the two figures use different currency denominators and should not be compared directly. The percentage change is based on the comparable MWh/mUSD figures presented in the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

48526

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total amount of waste (tons)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

28.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total waste decreased by 28.10%, from 67,492 tons in 2024 to 48,526 tons in 2025. Vestel continued implementing waste prevention, segregation, recycling and recovery practices under its Zero Waste Management System.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

282911

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy Consumption (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20.72

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total energy consumption decreased by 20.72%, from 356,867 MWh in 2024 to 282,911 MWh in 2025. This reduction was supported by 43 kaizen and energy-efficiency projects, which generated energy savings of 26,288 MWh during the reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20780.07

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

132390.14

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

153170.210

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

88838.722

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17320.6

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

73814.31

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

91134.910

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

96.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have increased the share of electricity generated from solar energy. In the coming period, we will continue to focus on renewable energy investments in order to rapidly reach our Scope 1-2 target and, in addition, our 2050 Net Zero target

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our Scope 1 and 2 targets, which include a 42% reduction by 2030 in line with the SBTi 1.5 degree scenario, are in place and ongoing.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, Scope 1 and location-based Scope 2 emissions covered by the target amounted to 91,134.91 tCO₂e, compared with 153,170.21 tCO₂e in the 2021 base year. This represents a 40.50% reduction and 96.43% achievement of the reduction required under the 2030 target. Vestel continues to implement energy-efficiency, process-optimization and renewable-energy projects. In 2025, 43 kaizen and energy-efficiency projects generated energy savings of 26,288 MWh and avoided 10,381 tCO₂e.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12262200.495

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

12262200.495

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12262200.495

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

87.88

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

87.88

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9196650.371

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7219480

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7219480.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7219480.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

We have a target of 25% reduction indexed to 2030 for our Scope 3 Category 11 emissions, again in line with SBTi. Our Scope 3 Category 11 emissions from the use of products constitute 88% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

We have a Scope 3 Category 11 target committing to a 25% reduction by 2030, in line with the SBTi well below 2 degrees scenario.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No**(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

The main initiatives supporting the achievement of the target included improving energy efficiency during the product use phase, ensuring compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, allocating a larger share of the R&D budget to the development of highly energy-efficient products, and designing products that meet the highest energy-efficiency classes. A lower production volume during the year also contributed to the overall emissions reduction. In 2025, product improvements reduced the energy consumption of washing machines sold in Türkiye by 14.1% and that of dishwashers by 1.3% compared to 2024.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Net-zero targets**(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

By 2050, Vestel Elektronik aims to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions covering Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 throughout its entire value chain, aligning its efforts with international climate goals. The company's pathway to net zero starts within its own operations and will gradually be expanded to include all stages of the value chain. As part of its efforts to become a climate-resilient business, Vestel Elektronik has been advancing low-carbon technologies and, in 2021, reached an important milestone by officially pledging its commitment to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi). To achieve these targets, the company intends to implement cleaner production technologies, expand renewable energy investments, and design products with enhanced energy efficiency, reduced water consumption, a smaller carbon footprint, and minimal environmental impact. Furthermore, to support its SBTi commitments, Vestel Elektronik launched an extensive data-gathering initiative in 2021 to evaluate Scope 3 emissions. Insights from this process will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive decarbonization roadmap that addresses both internal operations and the broader value chain.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Vestel Elektronik's net zero emissions target for 2050 strategically aims to align with global climate objectives while strengthening the company's competitive position in a market increasingly driven by sustainability. This target complements Vestel's wider ambition to become a climate-conscious organization through the adoption of low-carbon technologies, increased investment in renewable energy, and the production of environmentally friendly products. By achieving net zero across Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, Vestel seeks to proactively address regulatory risks—including carbon pricing and tightening emissions standards—thereby minimizing future compliance costs. Furthermore, this target is designed to foster innovation, enhance operational efficiency, and respond to rising customer and investor demand for sustainable solutions, ultimately reinforcing Vestel's leadership and resilience in a changing climate landscape.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Nature-based solutions: Planning future investments in reforestation and afforestation projects that create durable carbon sinks. Reforestation activities to create carbon sinks Technological carbon removal: Exploring carbon capture and storage technologies, with the intention to invest as these solutions mature and become commercially viable.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Vestel actively engages with its value chain partners to advance climate action beyond its own operations. In 2022, the company introduced the “Vestel Supplier Monitoring and Development Programme” to help suppliers establish and disclose their own Science Based Targets. Through this programme, Vestel encourages broader emissions reductions and supports the transition toward a low-carbon economy across the sector.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Vestel’s Sustainability Committee, comprising representatives from key functions including R&D, Operations, Finance, and Strategy, reviews the company’s net-zero target on an annual basis. The assessment considers progress toward interim milestones, the effectiveness of ongoing initiatives, and emerging risks and opportunities that may affect target achievement. Changes in regulations, technological developments, and market conditions are also taken into account. Data-driven assessments and stakeholder input are used to update action plans and maintain alignment with current scientific guidance and leading practices. Where revisions to the target or related strategy are necessary, these are subject to executive leadership approval and subsequently communicated to relevant stakeholders.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	43	10381
Not to be implemented	0	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

624.96

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5121957

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electrification measures aim to replace conventional hydraulic systems with fully electric alternatives, improving energy efficiency.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Central Electronic Air Conditioning Plant Automation Application Analysis

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

178.46

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1143544

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

869132

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Central electronic air conditioning automation and related building efficiency measures will reduce electricity consumption.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :High-End Plastic Injection Dry Cooler Automation Analysis

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

2622.9

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

16811591

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2332639

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Production process efficiency improvements, including cooling automation and other equipment optimization measures, will reduce electricity consumption and associated emissions.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Compressor waste heat hot water recovery project (50% capacity coverage)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1662.93

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

14653432

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Compressor waste heat recovery will be used to support hot water production, reducing the energy required for heating.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Lowering the curing temperatures of powder coatings used in washing machine products

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

170.12

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1096972

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1023468

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Lowering curing and drying temperatures will reduce the energy required in coating processes while maintaining production requirements.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

5121.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

41992950

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

130119000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

A rooftop solar PV system will generate renewable electricity for the drying factory and reduce grid electricity consumption.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2025, Vestel Elektronik allocated TRY 3,955,100,000 to R&D activities, representing approximately 3% of its turnover and reflecting its continued commitment to innovation. Within its R&D budget, Vestel continued to increase the share allocated to the development of highly energy-efficient products, supporting its efforts to

reduce Scope 3 emissions, particularly those associated with the use of sold products. Vestel's innovation capacity was also recognized at the international level: as of the end of 2025, the company had received 29 design awards for innovative projects developed at its R&D centers.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are committed to reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions through targeted investments in energy efficiency initiatives. A dedicated annual budget has been allocated for these projects through 2026. Within this framework, 29 projects are planned, with an anticipated energy savings of 18,625 MWh. Additionally, a further energy audit is scheduled for 2026 to identify new efficiency opportunities, with implementation planned between 2026 and 2030.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Vestel aims to meet its Scope 1 and 2 reduction targets through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and I-REC certificates. By 2030, energy and process efficiency investments are expected to cut emissions by 10.2% in Vestel Beyaz Eşya and 9% in electronics production. Rooftop PV systems will provide a further 20.4% reduction in Vestel Beyaz Eşya and 2% in electronics unit, while I-REC certificates will reduce Scope 2 emissions by 17% in Vestel Beyaz Eşya and 22.4% in electronics unit. For Scope 3, where the largest share comes from product use (Category 11), Vestel targets a 25% reduction by 2030 through product energy efficiency improvements, regulatory compliance, and the planned use of carbon offset credits. Following the validation of its Science-Based Targets, Vestel accelerated its decarbonization strategy to align with 2030 and 2050 goals. Financial planning is also integrated with this strategy, prioritizing renewable energy, energy-efficient manufacturing, and product innovation to achieve long-term emission reductions.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :A classification method has been created by considering the energy efficiency averages of the EU and Turkey markets.

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Lighting

☒ Other lighting, please specify :TVs with energy consumption lower than the average levels in the European and Turkish markets.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Based on GfK data for Türkiye and Europe, TV products that are below the average energy class (EEI) of total products sold, electric chargers and batteries that use electricity instead of fossil fuels, and LED lighting products that save electricity are defined as sustainable and low-carbon products. In addition, for all products, including products sold in non-European countries, products consuming less energy and water than the sector average are included in this category, based on the average consumption of products sold in the sector in Europe in 2025.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

kwh consumption of TVs

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Sales data from GFK EU25 and Turkey are analyzed to see the fraction of TVs sold in each energy class. Each class has an Energy Efficiency Index (EEI), and a weighted average EEI is calculated for both markets. This average is then converted into kilowatt-hour consumption, reflecting typical market performance. The resulting value is taken as the baseline scenario for further assessments.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

121028

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

On an annual basis, sales data from the GFK EU25 and Turkish markets are analyzed to determine the proportion of televisions sold in each energy class. As every class is linked to a specific Energy Efficiency Index (EEI), a weighted average EEI for both markets is calculated. This figure is then converted into the average kilowatt-hour consumption, which serves as the baseline scenario. If a Vestel product demonstrates higher energy efficiency than this baseline, it is categorized as a low-carbon product. To quantify avoided emissions, the kWh consumption of the Vestel TV is subtracted from the market average, and the resulting difference is multiplied by the electricity emission factor.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

44.83

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Each facility is equipped with dedicated water meters to track consumption, and monthly invoices provided by the Manisa Industrial Zone document the total water withdrawals. The reported water withdrawal volumes are calculated based on the combination of meter readings and invoice records.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vestel Elektronik obtains water from municipal and groundwater (well) sources, both of which are monitored through dedicated metering systems. The Manisa Industrial Zone further supports water tracking by providing separate invoices that specify withdrawal volumes for each source.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analyses reports of Manisa Organized Industrial Zone

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water supply at the facility is provided through municipal mains (third-party sources) and groundwater wells. The quality of mains water is monitored by both local authorities and Vestel, whereas groundwater quality is not subject to monitoring since it is used exclusively for landscape irrigation and fire-fighting purposes.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater from Vestel Elektronik is sent to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone treatment facility, where it is measured and billed monthly.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vestel Elektronik transfers all generated wastewater to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone's wastewater treatment facility, where the overall discharge volume is tracked and measured.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analysis Report

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater generated at the facilities is transferred to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone Treatment Plant, where discharge parameters are monitored monthly through wastewater analysis reports. Throughout the reporting year, all discharge values remained within the applicable regulatory limits. The treatment plant applies an activated sludge process to treat wastewater collected from companies operating within the industrial zone. After treatment, the effluent is discharged into Karaca Creek, which ultimately connects to the Gediz River.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third Party Verification Reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

All wastewater generated by Vestel Elektronik is conveyed to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone wastewater treatment plant for treatment. On a monthly basis, representatives from the Industrial Zone collect samples at the treatment plant's discharge points to evaluate and monitor effluent quality against established parameters. The main parameters analyzed include COD, suspended solids, oil and grease, pH, sulphate, and heavy metals such as chromium, nickel, copper, lead, and zinc.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third Party Verification Reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

Effluent parameters are monitored monthly by the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone through wastewater analysis. Reported indicators include suspended solids, oil and grease, COD, pH, and concentrations of chromium, nickel, copper, lead, and zinc.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third Party Verification Reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

All wastewater generated by Vestel Elektronik is transferred to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone treatment facility. Each month, Industrial Zone representatives collect samples from the treatment plant's discharge points, including measurements of wastewater temperature to ensure ongoing monitoring of discharge conditions.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

The company measures and monitors all water consumption each month. Net consumption is calculated by the subtraction of Water Discharge from Total Water Withdrawal. The underlying data is provided by invoices and meter readings.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly project-based savings monitoring and reporting

(9.2.4) Please explain

The volumes of recycled and reused water from various applications are determined based on the actual quantities collected and utilized in each process (e.g., condensate generated from air conditioning systems, cooling tower blowdown water, and wastewater recovered from deionization systems). The measured volumes are monitored and recorded by the relevant operational teams and subsequently consolidated into monthly water management reports.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Safe working conditions and regular water quality monitoring (drinking water twice monthly, domestic water monthly)

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vestel ensures the protection of employee health and safety across its facilities through regular water quality monitoring practices. Drinking water provided through dispenser bottles is tested on a bi-monthly basis, while domestic water quality is evaluated monthly. Both water sources undergo analyses conducted by the Public Health Directorate to verify compliance with sanitary and hygiene requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1068.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In the reporting year 2025, total water withdrawals amounted to 1,068.29 ML, representing a 29.26% decrease compared to the previous reporting year (1,510.21 ML in 2024). The decrease observed in our water consumption during the reporting period is primarily attributable to the decline in production volume. As dyeing house processes account for the highest share of water use, reduced production directly and significantly impacted water consumption. Water usage in cooling towers likewise declined in line with lower production volumes. In parallel with the contraction in production activities, the decrease in the number of employees also reduced water use for human/domestic purposes. In addition, ongoing efficiency projects within our company have further contributed to the reduction in water consumption. According to the company's definition of change thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this represents a "much lower" change. The company continues to implement efficiency projects, including energy efficiency measures, wider adoption of closed-loop cooling systems, rainwater harvesting projects, and increased water recycling applications. These initiatives are expected to result in a reduction in total withdrawals, with a targeted improvement of 10% within the next five years. All withdrawal volumes are monitored, consolidated, and reported monthly in alignment with CDP and other international frameworks.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

961.46

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, total water discharges were 961.46 ML, an 25.23% decrease compared to the previous reporting year (1,285.96 ML in 2024). Similar to withdrawals, this decrease is linked to the lower production volumes, decrease in the number of employees and water efficiency projects conducted. Based on the company's definition of thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this also falls under the "much lower" category. Vestel continues to pursue technological investments to reduce discharges, including water recycling projects. These projects are designed to enhance water efficiency and support the company's long-term water stewardship goals. Looking ahead, the combination of closed-loop cooling systems, rainwater utilization, and expanded recycling projects will mitigate discharge volumes and contribute to the company's 5-year improvement target of reducing total water withdrawals and discharges by at least 10%.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

106.83

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2025, total water consumption was 106.83 ML, which is a 52.36% decrease compared to the previous reporting year (224.252 ML in 2024). This decrease is driven by some underlying factors: lower production levels, a reduced workforce, and ongoing water efficiency efforts. Calculation of the consumption applied as as Total Withdrawals – Total Discharges. According to the company's thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this result also qualifies as "much lower". Moving forward, the company foresees reductions in consumption through efficiency-oriented projects such as closed-loop cooling, reuse of water and rainwater harvesting. Through these initiatives, consumption levels are expected to decline over the mid-term, supporting the overall 5-year goal of a 10% improvement in total water efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

1068.29

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

100.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

All of Vestel's operational facilities are situated within the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone, located in Türkiye's Gediz Basin, an area identified as experiencing very high water stress (>75%) according to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF Water Risk Filter. Accordingly, 100% of Vestel's total water withdrawals (1,068.29 megaliters in 2025) are sourced from water-stressed areas. This represents a 29.26% reduction compared to the previous reporting period (2024: 1,510.21 megaliters). Based on Vestel's internal threshold definitions (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this change is categorized as "much lower." The decrease is primarily attributed to lower production volumes, a reduction in workforce size, and the continued implementation of water efficiency initiatives. The assessment of water stress exposure was performed through geospatial analysis using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (covering Physical Risks – Quantity, Quality, and Regulatory/Reputational Risks) and the WWF Water Risk Filter. These tools utilize high-resolution, peer-reviewed datasets to evaluate water-related risks, and separate risk maps were developed for each assessment category. The highest level of exposure was identified under Physical Risks – Quantity, driven mainly by factors such as seasonal water availability fluctuations, declining groundwater levels, and elevated baseline water stress. Water stress assessments are reviewed annually to ensure that all direct operations remain within the scope of evaluation. In addition, Vestel Mobility, a group subsidiary located in İzmir, operates in a region classified as having high water stress. However, the facility does not rely on groundwater resources; its water consumption is limited to domestic use and is fully supplied through the municipal water network. To address water-related risks, Vestel implements various water reuse and recycling practices across its operations. Condensate water generated from air-conditioning systems and water dispensers is collected and reused for factory floor cleaning activities. Cooling tower blowdown water is recovered and utilized for toilet flushing, while wastewater generated from the deionized water system is reused for landscape irrigation, with excess volumes also directed to toilet flushing. Softened water discharge is similarly recovered for reuse in sanitary applications. In paint shop operations, a two-stage rinsing system is implemented, where wastewater from the final rinse bath is reused as feed water for the first rinse bath, thereby reducing overall freshwater demand. Through these ongoing initiatives, Vestel aims to further decrease its water withdrawal intensity over the medium term, targeting a 10% improvement within the next five years. This projected reduction is expected to maintain the company's performance trajectory toward a "much lower" withdrawal level compared with current consumption.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Vestel does not withdraw water from fresh surface sources such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, or direct rainwater collection for operational use. All withdrawals are limited to renewable groundwater and third-party municipal supplies.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Vestel's operations are inland, located in the Gediz Basin, with no access to brackish water or seawater resources. Therefore, no withdrawals are made from these sources.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

348.74

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, renewable groundwater withdrawals amounted to 348.74 ML, compared to 421.29 ML in 2024, reflecting a -17.22% change. According to Vestel's thresholds (About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this variation is considered "much lower". Groundwater is sourced under local permits and used primarily for production processes.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

No withdrawals are made from non-renewable groundwater resources. Vestel sources only renewable groundwater under regulatory permits.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced or entrained water is not a source for Vestel's operations, and no withdrawals are reported from this category.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

715.39

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2025, water withdrawals from third-party municipal sources totaled 715.39 ML, compared to 1,078.64 ML in 2024, representing a 33.68% decrease. According to Vestel's thresholds (Much lower: 10%), this qualifies as a much lower change. The decrease is mainly attributable to lower production levels, a reduced workforce, and ongoing water efficiency efforts. Consequently, a smaller proportion of water was supplied through the municipal system.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Vestel does not discharge any water directly into fresh surface water sources. All wastewater is routed to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone central treatment plant via the sewer system. Therefore, discharges to rivers, lakes, or other freshwater bodies are not relevant for Vestel's operations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Vestel's facilities are located inland in the Gediz Basin (Manisa, Türkiye), with no access or connection to coastal or brackish water bodies. Consequently, there are no discharges to seawater or brackish surface water. All wastewater is sent exclusively to the OIZ central treatment plant.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Vestel does not discharge water into groundwater. All wastewater generated at the facilities is transferred through sewer lines to the Manisa OIZ central treatment plant for treatment. There are no operational practices or infrastructure that would allow direct discharge into groundwater aquifers.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

961.46

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

At Vestel, all wastewater is discharged exclusively to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone central treatment plant. No discharges occur to surface water, seawater, or groundwater. In 2025, total discharges were 961.46 ML, up from 1,285.96 ML in 2024 (-25.23%). According to company thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this qualifies as “much lower.” The decrease is mainly attributable to lower production levels, a reduced workforce, and ongoing water efficiency efforts. Vestel continues efficiency efforts including closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, reuse of blowdown, deionized and soft water, and paint shop rinse recycling. These initiatives aim to reduce volumes sent to OSB and achieve a 10% reduction in five years.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Vestel does not operate an internal wastewater treatment system. All wastewater is discharged directly to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone sewer system, where it is treated externally by the central treatment plant. Therefore, tertiary treatment within the company's facilities is not relevant.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Vestel does not operate an internal wastewater treatment system. All wastewater is discharged directly to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone sewer system, where it is treated externally by the central treatment plant. Therefore, tertiary treatment within the company's facilities is not relevant.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no secondary treatment conducted within Vestel's premises. All wastewater is transferred to the MOIZ sewer system and treated at the central treatment plant. As such, secondary treatment at the company level is not applicable.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Vestel does not perform primary treatment on-site. All wastewater generated is conveyed to the MOIZ sewer system without preliminary treatment. The central treatment plant is responsible for subsequent treatment, making primary-only treatment within the company not relevant.

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Vestel does not discharge untreated wastewater directly into the natural environment. All discharges are routed to the MOIZ sewer network, ensuring that wastewater is treated before being released into Karacay Creek and eventually the Gediz River.

Unknown

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other discharge treatment methods are applied within Vestel's operations. All wastewater management is handled through the MOIZ central treatment plant.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

COD, TSS, Oil and Grease, pH, sulphate, total chromium, total nickel, total copper, total lead, total zinc.

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Vestel does not directly manage wastewater treatment plant, as all discharges are conveyed to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone central treatment plant, which holds responsibility for treatment and compliance. For this reason, the company's own reported emissions to water are 0 metric tons in 2025. Nevertheless, compliance is ensured through a monitoring program: monthly samples are taken at Vestel's discharge point and analyzed by MOIZ. Parameters regularly monitored include COD, TSS, Oil and Grease, pH, total chromium, total nickel, total copper, total lead, and total zinc, some of which are listed under the EU Water Framework Directive as priority substances. To date, Vestel has not received any penalties or sanctions for exceeding limit values.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

14

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Vestel annually evaluates 100% of its direct operations, covering 14 facilities (including those within the Vestel City complex), with respect to water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Geospatial assessments using WRI Aqueduct and the WWF Water Risk Filter indicate that the Gediz Basin in Manisa is subject to very high water stress (>75%), with the highest exposure identified under Physical Risk – Quantity (seasonal variability and groundwater table decline). Key dependencies include the continuous need for water in cooling/chiller systems, paint shops, and auxiliary services. Identified risks and impacts comprise production interruptions, higher operating costs including OIZ treatment/wastewater fees, and seasonal restrictions. Opportunities and management responses include expansion of closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, reuse of condensate and cooling tower blowdown water, staged rinse bath use in paint shops, leakage

monitoring, and monthly KPI tracking. These actions support the company’s target of achieving a 10% reduction in total withdrawals and discharges within five years. Vestel Mobility, operating in İzmir, consumes water solely for domestic purposes and has low process dependency.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

10

(9.3.4) Please explain

Vestel has assessed its upstream value chain and identified 315 critical suppliers (out of a total of 3,672 in 2025). Supplier evaluation integrates Pareto Analysis, the Kraljic Matrix, and ESG risk assessments, with a focus not only on water but also including water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Suppliers are classified as having substantive water dependencies if their operations involve high absolute water withdrawals, are located in water-stressed basins such as the Gediz Basin, or show limited measures for efficiency and recycling. Based on these assessments, 10 Tier 1 suppliers were identified as meeting the threshold for substantive water dependencies. These suppliers are subject to enhanced monitoring and engagement, with Vestel encouraging efficiency projects, recycling practices, and compliance with Zorlu Holding’s Procurement Principles.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.617717

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.360392

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1068.29

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

4.16

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

348.74

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

715.39

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

961.46

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

961.46

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

106.83

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2025, total water withdrawals at Vestel Elektronik, Vestel Beyaz Eşya, Vestel Mobility were 1,068.29 ML, compared to 1,510.21 ML in 2024, representing a 29.26% decrease. Total discharges amounted to 961.46 ML (2024: 1,285.96 ML, -25.23%), and total water consumption was 106.83 ML (2024: 224.25 ML, -52.36%). According to Vestel’s thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), all three parameters fall into the “much lower” category. This reduction stems from decreased production output, fewer employees, and the water efficiency initiatives undertaken. Vestel has identified key dependencies on water for cooling/chiller systems, paint shops with risks including operational interruptions, cost increases (e.g., OIZ wastewater fees), and potential supply disruptions in the highly stressed Gediz Basin. To mitigate these risks, Vestel is implementing closed-loop cooling systems, rainwater harvesting, reuse of condensate, blowdown, soft water discharges, and staged rinse baths in paint shops. These initiatives support the company’s long-term water stewardship strategy, targeting a 10% reduction in total withdrawals and discharges over the next five years, thereby reducing dependencies and strengthening resilience in a very high water-stress region.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The company does not operate its own wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater generated is managed in accordance with the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone treatment facility requirements. As treatment is carried out externally and the company is not legally responsible for treatment operations, verification of this aspect has not been performed.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Accredited independent laboratories perform sampling and testing of discharge quality against regulatory and international parameters.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Vestel Elektronik Plants (14 plants in total)

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Electrolux

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Vestel focuses on water efficiency and its products are among the most water-efficient in the market. Vestel has an impact on its customers with the water efficient products it produces.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Vestel Beyaz Eşya focuses on water efficiency in addition to energy efficiency, and its products are among the least water-consuming products on the market. Vestel Beyaz Eşya produces dishwashers that save up to 45% more water and washing machines that save up to 35% more water compared to average products. • The company's product portfolio includes dishwashers that consume 5.4 liters of water by saving 45% water per wash thanks to "Waterbox" technology. • "Aquazone" technology provides up to 3 liters of water savings per wash compared to traditional technologies. • With "Rainfall" technology, washing machines save approximately 35% water, reducing water consumption to 32 liters per wash. The water recovery system launched in 2022 saves 5.5 liters of water per household per run and a total of 1,210 liters per year by using the clean water accumulated in the tumble dryer in the washing machine.

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Vestel Elektronik Plants (14 plants in total)

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ J Sainsbury Plc

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Vestel focuses on water efficiency and its products are among the most water-efficient in the market. Vestel has an impact on its customers with the water efficient products it produces.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Vestel Beyaz Eşya focuses on water efficiency in addition to energy efficiency, and its products are among the least water-consuming products on the market. Vestel Beyaz Eşya produces dishwashers that save up to 45% more water and washing machines that save up to 35% more water compared to average products. • The company's product portfolio includes dishwashers that consume 5.4 liters of water by saving 45% water per wash thanks to "Waterbox" technology. • "Aquazone" technology provides up to 3 liters of water savings per wash compared to traditional technologies. • With "Rainfall" technology, washing machines save approximately 35% water, reducing water consumption to 32 liters per wash. The water recovery system launched in 2022 saves 5.5 liters of water per household per run and a total of 1,210 liters per year by using the clean water accumulated in the tumble dryer in the washing machine.

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

138249521000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

129411977.08

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

The company anticipates a positive forward trend in water withdrawal efficiency beyond the reporting year. This expectation is based on ongoing investments in water-saving technologies, process optimization, and reuse systems that aim to further decrease water withdrawals.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Refrigerator

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.046

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of refrigerators produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by refrigerator factory to the number of refrigerators produced in 2025.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Washing Machine

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.064

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of washing machines produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by washing machine factory to the number of washing machines produced in 2025.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Tumble Dryer

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.111

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of tumble dryers produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by tumble dryer factory to the number of tumble dryers produced in 2025.

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Air-conditioner

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.126

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of air-conditioners produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by air-conditioner factory to the number of air-conditioners produced in 2025.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Cooking Appliances

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.074

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of cooking appliances produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by cooking appliances factory to the number of cooking appliances produced in 2025.

Row 6

(9.12.1) Product name

Dishwasher

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.088

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of dishwashers produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by dishwasher factory to the number of dishwashers produced in 2025.

Row 7

(9.12.1) Product name

Consumer Electronics

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.066

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of consumer electronics products produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by consumer electronics factories to the number of consumer electronics products produced in 2025.

Row 8

(9.12.1) Product name

Mobility Products

(9.12.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.077

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Number of mobility products produced in 2025.

(9.12.5) Comment

Water intensity value was calculated by dividing water withdrawn (m3) by mobility products factory to the number of mobility products produced in 2025.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

The company regularly updates and enforces strict adherence to its Restricted Materials List among suppliers. Suppliers must provide test reports confirming compliance with the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation, accredited battery test reports, as well as declarations and test results verifying the absence of harmful substances listed as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). Additionally, suppliers are informed about Turkey's Regulation No. 30105 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals (KKDİK), aligned with the EU REACH framework, and those subject to this regulation are required to complete the necessary registration procedures.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water intensity than conventional products/services

Water quality

☒ Lower water pollution than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

At Vestel, products with low water impact are classified under the category of "Products Reducing Environmental Impact." These offerings are developed to lower natural resource consumption and integrate technologies that minimize their footprint. Illustrative examples include washing machines featuring automatic detergent dosing systems, dishwashers with water recovery tanks that enable wastewater reuse, washing machines with microfiber filters that largely prevent microplastics in clothes from mixing into the water to reduce plastic pollution.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Vestel focuses on water efficiency and its products are among the least water-consuming products on the market. Vestel produces dishwashers that save up to 45% more water and washing machines that save up to 35% more water compared to average products. The company's product portfolio includes dishwashers that consume 5.4 liters of water by saving 45% water per wash thanks to "Waterbox" technology. "Aquazone" technology provides up to 3 liters of water savings per wash compared to traditional technologies. With "Rainfall" technology, washing machines save approximately 35% water, reducing water consumption to 32 liters per wash. In 2025, 45.00% of total revenue was generated from environmentally impact-reducing products, marking a significant increase from 34.63% in the previous year. This growth demonstrates Vestel's commitment to scaling sustainable technologies, strengthening both resource efficiency and long-term value creation.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	
Other	Select from: ☒ Yes	

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/29/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

70.84

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

46.05

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

70.22

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

3

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to 100% of Vestel facilities and product groups (TV, white goods, batteries, STBs, EV chargers, and household appliances). All products manufactured are included in the intensity calculation. No exclusions apply. Water withdrawal intensity is measured in liters per unit of product (per piece). This is calculated by dividing the total annual water withdrawals by the total number of products manufactured across all facilities.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Vestel aims to reduce water withdrawal intensity by 35% by 2030 (from 70.84 L/unit in 2021 to 46.04 L/unit). In 2025, withdrawal intensity decreased to 70.22 L/unit. Vestel is implementing efficiency projects, including expansion of closed-loop cooling and optimization of chillers, rainwater harvesting systems, reuse of condensate, cooling tower blowdown, deionized and soft water, rinse bath cascading in paint shops. Progress is tracked annually by relevant departments and disclosed in the Integrated Activity Report.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The target is part of Vestel's sustainability strategy and it addresses operations in the high water-stress Gediz Basin and aims to cut water withdrawal intensity by 35% by 2030.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Product water intensity

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/29/2021

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.03

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/29/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

14.6

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to all direct operations of the organization. The metric is defined as the ratio of recovered and recycled water (m³) to total water withdrawal (m³).

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve the 2030 target of 50%, the company is implementing recycling technologies such as water recovery systems in production, scaling reuse infrastructure, and integrating circular water practices. Progress has been steady, from a base of 0.03% in 2021 to 14.6% in 2025.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Annual monitoring confirms consistent progress toward the target. The 2025 figure of 14.6% represents approximately 29% progress relative to the 2030 goal. Additional recycling investments are expected to accelerate achievement of the target.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Supplier engagement

☒ Increase in number of suppliers engaged

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/28/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

17

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/29/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

281

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

179

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

61

(9.15.1.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Global environmental treaties/initiatives/frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

☒ Other, please specify :company wide

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to critical suppliers within Vestel's value chain. The Supplier Monitoring and Development Program is overseen at the Board level by the Sustainability Committee and includes training and independent third-party ESG audits. No exclusions apply. The program covers human rights, labor practices, health and safety, anti-corruption, environment, water management, waste, energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, and responsible sourcing.

(9.15.1.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2025, Vestel delivered sustainability training to 25 critical suppliers and conducted ESG audits for 20 critical suppliers. 65% of the suppliers evaluated have successfully completed the assessment. The open actions of unsuccessful suppliers are monitored and are expected to be closed within 90 days. 30% of the identified non-conformities were resolved by the suppliers within the specified time. In total, 179 suppliers have been engaged under the program. Vestel plans to extend the program to all remaining critical suppliers by 2030.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

The program is monitored annually by the Sustainability and Management Systems Directorates. Continuous improvement is pursued through annual training, audits, and supplier scorecards. As of 2025, Vestel achieved engagement of 179 suppliers (61% of the 2030 target). The program is expected to scale up further to ensure all suppliers are covered.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.2) Primary reason for not having a plastics-related target

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Plastics footprint assessment and target development currently underway

(10.1.3) Explain why you did not have an active plastics-related target in the reporting year

Vestel is actively working to reduce plastic use across its products and packaging through alternative material applications, R&D projects, and product design improvements. The company is increasing the use of recycled materials, reducing single-use plastics through innovative packaging solutions, and promoting circularity throughout the product life cycle. As part of these efforts, Vestel is investing in alternative materials for white goods products and expanding the use of bio-based materials derived from renewable sources such as rice husk, orange peel, and olive pit, particularly in refrigerator components. In addition, approvals for the use of recycled and bio-based plastics have been obtained for selected parts, and the integration of recycled plastics into different product components continues to increase. Vestel has not yet set a formal quantitative plastics reduction target. However, the company is currently assessing its plastics-related impacts, material flows, and reduction opportunities to support the development of a structured plastics management approach. The outcomes of this assessment are expected to inform future target-setting and public disclosure of plastics-related performance metrics.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel does not engage in the production or commercialization of plastic polymers. Plastics are only used as raw materials within its own manufacturing processes.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel produces durable plastic components such as back covers, front panels, stands, and certain internal parts as an integral part of its electronic and household appliance manufacturing. These components are not commercialized independently but are embedded in final products.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel uses durable plastic components as part of its production processes; however, the company does not classify this as a standalone activity with specific targets or monitoring mechanisms. Instead, Vestel prioritizes reducing the plastic content of its products and packaging and focuses on the use of recycled and biodegradable materials as part of its sustainability strategy.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel develops plastic packaging technology exclusively for the protection and transportation of its own products. Although not produced for commercial sale, these packaging materials are designed with sustainability in mind, including reductions in plastic weight, elimination of problematic materials such as EPS, and increased use of recyclable alternatives.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Usage of plastic packaging

Select all that apply

☒ Production/commercialization of goods or products packaged in plastics

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel's finished products, such as TVs and household appliances, are packaged using materials that include plastics. The company actively develops sustainable packaging solutions, such as replacing styrofoam parts with recyclable cardboard-based alternatives, thereby reducing daily plastic waste.

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel does not provide waste or water management services. The company focuses on managing its own operational impacts and works with licensed recycling companies for end-of-life products and components.

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Vestel does not engage in other plastics-related activities beyond those already specified.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

130086

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % virgin renewable content

☒ % pre-consumer recycled content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

89.34

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

0

(10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

10.08

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

0.57

(10.4.7) Breakdown of post-consumer recycled content available to report

Percentage not available

☒ None

(10.4.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

Select from:

☒ Yes, the recycled content is certified

(10.4.11) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☒ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

(10.4.12) Please explain

The reported percentages are based on Vestel's tracking of raw material inputs for durable plastic goods and components. Pre-consumer recycled content (10.08%) comes from the reuse of production scrap and offcuts generated during the manufacturing process, which are reintegrated into the same production lines. Post-consumer recycled content (0.57%) reflects the use of externally sourced recycled plastics, supplied through certified channels in line with the Waste Importer Registration Certificate obtained in 2024, and applied in various product parts. The remaining 89.34% virgin fossil-based content represents conventional plastics, which Vestel aims to progressively replace with recycled and bio-based alternatives.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

12369

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

- Percentage available
- ☒ % virgin fossil-based content
 - ☒ % pre-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96.4

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

3.6

(10.5.10) Certification of renewable and/or recycled content

- Select from:
- ☒ No, we have not certified our renewable or recycled content

(10.5.12) Please explain

The reported percentages are based on Vestel’s monitoring of packaging material inputs. The majority of plastic packaging used consists of virgin fossil-based styrofoam, which accounts for the high share of virgin content (96.4%). Pre-consumer recycled content is 3.6% in 2025. This represents an increase compared to 2.6% in the previous year, showing progress in the use of recycled content. In addition, the total weight of plastic packaging decreased in 2025 according to previous year, reflecting Vestel’s ongoing efforts to reduce overall plastic use. In parallel, the company is developing EPS-free packaging solutions and redesigning packaging to increase recyclability and align with its circular economy strategy.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Specify the packaging formats across your organization's packaging portfolio and their proportions.

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ EPS for transport packaging

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

78.17

Row 2

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PE flexible (b2b): pallet wrap

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

17.8

Row 4

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PP flexibles

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

2.44

Row 5

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PVC rigids

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

0.42

Row 6

(10.5.1.1) Packaging formats in packaging portfolio

Select from:

☒ PET other rigids (incl. multimaterial), please specify :PET strapping used for securing and stabilizing packaged products during handling and transportation.

(10.5.1.2) Proportion of packaging portfolio

1.17

[Add row]

(10.5.2) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

(10.5.2.1) Is any of your packaging designed in compliance with design for recycling and/or composting guidelines?

Select from:

☒ Yes, recycling

(10.5.2.2) Select the design guidelines you are in compliance with

Design for recycling guidelines

☒ Local design for recycling guidelines

(10.5.2.3) Provide more detail on the local/regional design for recycling guidelines

The recyclable materials procured are traceable raw materials recovered from local waste streams. These materials, consisting of paper and plastic, are supported by certification and verification reports issued by independent third-party organizations.

(10.5.2.5) % of packaging that is designed for recycling

65

(10.5.2.8) Please explain

Approximately 65% of our packaging is designed in accordance with local design-for-recycling guidelines. During packaging development, recyclability considerations are incorporated into the design process, including the use of readily recyclable materials, preference for mono-material structures where technically feasible, minimization of non-recyclable components, and compatibility with local collection, sorting, and recycling systems.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.3) Indicate the reusability and recyclability of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

(10.5.3.1) Percentages available to report

Percentage available

☒ % reusable

☒ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.2) % of plastic packaging that is reusable

7

(10.5.3.3) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.3.4) Assessment tool for recyclability

Select all that apply

☒ EMF Recyclability Assessment Tool

(10.5.3.5) Please explain

Based on the assessment, 18% of our plastic packaging is considered recyclable in practice and at scale, reflecting packaging formats for which collection, sorting, and recycling infrastructure is widely available in relevant markets. In addition, 7% of the plastic packaging is reusable through intended multiple-use applications. The remaining packaging is currently limited by factors such as material composition, multi-material structures, product protection requirements, or insufficient recycling infrastructure. We continue to evaluate opportunities to improve packaging circularity through design optimization, increased recyclability, greater recycled content, and the expansion of reusable packaging solutions.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.4) Provide the proportion of product delivered through reuse models.

(10.5.4.1) % total product delivered through reuse systems

Select from:

☒ None

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:
☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply
☒ Law & policy
[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☒ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Vestel does not operate in or near legally protected areas such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves, or Key Biodiversity Areas. The company's production facilities, located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOIZ) and the Aegean Free Zone (ESBAŞ), have been assessed under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation during both establishment and subsequent capacity expansions. These assessments confirmed the absence of habitats critical for scientific research and the absence of protected, endangered, potentially endangered, or endemic species. Furthermore, there are no biosphere reserves, biotopes, biogenetic reserves, or unique geological or geomorphological formations within these industrial zones. As the facilities are situated in designated industrial areas, with no non-industrial zones within a 2 km radius, flora and fauna studies have not been deemed necessary. Vestel remains committed to full compliance with Environmental Law No. 2872 and related regulations to ensure that potential biodiversity impacts are consistently managed.

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

- ☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- ☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

ISO 14046 was applied as the basis for calculations, and the processes of data analysis and calculation were described comprehensively. The limited assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and, with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to attention that indicates that the Company's Selected Information disclosed in the Integrated Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Principles.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Limited Assurance Report.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- ☒ Waste data

- ☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- ☒ Base year emissions
- ☒ Target-setting methodology
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by business division
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The limited assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and, with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Based on the procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to attention that indicates that the Company's Selected Information disclosed in the Integrated Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Principles. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. conform with the SBTi Criteria and Recommendations (Criteria version 5.1).

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Vestel Elektronik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf,Limited Assurance Report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

