



VESTEL ELEKTRONİK SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

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
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	12
(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	15
(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?	15
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	17
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	17
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	17
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	22
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	23
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	25
(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?	27
(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.	28
C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities.....	33
(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?.....	33

(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.	33
(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.	48
(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?	50
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	51
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	52
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?	52
(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?	52
(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.	53
(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.	66
C4. Governance	68
(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	68
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	69
(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.	69
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	73
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?	75
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	75
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	86
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	87
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?	95
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	96
(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	98
(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?	99
(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.	100

(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?	108
(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.	108
C5. Business strategy	112
(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	112
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.	112
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.	124
(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?	126
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?	127
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.	128
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	131
(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?	133
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.	134
(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.	137
(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?	137
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	138
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	139
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	140
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	142
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?	144
(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.	145
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.	148
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	151
C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach	154
(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.	154
C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change	156

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?	156
(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?.....	156
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	156
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	157
(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	157
(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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?	158
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	158
(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	167
(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	169
(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	171
(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.	188
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	188
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	189
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	191
(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?	192
(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.	192
(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?	199
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?	199
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	199
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).	199
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	201
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	202
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.	202
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.	202
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	203

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.	203
(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.	204
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	204
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?.....	205
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.	205
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	207
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	208
(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	208
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.	211
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	212
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	217
(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.	219
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	220
(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.	221
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.	222
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	225
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.	225
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?.....	233
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).....	233
(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.	237
(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.	237
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	237
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	247
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	249
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	249
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?.....	251

C9. Environmental performance - Water security	252
(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	252
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	252
(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?	259
(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.	262
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	264
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	267
(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.	269
(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?	272
(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?	277
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	280
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	281
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	281
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?	282
(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.	282
(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.	283
C10. Environmental performance - Plastics	290
(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?	290
(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.	291
(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.	294
(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.	295
(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.	296
C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity	298
(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	298

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?	298
(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?	298

C13. Further information & sign off 302

(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?	302
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	302
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	305
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.....	305

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”) is a global group of companies, comprised by a total of 31 companies, 20 of which are overseas companies, operating in electronics, major household appliances, digital and mobility electronics. Vestel offers a wide range of products based on its competencies in technology-design development, and product customization to consumers in more than 160 countries. Vestel is a significant institution for the Turkish economy with nearly 20,000 employees, production capabilities backed by technological superiority, and its contribution to the country's exports. As one of the world's leading original design manufacturers (ODM) in consumer electronics and major domestic appliances, Vestel is one of the top three players in the European LCD TV market and one of the top five manufacturers in the home appliances market. Vestel is also one of the most well-known brands in Türkiye, being the largest producer in the Turkish TV market and one of the top three producers in the home appliance market. As one of Türkiye's and the world's leading technology companies, Vestel is working towards completing its Industry 4.0 transformation and transitioning to fully automated smart factories. Vestel also plays a pioneering role in smart city and smart home platforms with its competencies in artificial intelligence (AI) software and the Internet of Things (IoT). In the global market, Vestel not only conducts sales on an ODM basis but also engages in branded sales through acquired regional brands and licensed global brands. Vestel's collaborations with strong brands, for which it holds the production and sales licenses for the European market, include Sharp in home appliances, Toshiba in television sets, and Daewoo in both home appliances and televisions. These partnerships enhance Vestel's market position. Vestel has one of the most extensive sales and after-sales service networks in Türkiye, reaching a wide range of consumers with its “multi-brand and omni-channel strategy.” The Company accounts for

90% of Türkiye's TV exports and about 40% of major household appliances exports, and has been the export champion of the electronics sector for 26 years. In 2024, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved Vestel's climate goals for 2030. Based on 2021 levels, Vestel commits to cut Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 42 percent and Scope 3 emissions from the use of sold products by 25 percent by 2030. A comprehensive roadmap is being implemented to decarbonize both products and manufacturing processes in alignment with the SBTi-approved emission reduction targets and the 2050 Net Zero goal, with this transition supported by strategic investments. Comprehensive analyses were conducted in line with the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations to identify and manage climate-related risks. The Corporate Risk Management Policy and the Corporate Risk Management Policy and Regulations developed by Zorlu Holding and published in late 2023 were also adopted as part of the centralized approach to risk management. In the preparation of the 2024 Sustainability Report, Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) 1 "General Provisions on Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information" and TSRS 2 "Climate-related Disclosures" were fully aligned with and taken as the primary basis. In 2024, Vestel achieved significant recognition in the field of sustainability and ESG performance. Vestel qualified for inclusion in the FTSE4Good Emerging Markets Index, which acknowledges companies demonstrating strong environmental, social, and governance practices as assessed by FTSE Russell. Vestel Elektronik also improved its performance in global sustainability assessments. On S&P Global's 2024 list, Vestel achieved a score of 69 points, marking an improvement compared to the previous year. In the Refinitiv (LSEG) evaluation, the company reached 85 points, gaining 7 points and advancing to Level A, which positioned Vestel among the top companies worldwide in ESG performance. Furthermore, the score obtained in S&P Global's 2024 assessment placed Vestel in the top 10% of companies featured in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2025. In addition to these international achievements, Vestel Elektronik was honored at the national level. The company received the "Sustainability Management" award at the Green Transformation Awards organized by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, which recognizes industrial facilities prioritizing 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

12/30/2024

(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:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

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

Select from:

☒ 3 years

[Fixed row]

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

142736499000

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

☒ Turkey

(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
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain</div>	<div>Select all that apply</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain</div>

[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 3–10 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)

10

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

20

(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 10–20 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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
- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- ✓ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ✓ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Databases

- ✓ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

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

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Landslide
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ 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

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

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

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

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

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

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Customers

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) 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 2024, Vestel conducted a detailed assessment to identify priority locations across its value chain, focusing on environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities—particularly related to water availability and climate-related hazards. The identification process was aligned with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the UN CEO Water Mandate. Two complementary tools, the WWF Water Risk Filter and the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, were applied using the most recent 2024 data to assess both physical and transition risks. These included water scarcity, seasonal variability, flood potential, and socio-economic and regulatory factors. Through this process, Vestel assigned priority status to its main production site in Manisa and İzmir, Türkiye, due to: • High exposure to baseline water stress and seasonal variability; • Identified risks of flooding and heavy precipitation events; • Sensitivity of site infrastructure to water-related disruptions; • Proximity to environmentally sensitive areas. Water for production processes is sourced from Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. Recognizing the dependency on local water resources, Vestel has implemented a series of targeted water efficiency projects: • Conversion of mechanical manufacturing from a hydraulic system to an electrical system, eliminating the need for cooling water and reducing both chemical use and water consumption; • Replacement of existing chiller cooling towers with new-generation towers • Establishment of a recycling facility for the reuse of wastewater from the laundry factory. In addition, the company conducts regular water quality analyses to safeguard the operational stability of its facilities. Vestel actively monitors its water usage and discharges all wastewater to the treatment plant in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. As part of its broader sustainability strategy, Vestel is committed to further reducing water consumption and enhancing efficiency across all operations. By integrating these water efficiency projects with risk mapping tools and international frameworks, Vestel ensures that water-related risks at priority locations are systematically assessed and proactively managed. This approach strengthens operational resilience while contributing to corporate 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

2024 Priority Location Assessment.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) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Vestel identifies and classifies potential water pollutants arising from its operations in accordance with national regulations and international best practices. Within the Manisa campus, wastewater streams consist of both domestic and industrial effluents, which are discharged into the sewage network of the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone (MOSB). In compliance with the Water Pollution Control Regulation, Vestel holds both a Connection Permit and a Connection Quality Control Permit issued by MOSB. The pollutant loads of wastewater are monitored through samples taken by MOSB every 15 days, and results consistently remain below the regulatory limit values. At the Izmir facility, wastewater is limited to domestic effluents, which are discharged to the sewage network of the Izmir Organized Industrial Zone. In accordance with the Water Pollution Control Regulation, the facility also holds the required Connection and Quality Control Permits. Here, wastewater samples are taken and analyzed by ESBAŞ on an annual basis, and results confirm compliance with the regulatory thresholds. In addition, under Vestel's Environmental Management Systems, all environmental outputs are analyzed and recorded in accordance with ISO 14001. As part of this framework, monthly and annual reporting covers wastewater pollutant analyses, water consumption, and water footprints. Environmental data is collected through monitoring and measurement programs, including utility bills, meters, and tracking systems. The water footprint in line with ISO 14046 and verified by independent third parties. Through this systematic identification and classification process, Vestel ensures that all potential water pollutants associated with its activities are monitored, assessed, and managed in line with legal requirements, thereby preventing detrimental impacts on 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 to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) 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 to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) 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 to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) 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 to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) 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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[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

☒ Turkey

(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)

3351829

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

3979594

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect was calculated by modeling Vestel's potential exposure under the future Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR ETS), assuming that the company would fall within the scheme's scope once free allocations are phased out. The methodology is based on EU carbon price projections, combined with Vestel's energy consumption data, emission benchmarks, and an assumed 3% increase in total emissions under a pessimistic scenario. Two scenarios were modeled to reflect potential alignment with the EU ETS: Full alignment (2034): free allocation of allowances ends in 2034, creating an initial annual compliance cost of approximately USD 96,689.97. Delayed alignment (2038): free allocation ends in 2038, leading to an initial annual compliance cost of approximately USD 81,437.52. These estimates represent the additional direct costs Vestel may face from carbon pricing mechanisms once free allocations are withdrawn. While modest compared

to overall revenues, they illustrate the company's financial exposure to carbon regulation and the need for continued investment in energy efficiency and emission reduction measures to mitigate future liabilities.

(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

14260000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figure of TRY 14,260,000 reflects investments made in 2024 to reduce Scope 1 emissions in Vestel's operations. It covers two projects implemented at the company's facilities: (i) lowering the curing temperatures of powder coatings used in washing machine production, and (ii) replacing natural gas-powered ovens in the painting facility with an infrared system. These projects were designed to reduce direct energy consumption and associated emissions while improving process efficiency.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2024, Vestel implemented two projects aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions and improving energy efficiency in its production processes. The first project focused on lowering the curing temperature of powder coatings used in washing machine production, thereby decreasing natural gas consumption and associated emissions. The second project involved the replacement of natural gas-powered ovens in the painting facility with infrared technology, which reduces direct fossil fuel use and improves process efficiency. Together, these measures contribute to Vestel's long-term decarbonization goals by lowering operational emissions while enhancing resource efficiency.

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

☒ Turkey

(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

If access to water is restricted in the Gediz Basin, operational interruptions particularly in painting operations at Vestel City could occur, leading to higher direct production costs. Periods of high water stress are expected to cause increased expenses for alternative sourcing, treatment, or efficiency measures, while short-term production disruptions may result in lost output and lower revenues. Overall, the financial impact would be reflected in increased operating costs and pressure on cash flows, with potential revenue losses in case of prolonged supply interruptions.

(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)

500829821

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

100659642

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect is based on potential short-term production disruptions at Vestel City in the Gediz Basin, which the WRI Aqueduct identifies as a region of very high water stress (>75%). For the minimum estimate, a 1-day production interruption was assumed. Daily revenue was calculated by dividing Vestel's 2024 revenue (TRY 142,736,499,000) by 285 operational days, resulting in approximately TRY 500,829,821. For the maximum estimate, a 2-day production interruption was

assumed, applying the same methodology, which results in approximately TRY 1,001,659,642. This calculation reflects the potential direct impact of water stress on revenue generation and cash flows in the medium term.

(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

42732000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of TRY 42,742,000 represents the total planned and implemented investments in water efficiency and recycling projects between 2023 and 2027. This includes expenditures for the installation of water recycling facilities, replacement of cooling towers, reuse of cooling tower wastewater in production processes, and the establishment of recycling systems in painting operations. The calculation reflects both ongoing and future projects aimed at reducing overall water consumption and discharge volumes.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel is implementing a comprehensive set of water efficiency and reuse initiatives to mitigate water stress risks at its operations in the Gediz Basin. Key measures include the installation of water recycling facilities, replacement of cooling towers with new-generation systems, and the reuse of cooling tower wastewater in production processes. In addition, recycling systems have been established for painting operations, significantly reducing water demand. Vestel is also working on sourcing recycled water from the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant to further diversify supply. Across all processes, regular water quality analyses are conducted to ensure compliance with regulatory standards and maintain operational reliability.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Australia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In Western Australia, plastic packaging bans are regulated by the Environmental Protection Regulations 2018. From 1 July 2025, bans will apply to moulded or shaped packaging made from expanded plastics (EPE, EPP, EPS). Packaging for products weighing more than 45 kg is exempt, so heavy models are not affected. However, there is still a risk for spare parts sourced from external suppliers that use expanded plastic packaging.

(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

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very 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 ban could reduce revenues from spare part sales in Western Australia, as products with restricted packaging formats would no longer be marketable in their current form. In addition, adapting packaging designs will lead to increased procurement costs for certain spare parts, which may marginally affect profitability and cash flows.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☒ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel is responding to plastic-related policy and market risks by transitioning to more sustainable materials and strengthening its innovation capacity. The company has begun to use bioplastic-based and recyclable components in products and packaging, which are easier to degrade in nature and leave no toxic residues, and aims to further increase their use by 2025. In its design and R&D activities, Vestel incorporates eco-design requirements to minimize environmental impacts, while closely monitoring regulatory changes such as plastic levies and aligning projects to meet these obligations. Work is ongoing to expand collaborations with new suppliers and alternative materials, supported by enhanced R&D and quality processes as well as laboratory investments. In 2024, Vestel Elektronik obtained the Waste Importer Registration Certificate, enabling the use of recycled plastic raw materials in R&D projects. Efforts are also underway to improve product durability and reparability, which contribute to reducing plastic waste and allow Vestel to benefit from available tax incentives.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malta | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monaco |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Albania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Croatia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Andorra | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belarus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukraine |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgaria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iceland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovakia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slovenia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Switzerland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Luxembourg | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liechtenstein |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montenegro | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North Macedonia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> San Marino | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republic of Moldova |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Netherlands | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bosnia & Herzegovina |

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Vestel faces a market risk arising from shifts in customer preferences toward low-carbon and energy-efficient products especially in European markets. As awareness of climate change and sustainability grows, demand for conventional products may decline, creating exposure to reduced sales, loss of market share, and increased competitive pressure. Additionally, imbalances in supply and demand for raw materials, driven by climate-related risks, may cause supply chain disruptions that further affect market dynamics.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(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:

☒ Medium

(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

Changing customer behavior toward low-carbon and energy-efficient products in European markets is expected to have a medium-high impact on Vestel's financial performance in the medium term. A decline in demand for conventional products could result in reduced revenues and profitability, while competitive pressure may further diminish market share. This would also place pressure on cash flows, as lower sales and potential adjustments in pricing reduce operational income. In

addition, weaker alignment with sustainability expectations could increase the cost of capital or limit access to favorable financing, affecting the company's ability to fund future investments.

(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)

1398817690

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

3497044225

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect was calculated by identifying the sales volume of the customer group expected to be affected by this risk. A 2% (minimum) and 5% (maximum) decrease in this group's sales was assumed, resulting in an estimated impact of TRY 1,398,817,690 to TRY 3,497,044,225 in the medium term.

(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

2561000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost represents Vestel's total R&D expenditures, which amounted to TRY 2.561 billion in the reporting year. This figure covers a portfolio of projects conceptually focused on developing new technologies and products that reduce carbon emissions and environmental impacts, including high energy efficiency appliances,

enhanced durability and reparability features, digitalization and Industry 4.0 applications, waste minimization, and resource efficiency improvements. These R&D investments form the basis of Vestel's response to changing customer preferences and climate-related market risks.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel addresses the market risk of changing customer behavior through a comprehensive product and innovation strategy that prioritizes energy efficiency, durability, and sustainability. The company designs and develops household appliances—including refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, dishwashers, cooking devices, and air conditioners—at the highest energy efficiency classes, ensuring resource-efficient and user-friendly solutions at competitive costs. To further align with evolving customer expectations and sustainability trends, Vestel integrates design features that enhance durability, reparability, and reduce the carbon footprint across the product life cycle. In addition, measures are implemented across production processes, waste management, and energy efficiency improvements to minimize environmental impacts. Vestel's environmental claims are evidence-based and avoid misleading practices, thereby protecting consumer trust. Through its focus area of "Accessible and Smart Solutions that Make Life Easier", Vestel incorporates customer feedback into product development to reduce environmental impacts while enhancing usability. The company also leverages Industry 4.0 and automation technologies to improve resource efficiency and operational performance. Beyond its core operations, Vestel Ventures contributes to long-term risk management and opportunity capture by investing in innovative devices, advanced materials, smart cities, smart homes, and smart factories. These initiatives support the transition toward sustainable technologies and customer-centric solutions. Finally, Vestel continues to advance numerous R&D and innovation projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions, ensuring that product development, manufacturing, and broader business activities are aligned with its climate risk management approach.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(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

☒ Turkey

(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)

0

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

12479194

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect was calculated by modeling Vestel's potential exposure under the EU CBAM for steel, one of the company's primary raw materials. In the assessment, the free allocation factor was assumed at 1.81 tCO₂ per ton of product in the initial years and gradually reduced each year, in line with the EU's phase-out approach. Two scenarios were applied using different emission intensity assumptions: Minimum scenario: 0.8 tCO₂ per ton of steel, reflecting improved efficiency compared to the current average. Under this scenario, financial liabilities would begin from 2034, when free allocations are fully phased out. Maximum scenario: 1.2 tCO₂ per ton of steel, reflecting the average performance of Turkish steel producers. Under this scenario, financial liabilities would start to apply earlier, from 2030. In both cases, EU ETS carbon price projections were applied to determine the monetary value of the resulting liabilities. This approach provides a range of potential financial impacts depending on future emission intensity performance.

(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

591573969

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of TRY 591,573,969 reflects the investments made in 2024 for the 8 major improvement projects targeting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reductions. These projects primarily cover energy efficiency enhancements, process optimization measures, and environmental impact reduction initiatives across Vestel's production facilities.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Vestel has implemented 8 major improvement projects aimed at reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, focusing on energy efficiency, process optimization, and minimizing environmental impacts. The company 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)

1414648713

(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

The figure reflects the combined potential financial impact of all quantified climate-related transition risks identified by Vestel. These include: Changing customer behavior toward low-carbon and energy-efficient products, estimated at 1.4 billion TRY, Carbon pricing mechanisms (TR ETS), with an estimated exposure of 3.3 million TRY, and The EU CBAM for steel, with an estimated exposure of 12.5 million TRY. Together, these risks represent a potential impact of approximately 1.41 billion TRY, or 0.99% of 2024 revenue. No substantive physical climate risks were quantified for this reporting year.

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)

500829821

(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

The financial figures represent the potential revenue loss estimated under water stress scenarios in the Gediz Basin, where Vestel City is located. The calculation assumed production disruptions of 1 to 2 days, with daily revenue derived by dividing total 2024 revenue (TRY 142.7 billion) by 285 operational days. This resulted in a potential impact range of TRY 500.8 million to TRY 1.0 billion, equivalent to 0.35% to 0.70% of total revenue. These amounts reflect the company's vulnerability to chronic physical water risks, while no transition risks related to water have been identified.

[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

Zimbabwe

☒ 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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?

In 2021, Türkiye ratified the Paris Agreement and announced its 2053 net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target. In line with this commitment, the draft Türkiye Emissions Trading System (ETS) Regulation was published under the Directorate of Climate Change as part of the country's first Climate Law. The draft Regulation sets an emission intensity-based cap, introduces free allocation using benchmarking methods, and defines a phased implementation: a pilot phase in 2026–2027 for ETS-covered sectors, followed by the first compliance phase from 2028 for facilities exceeding 50,000 tCO₂ annual capacity. Integrating the existing Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system with carbon pricing under one framework, the ETS aims to encourage low-emission production and strengthen industrial competitiveness in line with national climate targets and EU market requirements. To prepare for compliance, Vestel has established a company-wide carbon management approach, which includes SBT-i commitments include 2030 and 2050 Net Zero Target, emission reduction initiatives, low-carbon technology evaluation, and governance and accountability.

(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?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[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

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Libya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malta | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sudan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yemen |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qatar | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guyana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jordan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kuwait |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Panama |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malawi | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rwanda |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monaco | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serbia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bahamas |

- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Comoros
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Iceland
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Suriname
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Sri Lanka

- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Grenada
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cameroon
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Kazakhstan

- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Cabo Verde
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe
- ✓ Central African Republic
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ Antigua and Barbuda
- ✓ Republic of Moldova
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ✓ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
- ✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ✓ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ✓ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel develops and expands its portfolio of low-carbon products as part of its long-term decarbonization strategy and its commitment to the 2050 net-zero target. Low-carbon products are defined as: Based on GfK data for Türkiye and Europe, TV products below the average energy class (EEI) of the total products sold, Chargers and batteries that use electricity instead of fossil fuels, LED lighting products with electricity savings, Other products with energy and water consumption

lower than industry averages, including those sold outside Europe based on European 2024 benchmarks. Vestel monitors the share of revenue from low-carbon products in total turnover and integrates this performance indicator into its climate strategy.

(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:

☒ 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

Growing demand for low-carbon products is expected to increase Vestel's revenues and market share, thereby strengthening financial performance. Higher sales of sustainable products will also improve cash flows and reinforce Vestel's competitive position in domestic and export markets, while aligning with regulatory and customer expectations on decarbonization.

(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)

47095273360

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Revenue from low-carbon products is calculated as the share of these products in total turnover. Based on 2024 performance data, low-carbon products accounted for 32.99% of total revenue, corresponding to TRY 47,095,273,360 out of TRY 142,736,499,000 in total sales. The figure reflects the company's ability to generate substantive revenues from products with improved energy and environmental performance.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

795889511

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost represents Vestel's R&D and innovation budget dedicated to the development of low-carbon products and services in 2024. This figure includes expenditures for design improvements, technology integration, testing, and product development processes to ensure that Vestel products meet or exceed energy and water efficiency benchmarks in domestic and international markets.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel allocates significant resources to R&D and innovation to design and expand its portfolio of low-carbon products. In 2024, the company invested heavily in developing energy- and water-efficient appliances. This strategy also includes monitoring market trends through GfK data and benchmarking against industry averages in Türkiye and Europe. By aligning its product portfolio with climate-conscious consumer demand, Vestel enhances competitiveness while advancing toward its 2050 net-zero target.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel is implementing a set of water efficiency projects to reduce operational water consumption and associated costs. These include: Converting mechanical manufacturing from hydraulic to electrical systems, eliminating the need for cooling water, Replacing existing chiller cooling towers with new-generation towers operating on wet-bulb temperature, and Establishing a recycling facility to reuse wastewater from the laundry factory. In 2024, 25,000 m³ of water savings were achieved, and an additional 42,000 m³ savings are planned for 2025, bringing the total expected reduction to 67,000 m³. These initiatives contribute to operational efficiency, cost savings, and resource conservation.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct 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

☒ Short-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:

☒ Low

(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

Reducing water consumption through efficiency projects lowers utility expenses, supporting cost control and improving operating margins. It strengthens cash flows by decreasing recurring water costs and enhances Vestel's financial resilience in regions exposed to water stress.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1015750

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1015750

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect was calculated based on the total volume of water saved. Savings of 25,000 m³ in 2024 and a projected 42,000 m³ in 2025 were multiplied by unit water costs of TRY 13.75/m³ (2024) and TRY 16/m³ (2025), respectively. This results in an estimated total cost saving of TRY 1,015,750.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

25584000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost represents the total investment expenditure for implementing the water efficiency projects, including system conversions, new-generation cooling towers, and the construction of a wastewater recycling facility.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel prioritizes water efficiency through investments in process optimization, new equipment, and recycling systems. The projects aim to both conserve water resources and lower operational costs. In parallel, Vestel continues to monitor consumption and integrate water-saving technologies into its production facilities, supporting the company's broader sustainability and climate strategy.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(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

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel contributes to the transition to a zero-carbon economy and its Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)-approved emissions reduction pathway through renewable energy generation and energy efficiency investments. As part of this effort, 11,882 MWh of electricity will be generated annually from solar panels to be

installed in 2024–2025 on the roofs of the Vestel Beyaz Eşya tumble dryer factory. This initiative will significantly lower electricity consumption from the grid, support Vestel's long-term decarbonization goals, and increase the share of renewable energy in production in line with its SBTi commitments.

(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

☒ Short-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(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 increased use of solar energy is expected to reduce operating costs, stabilize long-term energy expenses, and improve cash flow predictability by lowering dependence on external electricity purchases. At the same time, greater reliance on renewable energy enhances Vestel's financial resilience against energy price volatility and supports the company's competitive position in export markets by aligning with customer and regulatory expectations on decarbonization.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

34576620

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

34576620

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect was calculated based on the annual renewable electricity generation capacity of the planned solar panel installation at the Vestel Beyaz Eşya tumble dryer factory. The system is expected to generate 11,882 MWh of electricity per year, and the financial benefit was estimated using projected electricity prices. Multiplying the expected generation by the average electricity tariff resulted in an annual cost saving of approximately TRY 34,576,620. This figure represents reduced operating costs by lowering external electricity purchases and supports Vestel's long-term cost efficiency and decarbonization goals.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

228265000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figure of TRY 228,265,000 represents Vestel's investment in the installation of solar panels on the roofs of the Vestel Beyaz Eşya tumble dryer factory during 2024–2025.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel plans to expand the use of solar power to additional facilities in the coming years to further reduce energy costs and carbon emissions. These projects are fully integrated into Vestel's climate strategy and contribute to achieving its SBTi-based emission reduction targets and long-term net-zero ambition.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Use of recycling

(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

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Vestel ensures the repair and reuse of defective materials and products through the Material Inspection and Recovery Project. Authorized services collect defective parts that are replaced in the field, while the Recovery Center repairs and reuses them as spare parts, reintegrating them into the system. Products replaced under warranty are delivered to the Replacement Products Evaluation Center (DÜDEM) at Vestel City. Items suitable for refurbishment are processed in Refurbishment Centers, Repair and Recovery Centers, and then offered for sale at Vestel Outlet stores and selected dealers. In 2024, 82,616 products were refurbished and returned to the economy, while non-renewable items were recycled through licensed recycling companies. Additionally, 26,971 spare parts were recovered, resulting in cost savings of TRY 10.8 million.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced direct 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

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

By recovering spare parts and refurbishing products, Vestel reduces the need for new components, thereby lowering direct operating costs. This supports financial performance through savings, improves cash flows by reducing procurement expenditures, and enhances the company's market position by demonstrating commitment to the circular economy.

(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)

10800000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial benefit was quantified based on the number of spare parts recovered and refurbished in 2024. A total of 26,971 spare parts were repaired and reused, generating TRY 10.8 million in savings. The figure was derived from avoided procurement costs by reintroducing functional spare parts into the supply chain.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of TRY 4 million covers personnel, equipment, and infrastructure dedicated to the refurbishment and recovery process.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Vestel has allocated a dedicated refurbishment area and strengthened its after-sales processes to maximize recovery and reuse. The company designs parts to ensure accessibility for repair, thereby extending product life cycles and supporting reuse. R&D activities focus on improving repairability, resource efficiency, and cost reduction in line with circular economy principles. Non-repairable items are sent to licensed recycling companies, ensuring full compliance with environmental standards.

[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)

47140649980

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

Select from:

☒ 31-40%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The figure reflects the consolidated financial impact of Vestel’s climate-related opportunities. In 2024, low-carbon and energy-efficient products accounted for approximately 32% of total turnover. In addition, Vestel realized cost savings through renewable energy investments (solar power generation) and circular economy initiatives (repair, reuse, refurbishment of products and spare parts). Although these projects contribute at a smaller scale compared to product revenues, together they strengthen Vestel’s competitiveness, reduce operating costs, and align with its 2050 net-zero strategy and SBTi-approved emissions reduction targets.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

1015750

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount reflects capital expenditures in 2024 for water efficiency and recycling projects. These projects are aligned with environmental opportunities by reducing water consumption and operational costs, while strengthening resilience in water-stressed regions. Vestel monitors such expenditures regularly to ensure effective management and integration into its sustainability strategy.

[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.

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 :Environment/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 Environment/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 Sustainability Working Groups on environment, social, governance, technology, supply chain, and customer satisfaction. These groups meet monthly, ensure alignment with corporate strategy and the Committee's decisions, prepare and implement action plans, monitor progress against KPIs, and report results to the Sustainability Committee.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Environment/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 Environment/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 oversees the Sustainability Working Groups, which bring together experts from across departments to coordinate sustainability and water-related activities. These groups meet monthly, 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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Vestel, monetary incentives linked to climate are embedded in the performance scorecards of C-suite roles (General Manager and Deputy General Managers). Each year—subject to CEO and senior management approval—climate-related KPIs (e.g. energy efficiency, emissions reduction) carry a 5–10% weighting within these scorecards. The climate KPI weighting determines the portion of annual variable pay subject to climate performance.

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

Monetary incentives related to water are managed under the same framework for C-suite roles (General Manager and Deputy General Managers). With annual approval by the CEO and senior management, water-related KPIs (e.g., water-use efficiency) carry a 5–10% weighting in the scorecards. The water KPI weighting drives the portion of variable pay linked to water performance.

[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?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Vestel Management Systems and Biodiversity 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

Select all that apply

☒ 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_SBTi_TARGET_and_TRANSITION_PLAN_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.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

Vestel's external engagement activities are aligned with its SBTi-validated climate targets. Based on a 2021 baseline, commitments have been made to cut Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 42% and to reduce Scope 3 emissions from product use by 25% by 2030, on the pathway to net zero by 2050. Engagements through trade associations and policy groups are coordinated and reviewed by senior management to ensure alignment with the company's transition plan, which prioritizes renewable energy, efficiency, and low-carbon products. Oversight by the CEO and the Sustainability Committee ensures consistency with 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)

(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 2022, Vestel has been voluntarily participating with industry stakeholders in the development of the Code of Conduct (CoC) policy for Energy Smart Appliances (ESA), led by the European Union Joint Research Center (JRC). The aim of this "Code of Conduct" is to describe and increase the number of interoperable ESAs available on the EU market. This aims to improve the environmental impact of energy use over the whole energy system in the near future. Energy smart products are expected to generate less carbon emissions with a smart energy grid management system. The second phase of the ESA project, which started last year with version 1.0 and in which Vestel is a stakeholder, has begun. On September 18, 2024 in Brussels, Belgium, the kick-off workshop of the second phase of the Code of Conduct project aimed at establishing a common framework for interoperability of Energy Smart Products took place. This workshop was organized to introduce the objectives of the project and provide direction for future work. Vestel was also a stakeholder in CoC 2.0, the second phase of ESA. The ESA scope was expanded to include energy management systems, photovoltaic inverters (PVI) and electric vehicle chargers (EVC) and the first version of the CoC was updated in line with new solutions and protocols. The workshop attracted a broad participation from the energy management sector and provided a platform for presentations, discussions and opportunities for collaboration among participants.

(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 – Eco-design Task Force

(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 late 2023, the Eco-design Task Force for Sustainable Products was established under TÜRKBESD, with Vestel Beyaz Eşya serving as chair. In 2024, Vestel led the group's activities to align product design with the EU Green Deal and Circular Economy Action Plan, contributing to shaping industry positions on eco-design and sustainable product policies.

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

1663694

(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 :EU Green Deal

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 :TÜSİAD

(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 and, since 2020, in the Circular Economy Sub-Group. In 2024, Vestel contributed to working streams on climate policy, circular economy, and Paris Agreement alignment, supporting the development of industry-level positions on decarbonization and resource efficiency.

(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 :iSKiD

(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 actively participates in the ISKID F-Gas Working Group, contributing to discussions on EU-aligned regulations for fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases). In 2024, Vestel contributed to policy development aimed at controlling high-GWP products and supporting emission reductions, in line with national and EU legislation.

(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 actively participates in APPLiA working groups focusing on eco-design, sustainable products, and EU Green Deal-related regulatory changes.

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

(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 :EU Green Deal

[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, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ ESRS
- ☒ GRI
- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators |

- ☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance - page: 22-23, 26-29, 46-47, 153, 154-156, 169-171, 175-187 Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain - page: 21, 24-25, 32-37 Risk and opportunities - page: 60-64 Emissions - page: 40-43, 119-122, 196, 202 Water - page: 127, 196, 203 Value chain engagement - page: 40-43, 114-117

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

vestel-elektronik-integrated-annual-report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) 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.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- ☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ☒ IFRS
- ☒ TCFD
- ☒ Other, please specify :Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Underway - this is our first year

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) "General Provisions for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information" and TSRS 2 "Climate-related Disclosures" were taken as basis in the report preparation process.

[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

☒ IEA 2DS

(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
- ☒ 2050

(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

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

The IEA 2DS assumes stringent global climate policies, high carbon prices, and rapid adoption of low-carbon technologies. CO₂ emissions are projected to decline by ~60% by 2050 from 2013 levels, moving toward net zero thereafter. Macroeconomic assumptions include stable growth with accelerated decarbonization of global energy systems. Regional assumptions include energy security, infrastructure, and resource access in Türkiye and export markets. Uncertainties relate to the speed of policy implementation, carbon price volatility, consumer adoption, and access to critical raw materials. Constraints include limited precision of local climate models beyond 2040 and uncertainties about the scalability of negative emission technologies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA 2DS was selected as it provides a widely recognized framework for assessing the resilience of Vestel's strategy under a transition pathway limiting warming to approximately 2°C. It is directly linked to the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), which underpins Vestel's validated climate targets. In practice, the 2DS scenario is used for Scope 3 assessments, while Scope 1 and 2 targets are aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, reflecting greater ambition. Coverage spans short-, medium-, and long-term horizons (2025, 2030, 2040, and 2050) to ensure integration into strategic and financial planning. This approach enables evaluation of policy, market, technological, and physical risks and opportunities across different timeframes. Using the 2DS also ensures consistency with the Paris Agreement and allows stress testing of investment and operational decisions under internationally recognized assumptions.

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

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(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:

- ☒ 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
- ☒ 2050

(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
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets
- ☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☒ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Rapid deployment of renewables, energy efficiency

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP2.6 assumes rapid global cooperation, strong policy frameworks consistent with the Paris Agreement, and accelerated deployment of renewable energy and carbon capture. CO₂ concentrations peak around 2050 and decline to ~400 ppm by 2100. Assumptions include stable global growth, technological breakthroughs in low-carbon systems, and broad consumer acceptance of sustainable products. Uncertainties include the pace of carbon price increases, access to critical raw materials, and differences in regional adoption of low-carbon technologies. Constraints involve limited precision of localized climate projections and data gaps beyond 2040.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario aligns with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) pathway and provides consistency with IEA 2DS, enabling resilience of Vestel's strategy against a 1.5°C-aligned future. It is used for aligning emission reduction targets and investment plans with international climate goals.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- ☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(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:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

(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

- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP4.5 assumes that moderate mitigation policies are adopted globally, with emissions peaking around 2040 before gradually declining. Global CO₂ concentrations stabilize near ~650 ppm by 2100. Assumptions include partial success of energy efficiency measures, gradual decarbonization of electricity systems, and slower deployment of advanced technologies compared to RCP2.6. Macroeconomic growth continues but with regional disparities, while regulatory frameworks remain fragmented. Uncertainties include the timing of carbon pricing, varying consumer demand for low-carbon products, and the resilience of supply chains. Constraints include limited clarity on national-level implementation pathways and technology cost trajectories.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario represents a “moderate emissions” pathway and reflects a future where climate policies are implemented but not sufficient to fully meet the Paris goals. It is relevant for evaluating resilience against moderate warming outcomes, particularly for physical climate risks and medium-term market shifts.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(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:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(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

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

- ☒ On asset values, on the corporate
- ☒ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

RCP8.5 assumes limited climate policy implementation and continued reliance on fossil fuels. CO₂ concentrations reach ~1370 ppm by 2100, with global warming exceeding 4°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Assumptions include high population growth, uneven economic development, and delayed deployment of renewable technologies. Energy systems remain carbon-intensive, while deforestation and resource pressure worsen climate impacts. Uncertainties include the frequency and severity of extreme events, regional variability of water stress, and the economic consequences of widespread physical damages. Constraints arise from limited predictability of long-term climate system feedbacks and incomplete data on cascading socio-economic impacts.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This scenario represents a “business as usual” pathway and provides a worst-case view of physical climate risks. It is essential for testing the resilience of Vestel’s assets, operations, and supply chains under severe climate outcomes. Including this high-risk pathway ensures preparedness for long-term disruptive impacts on markets, costs, and resource availability.

[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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Scenario analysis has confirmed the resilience of Vestel's business strategy under multiple climate futures, while highlighting the scale of transformation required. Under RCP 2.6, transition assumptions include a rapid decline in fossil fuel use, growth of biofuels, deployment of hydrogen and carbon capture, and stricter climate policies. This informs Vestel's pathway to net-zero in line with SBTi commitments, through electrification of processes, integration of renewable energy, efficiency improvements in products and operations, reforestation, and collaboration with suppliers to reduce Scope 3 emissions. RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios were also considered to assess the implications of delayed or insufficient global mitigation. These scenarios stress the need to build resilience against higher chronic and acute physical risks (supply chain disruptions, resource constraints), increase financial planning for higher input costs, and prepare adaptive measures to protect long-term competitiveness. Key outcomes of this analysis include: Confirmation of net-zero targets (Scopes 1&2 by 2030, Scopes 1–3 by 2050) as critical to long-term resilience. Development of transition plans integrating scenario outcomes into strategy, capital allocation, and R&D priorities. Enhanced capacity building across departments and integration of climate risk considerations into operational and financial decision-making. Identification of cross-cutting environmental implications, including links between climate change, water scarcity, and biodiversity loss, which are addressed through circular economy and eco-design strategies.

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 outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Scenario analysis using the WRI Aqueduct tool confirmed that Vestel's facilities in Manisa are located in an area of very high water stress, requiring proactive adaptation measures. Key outcomes of this analysis include the prioritization of water efficiency and recycling projects, the integration of water-related risks into strategic and financial planning, and the exploration of alternative supply options such as purchasing recycled water from the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone's advanced treatment plant. Scenario findings also informed the company's target setting by reinforcing water reduction and recovery objectives across operations. In addition, scenario outcomes highlighted the linkages between water risks and other environmental issues, particularly climate change and biodiversity. Reduced water availability could intensify operational risks and increase costs, while effective water stewardship supports resilience and contributes to broader environmental goals.

[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.

(5.2.7) 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)

(5.2.10) 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.

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

In 2024, Vestel achieved measurable progress in line with its climate transition plan. Greenhouse gas intensity decreased from 34 tCO₂/mUSD in 2023 to 27.65 tCO₂/mUSD, and energy intensity declined from 101 MWh/mEUR to 82 MWh/mEUR. Across the Vestel Group, 38 kaizen and energy efficiency projects were implemented, resulting in energy savings of 13,278 MWh, approximately TRY 25 million in cost savings, and the avoidance of 11,337 tons of CO₂ emissions. Energy efficiency improvements were also reflected in product performance. Compared to 2023, energy consumption of products sold in Türkiye improved by 0.5% in tumble dryers, 5.49% in washing machines, and 3.73% in dishwashers. In parallel, Vestel invested in awareness and capacity building. A total of 5,350 employees received 3,772 person-hours of training on sustainability, environmental management, and energy efficiency in 2024. These achievements demonstrate tangible progress towards the company's near-term SBTi targets and reinforce Vestel's long-term net zero strategy.

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

VESTEL_SBTi_TARGET_and_TRANSITION_PLAN_EXECUTIVE_SUMMARY.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[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

- ☒ 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 have significantly shaped Vestel's product and service strategy. On the risk side, climate change, water stress, and resource use challenges create exposure to rising input costs, regulatory pressures such as TR ETS and CBAM, and supply chain vulnerabilities. Shifts in consumer expectations toward sustainable products also increase reputational and market risks if not addressed. On the opportunity side, Vestel prioritizes low-carbon, energy- and water-efficient products, reduced plastic content, and circular economy models. Investments in R&D are directed toward high-efficiency appliances, biobased and recycled materials, and take-back and refurbishment systems that extend product lifecycles. Customer demand for environmentally friendly solutions, including lower water consumption and reduced plastic usage, is directly influencing product design and service models. These risks and opportunities are integrated into strategic decision-making: product engineering has been reshaped to incorporate lower-emission materials, while sustainability criteria are embedded in design and innovation. CAPEX is increasingly allocated to energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and recycling technologies. While these investments require upfront spending, they are expected to reduce long-term OPEX and enhance competitiveness. The systematic measurement and management of Scope 3 emissions, particularly from product use (Category 11), guide R&D and product portfolio strategy, ensuring alignment with Vestel's SBTi-approved targets and its net zero 2050 pathway.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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 in the upstream and downstream value chain have directly shaped Vestel's strategy. On the risk side, suppliers are increasingly exposed to climate-related regulations such as TR ETS and CBAM, which may raise raw material costs, particularly for carbon-intensive inputs like steel. Water scarcity in supplier regions also poses risks of supply chain disruption. These risks affect procurement planning, cost structures, and long-term resilience. On the opportunity side, Vestel engages with suppliers to integrate low-carbon and resource-efficient practices, such as recycled and biobased materials, alternative packaging solutions, and circular economy models. This approach both reduces environmental impact and strengthens supply chain resilience. Strategically, Vestel conducts supplier audits covering climate and water management, incorporates sustainability performance into procurement criteria, and supports capacity building for key suppliers. Investments in R&D and partnerships with start-ups (e.g. bioplastics through Vestel Ventures) further accelerate the transition to sustainable materials in the downstream portfolio. The measurement of Scope 3 emissions across the value chain, particularly in raw material sourcing and product use, guides supplier engagement and customer strategies. This integration ensures that value chain activities are aligned with Vestel's SBTi-approved targets and its net zero 2050 pathway.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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 have a direct impact on Vestel's R&D strategy. On the risk side, stricter climate regulations such as TR ETS and CBAM, rising raw material and energy costs, and water scarcity drive the need to accelerate investments in energy efficiency, alternative materials, and process optimization. Without these measures, compliance costs and operational risks could increase. On the opportunity side, R&D is prioritized as a strategic driver of Vestel's transition to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. In 2024, Vestel allocated TRY 795.9 million specifically for the development of low-carbon products, within a total R&D expenditure of TRY 2.56 billion, supported by a team of 1,583 R&D personnel. These investments enabled the development of advanced energy-efficient appliances, smart home solutions, and innovative water- and energy-saving technologies. In addition to product development, process innovations in 2024 generated TRY 747 million in cost savings, highlighting the dual environmental and financial benefits of R&D. Looking ahead, Vestel's R&D centers target the implementation of around 190 projects in 2025, with a focus on renewable energy integration, circular economy applications, and low-impact materials. Through these initiatives, R&D investments not only mitigate transition and physical risks but also support Vestel's SBTi-validated climate targets and its net-zero 2050 ambition, while creating new opportunities for growth and competitiveness.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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. On the risk side, exposure to climate regulations, rising energy prices, and water stress necessitates continuous improvements in energy and water efficiency. On the opportunity side, investments in Industry 4.0 and automation technologies enhance production efficiency, lowering both emissions and costs while strengthening competitiveness. In 2024, Vestel reduced its energy intensity from 101 MWh/mEUR to 82 MWh/mEUR, supported by the implementation of 38 energy efficiency projects, which also generated significant cost savings. Operational improvements are systematically managed through the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, with performance indicators integrated into corporate reporting. Water management is also prioritized, as water availability is recognized as a critical risk in production processes. In 2024, three water efficiency projects leading to an annual saving of 25,000 tons of water. Vestel monitors its water footprint in line with ISO 14046 and discloses all performance data to CDP. These initiatives not only mitigate climate- and water-related risks but also create opportunities by lowering operational costs, supporting compliance with international standards, and contributing to Vestel's long-term net-zero and sustainability 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

☒ Risks

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

Select all that apply

☒ Water

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

As Vestel's Manisa facilities are located in a region of very high water stress, water-related risks are integrated into financial planning in the short-to-medium term (1–3 years). Scenario analyses are informed by WRI Aqueduct data and the facility's dependence on the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone infrastructure. In terms of Capital expenditures (CAPEX), water efficiency and recovery investments are prioritized to mitigate operational risks. For 2024–2025, a total CAPEX of TRY 25,584,000 has been allocated to water efficiency projects, including infrastructure upgrades such as (i) converting mechanical manufacturing from hydraulic to electrical systems, eliminating the need for cooling water and reducing chemical use, (ii) replacing conventional chiller towers with new-generation systems operating on wet-bulb temperature, and (iii) establishing a recycling facility to reuse wastewater from the laundry factory. The projects directly reduced operational water demand and associated costs, mitigating exposure to tariff increases and enhancing resilience against water stress risks in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. In terms of Direct costs, water tariffs are modeled at TRY 13.75/m³ for 2024 and TRY 16/m³ for 2025. Savings of 25,000 m³ in 2024 and a planned 42,000 m³ in 2025 are expected to reduce costs by approximately TRY 1,015,750, offsetting tariff increases and stabilizing operational expenditure. In terms of Indirect costs, financial planning includes water quality analysis fees, potential O&M costs for pre-treatment/reuse systems, and compliance costs if MOSB or company-specific discharge limits are tightened. Provisions are included for potential fines or additional treatment costs. In terms of Revenues, water supply disruptions (e.g. temporary production stoppages) are tracked as a revenue risk of less than 1%. To mitigate this, reuse and alternative sourcing solutions are integrated into planning. Projects are financed mainly through internal CAPEX budgets and reinvestment of operational savings, with sustainability-linked loans or green credit facilities considered where appropriate.

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

- ☒ 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
- ☒ Water

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

Planning integrates short-term actions (efficiency projects, solar PV), medium-term impacts (CBAM costs, consumer preference shifts), and long-term risks (TR ETS expansion, free allocation phase-out, net-zero 2050), aligned with Vestel's transition plan and SBTi targets. In terms of Revenues, demand for low-carbon products drives portfolio priorities, supported by TRY 795.9m R&D spending in 2024. Risks include CBAM-related steel price increases and evolving customer expectations, addressed through continuous eco-design and labeling improvements. In terms of Direct costs, in 2024, 38 projects saved 13,278 MWh and TRY 25m, reducing energy intensity from 101 MWh/mEUR to 82 MWh/mEUR. Under TR ETS scenarios, post-free allocation compliance costs are projected at USD 81,437–96,690 in the first year, with provisions included in financial planning. In terms of Indirect costs, compliance and audit expenses cover eco-design, CBAM reporting, supplier audits, and third-party verifications (ISO 14046). In terms of Capital expenditures, major outlays included: rooftop solar PV (TRY 228.3m), nine Scope 1–2 projects (TRY 591.6m), two efficiency upgrades (TRY 14.3m), and R&D (TRY 2.56bn, of which TRY 795.9m for low-carbon products). Case examples: Opportunity: Rooftop solar expected to offset ~TRY 34.6m/year and support EU low-carbon market access. Risk: CBAM steel input costs modeled at 0.8–1.2 tCO₂/t from 2030–2038. Water: Efficiency projects cut 25,000 m³ of water use, reducing OPEX and tariff exposure.

[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
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

13466200000

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

13.6

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

79.4

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

20.6

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

Vestel's economic activities have been evaluated in line with the EU Taxonomy (EU 2020/852) and related Delegated Acts (EU 2021/2139, EU 2021/2178, EU 2022/1214, and EU 2023/2486) within the scope of the European Green Deal. In this context, Vestel's priority economic activities are: Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change 3.4. Battery Production 7.4. Installation, maintenance, and repair of electric vehicle charging stations in buildings and their associated parking lots Transition to Circular Economy 1.2. Manufacturing of Electrical and Electronic Equipment

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)

1061600000

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

5.5

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

31

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

69

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

Vestel's economic activities have been evaluated in line with the EU Taxonomy (EU 2020/852) and related Delegated Acts (EU 2021/2139, EU 2021/2178, EU 2022/1214, and EU 2023/2486) within the scope of the European Green Deal. In this context, Vestel's priority economic activities are: Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change 3.4. Battery Production 7.4. Installation, maintenance, and repair of electric vehicle charging stations in buildings and their associated parking lots Transition to Circular Economy 1.2. Manufacturing of Electrical and Electronic Equipment
[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) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

As this marks our first year of reporting under the EU Taxonomy Regulation, covering data from the financial year 2024 and to be disclosed in 2025, our primary focus has been on establishing a solid internal framework to ensure accuracy, consistency, and compliance with the regulatory requirements. This included aligning internal data collection systems, conducting thorough gap analyses, and developing 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)

-96

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

1261

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

46

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

30

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2024, Vestel's water-related CAPEX fell by 96% as major infrastructure projects were completed in the prior year. For 2025, CAPEX is projected to rise by 1,261% with planned investments in closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, and recycling upgrades. OPEX, by contrast, grew by 46% in 2024 due to water monitoring, maintenance of recycling systems, and the additional costs from extended chiller operations during hotter-than-average periods. A further 30% OPEX increase is expected in 2025 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?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

An internal carbon pricing mechanism has not yet been introduced at Vestel due to the absence of a mandatory framework in Türkiye. However, the draft Türkiye Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) Regulation, published under the Directorate of Climate Change, outlines a phased implementation starting with a pilot in 2026–2027 and the first compliance phase in 2028 for high-emission facilities. This regulation integrates the existing MRV system with carbon pricing and is expected to drive low-emission production and alignment with EU market requirements. In preparation, Vestel has established a company-wide carbon management approach consistent with its SBTi-validated 2030 and 2050 net-zero targets. Strategic investments to reduce Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are being implemented, including renewable energy projects and the use of carbon offsetting credits, alongside an increased allocation within the R&D budget for developing high energy-efficiency products. Although a specific internal carbon price has not yet been set, Vestel plans to adopt an internal assessment framework to evaluate investment and operational projects against the company's emission reduction roadmap.

[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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(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 2024, customers participated in the Household Transformation process with 1,130 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 33,748 consumers through social media posts informing consumers about the benefits of water-efficient products and to highlighting responsible water management initiatives.

[Add 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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)

17387.13

(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)

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 2

(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 3

(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 employed, 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)

102991.34

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

102991.34

(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)

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 2

(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 3

(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)

(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)**

676597

(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

(7.8.5) 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)

34183

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emission calculations related to capital goods cover only those capital goods purchased during the reporting year. The calculations were performed using dollar-based 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:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As of 2024, there are no other significant fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) contributing to Scope 3 emissions beyond the previously assessed categories. Therefore, this category is not applicable.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

94472

(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

(7.8.5) 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)

1856

(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

(7.8.5) 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)

1488

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Spend-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

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)

14089

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Hybrid method
- ☒ Fuel-based method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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)

943

(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

(7.8.5) 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)

90119

(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

(7.8.5) 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) 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)

10247358

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ 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

(7.8.5) 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)

4528

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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

(7.8.5) 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)

0.074

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Asset-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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) Please explain

As of 2024, 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) 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) Please explain

As of 2024, 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) 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

12/30/2023

(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)

5.29

(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)

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

(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 3

(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)

205563.75

(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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

VMOB ISO14064 Sera Gazı Doğrulama Beyanı 2024.pdf, VEL 14064 Rapor 2024.pdf, VBE 14064 Rapor 2024.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 2, 3, 4, and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ 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

VMOB ISO14064 Sera Gazı Doğrulama Beyanı 2024.pdf, VEL 14064 Rapor 2024.pdf, VBE 14064 Rapor 2024.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 2, 3, 4, and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ 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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(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

VMOB ISO14064 Sera Gazi Doğrulama Beyanı 2024.pdf, VEL 14064 Rapor 2024.pdf, VBE 14064 Rapor 2024.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 2, 3, 4, and 8 of the documents.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported 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)

83.01

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.06

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, Vestel generated 188 MWh of renewable electricity through the installation of solar panels across its three production facilities. This initiative resulted in the avoidance of 83.01 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)

11337

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, a total of 38 Kaizen and energy efficiency projects were implemented across the Vestel Group of Companies, resulting in energy savings of 13,278 MWh. Through these improvements, a total of 11,337 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)

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 emission reduction was achieved as the variation is solely attributable to changes in output.

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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 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 CO2e)

16885

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

11.92

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

39.92

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

25.27

(7.15.1.3) 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 CO2e)

425

(7.15.1.3) 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)
Turkey	17387.13	102991.34	102991.34

[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 Komünikasyon (VKOM) comprises a factory that carries out production activities in Vestel's communication sector.</i>	35.87
Row 2	<i>Vestel Elektronik (VEL) comprises Vestel's seven factories engaged in production activities in the electronics sector.</i>	1818.67
Row 3	<i>Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) comprises Vestel's six factories engaged in production activities in the white goods sector.</i>	15532.59

[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>16088.04</i>
Row 2	<i>Leakage Gas Emissions</i>	<i>452.92</i>
Row 3	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	<i>846.15</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>714.65</i>	<i>714.65</i>
Row 2	<i>Vestel Elektronik (VEL) comprises Vestel's seven factories engaged in production activities in the electronics sector.</i>	<i>45130.43</i>	<i>45130.43</i>
Row 3	<i>Vestel Beyaz Eşya (VBE) comprises Vestel's six factories engaged in production activities in the white goods sector.</i>	<i>57146.26</i>	<i>57146.26</i>

[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>	92256.88	92256.88
Row 2	<i>Purchased Steam</i>	8797.658	8797.658
Row 3	<i>Purchased Hot water-Heat energy</i>	1936.8	1936.8

[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)

17387.13

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102991.34

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102991.34

(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)

15532.59

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57146.26

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57146.26

(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)

35.87

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714.65

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

714.65

(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]

(7.29) 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)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

88205

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

88205.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(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

208723

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

208723.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(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

10781

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

10781.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(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

48971

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

48971.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

188

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

188.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

188

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

356680

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

356868.00

[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	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

As no sustainable biomass was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

As no coal was used, there is no calculation value for this category.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1603

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total consumption of oil has been calculated in accordance with the relevant methodology.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

86602

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) 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) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

88205

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) 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)

188

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

188

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

188

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

188

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 details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

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.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

208723

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

188

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

59752

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

268663.00
[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

8.4e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

120377

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

142736499000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, Vestel’s combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity decreased to 8.4e-7 tCO₂e per unit of revenue, compared to 3.5e-6 in 2023 — a 76% reduction. This improvement reflects the impact of 38 energy efficiency projects, which saved 13,278 MWh of energy and avoided 11,337 tons of CO₂e emissions. These initiatives reduced energy intensity from 101 to 82 MWh/mEUR. Additionally, revenue growth in 2024 contributed to lowering the ratio. Calculations are based on Scope 2 location-based data under an operational control boundary, with no methodological or boundary changes from the previous year.
[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

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy Intensity

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

(MWh/mEUR)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

18.8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, Vestel reduced its energy intensity to 82 MWh/mEUR, down 18.8% from the previous year (101 MWh/mEUR). This improvement was driven by 38 energy efficiency projects and process optimization under Industry 4.0 and automation practices. Real-time monitoring through the Data Monitoring and Control Center enabled better resource management, contributing to lower consumption and costs.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

67492

(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

1.27

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Waste generation decreased by 1.27%, from 68,361 tons in 2023 to 67,492 tons in 2024. Vestel applies a Zero Waste Management System, prioritizing prevention, reduction, recycling, and recovery. Waste streams are segregated at source, monitored throughout processes, and transferred to licensed waste management firms. Supplier audits and continuous tracking ensure compliance and proper recovery practices.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

356868

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Total Energy Consumption (MWh)

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

-

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Total energy consumption declined by 8%, from 387,868 MWh in 2023 to 356,868 MWh in 2024. Key drivers included investments in energy-efficient technologies. These initiatives support Vestel's transition plan and align with SBTi commitments to reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

[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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH ₄) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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)

17387.13

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

102991.34

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

120378.470

(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

50.97

(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

According to automated calculations, as of the 2024 reporting year, approximately 50.97% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission reduction target for 2030 has been achieved. This progress has been driven by our energy efficiency initiatives and renewable energy investments. Going forward, priority will continue to be given to renewable energy investments in order to accelerate progress toward both our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets and our 2050 Net Zero commitment.

(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)

10979476.61

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10979476.610

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10979476.610

(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

41.84

(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 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.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

According to automatic calculations, we have reached 41.84% of our emission reduction target. By improving energy efficiency during product use and complying with regulatory requirements, we aim to reduce Scope 3 Category 11 emissions by 25% by 2030. Additionally, carbon offset credits will be utilized to reduce emissions from the use of sold products. Following the approval of the Science-Based Targets (SBTi), implementation of the "Decarbonization Strategy" has been accelerated to minimize the impact of local and international climate developments and maximize the potential for emerging opportunities, targeting the near-term targets of 2030 and the medium-to-long-term targets of 2050. To support these decarbonization targets, Vestel has integrated its financial planning with its climate transition plan. Emission reductions are targeted through capital expenditures focused on renewable energy investments, energy-efficient production processes, and product innovations.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[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 beyond value chain mitigation

(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 engages its value chain partners to encourage climate action beyond its own operations. In 2022, the company launched the “Vestel Supplier Monitoring and Development Programme,” which supports suppliers in setting and reporting their own Science Based Targets. Through this initiative, Vestel promotes emission reductions beyond its direct value chain while accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy across the wider sector.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The net-zero target is reviewed annually by Vestel’s Sustainability Committee, which includes representatives from key departments such as R&D, Operations, Finance, and Strategy. This review process evaluates progress against interim milestones, measures the effectiveness of implemented actions, and identifies new risks or opportunities that could influence target achievement. Regulatory updates, technological innovations, and market developments are also considered. Data-driven insights and stakeholder feedback are incorporated to refine action plans and ensure alignment with the latest scientific recommendations and best practices. Any required adjustments to the target or strategy are approved by the executive leadership team, and updates are communicated transparently to all 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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(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	`Numeric input
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	8	15356.1
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[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)

381

(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)

2314431

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24850000

(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

Resetting the use of hydraulics in machines and switching to a full electric system.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Central Electronic Air Conditioning Plant Automation Application Analysis

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

187

(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)

676457

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4042473

(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

Electricity consumption reduction will be achieved through Central Electronic Air Conditioning Plant Automation Application Analysis.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :High-End Plastic Injection Dry Cooler Automation Analysis

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

314

(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)

1102464

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

538996

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

High-End Plastic Injection Dry Cooler Automation Analysis will result in 314 tonnes CO2 reduction.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :Compressor waste heat hot water recovery project (50% capacity coverage)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1163

(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)

12308400

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12425000

(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

The project of producing hot water from compressor waste heat is against 50% of our capacity.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ 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)

19.65

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

119902

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3017500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 21-25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Lowering the curing temperatures of powder coatings used in washing machine products will decrease the natural gas consumption.

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)

5664

(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)

34395820

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

228265000

(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

Installation of solar energy system on the roof of the drying factory.

Row 7

(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)

7584

(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)

46055420

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

306010000

(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

Installation of solar energy system on the roof of the dishwasher factory.

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Other, please specify :Switching the natural gas-powered furnaces in the paint shop to the Infrared system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

43.45

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

265338

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12425000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The ovens in the paint shop run on natural gas. Switching to an infrared system will only heat the product, thus saving energy.

[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 2024, Vestel Elektronik allocated 2,561,000,000 TRY to R&D activities, representing a significant commitment to innovation and sustainability. Of this, 795,889,511 TRY was specifically dedicated to developing low-carbon products and services, with a focus on energy efficiency, reduced raw material use, and the integration of recycled materials. These efforts directly support Vestel's long-term strategy to reduce Scope 3 emissions across its value chain. Vestel's innovation capacity was also recognized at the international level: in 2024, projects designed at the company's R&D centers earned 21 prestigious design awards in leading global competitions, reflecting both technological excellence and climate-conscious product development.

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]

(7.74) 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, 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 2024.

(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

(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

32.99

[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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Each facility is equipped with water meters to monitor usage, while the Manisa Industrial Zone supplies monthly invoices showing total withdrawals. Water withdrawal figures are derived from these invoices and meter readings.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vestel Elektronik draws water from municipal and groundwater (well) sources, each of which is metered. The Manisa Industrial Zone supports monitoring by issuing distinct bills that detail withdrawals per source.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analyses reports of Manisa Organized Industrial Zone

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water at the facility is supplied from municipal mains (third party) and wells. While mains water quality is monitored both by local authorities and by Vestel, groundwater is not monitored as it is solely used for garden and fire irrigation.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

Vestel Elektronik directs all of its wastewater to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone's treatment facility, where the total volume is monitored 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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analysis Report

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater is sent to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone Treatment Plant, where discharge limits are monitored on a monthly basis through wastewater analysis reports. All discharge values were maintained within the permissible limits throughout the year. At the treatment plant, an activated sludge process is applied to wastewater from all companies in the zone. Following treatment, the processed water is discharged into Karacay Creek, which subsequently flows into 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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third Party Verification Reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

All wastewater from Vestel Elektronik is directed to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone wastewater treatment plant. Monthly, Industrial Zone representatives collect samples from plant discharge points to measure and monitor effluent quality in line with standard parameters. The primary indicators assessed 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:

☒ Monthly

(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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Third Party Verification Reports

(9.2.4) Please explain

All wastewater from Vestel Elektronik is directed to the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone treatment facility. Representatives of the Zone collect monthly samples from plant discharge outlets, during which wastewater temperature is also measured to ensure continuous 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:

☒ Monthly

(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:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly project-based savings monitoring and reporting

(9.2.4) Please explain

The recycled/reused water amounts from sever applications are calculated based on the actual volumes collected and reused in each process (e.g., liters of condensate from air conditioning units, blowdown water from cooling towers, wastewater from deionized systems). These volumes are recorded by the responsible operational units and consolidated into monthly 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:

☒ Monthly

(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

Across its facilities, Vestel safeguards workplace health and safety by monitoring water quality. Drinking water, supplied in dispenser bottles, is analyzed twice monthly, whereas domestic water is assessed monthly. The Public Health Directorate conducts testing of both sources to confirm sanitary and hygienic conditions.
[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/year)

1510.21

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 2024, total water withdrawals amounted to 1510.21 ML, representing a 13.64% increase compared to the previous reporting year (1328.96 ML in 2023). The increase was primarily due to higher cooling demand as a result of temperature increases, which required extended operation of chillers and related systems. 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 higher" change. Despite this temporary rise, 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/year)

1285.96

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 2024, total water discharges were 1285.96 ML, an 11.15% increase compared to the previous reporting year (1156.94 ML in 2023). Similar to withdrawals, this increase is linked to the higher operational demand caused by temperature-driven cooling requirements. 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 higher" 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/year)

224.25

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 2024, total water consumption reached 224.252 ML, which is a 60.68% increase compared to the previous reporting year (132.949 ML in 2023). This increase is mainly attributable to intensified chiller operation caused by higher ambient temperatures, which raised the net consumption despite ongoing efficiency measures. 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 higher". 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)

1510.21

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

All of Vestel's operational facilities are located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone, within the Gediz Basin in Türkiye, which is classified as an area of very high water stress (>75%) according to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF Water Risk Filter. Therefore, 100% of total water withdrawals (1,510.21 megaliters in 2024) originate from water-stressed areas. This represents a 13.64% increase compared to the previous reporting year (2023: 1,328.96 megaliters).

Based on the company's threshold definitions (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this qualifies as a "much higher" change, primarily driven by increased cooling demand due to rising ambient temperatures, which required more extensive chiller operations. The assessment of water stress exposure was conducted through geospatial analysis using WRI Aqueduct (Physical Risk – Quantity, Quality, and Regulatory/Reputational) and the WWF Water Risk Filter, which apply high-resolution, peer-reviewed datasets. Separate risk maps were prepared for each category. The most critical exposure was identified under Physical Risks – Quantity, particularly due to seasonal variability, declining groundwater tables, and high baseline water stress. Assessments are reviewed on an annual basis to ensure coverage of all direct operations. It should also be noted that Vestel Mobility, a subsidiary operating within the group, is located in İzmir, which is classified as a high water stress region. However, the company does not withdraw water from underground sources; its water withdrawals are limited solely to domestic purposes and supplied entirely through the municipal network. Vestel's management response includes comprehensive water reuse and recycling practices within its operations: Condensate water from air-conditioning units and water dispensers is collected and reused for factory floor cleaning. Blowdown water from cooling towers is reused as flushing water in toilets. Wastewater generated from the deionized water system is reused for garden irrigation, with surplus volumes also directed for toilet flushing. Soft water discharge is reused for toilet flushing. In paint shops, two rinse baths operate: wastewater from the final rinse bath is reused as feed water for the first rinse bath, reducing total water demand. Through these initiatives, Vestel aims to reduce withdrawal levels over the mid-term, with a target of 10% improvement within the next five years, leading to a "much lower" forecast compared to current withdrawal levels.

[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/year)

421.29

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, renewable groundwater withdrawals amounted to 421.29 ML, compared to 435.58 ML in 2023, reflecting a -3.28% change. According to Vestel's thresholds (About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this variation is considered lower. Groundwater is sourced under local permits and used primarily for production processes. The slight reduction is due to increased reliance on municipal water supply to meet cooling demand.

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/year)

1078.63

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, water withdrawals from third-party municipal sources totaled 1,078.63 ML, compared to 884.18 ML in 2023, representing a 21.99% increase. According to Vestel's thresholds (Much higher: 10%), this qualifies as a much higher change. The increase is mainly attributable to extended chiller operation due to higher ambient temperatures, which raised cooling water demand. Consequently, a greater 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/year)

1285.96

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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 2024, total discharges were 1,285.96 ML, up from 1,156.94 ML in 2023 (+11.15%). According to company thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this qualifies as “much higher.” The increase is mainly due to higher cooling demand from rising temperatures and extended chiller operation. 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) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(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) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(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) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(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.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(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.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1285.96

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In 2024, total wastewater discharges to third-party treatment facilities amounted to 1,285.96 ML, compared to 1,156.94 ML in 2023, reflecting an 11.15% increase. According to the company's thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), this is classified as "much higher." The increase is mainly due to higher cooling demand from rising ambient temperatures, which required extended operation of chillers and consequently increased withdrawal and discharge volumes. Vestel does not operate its own treatment plant; instead, 100% of wastewater is discharged to the MOSB central treatment plant without pre-treatment. There, the wastewater is treated and released into Karacay Creek, which flows into the Gediz River. Vestel pays a wastewater treatment fee to MOIZ based on discharge volumes. Efficiency projects (closed-loop cooling, rainwater harvesting, reuse of blowdown and process waters) aim to reduce withdrawals and discharges, supporting the target of a 10% reduction within five years.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(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 2024. 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 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 water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

42

(9.3.4) Please explain

Vestel has assessed its upstream value chain and identified 262 critical suppliers (out of a total of 4,426 in 2024). 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, 42 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)

Vestel Elektronik Vestel Beyaz Eşya Vestel Mobility

(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

Turkey

☒ 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)

1510.21

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10.28

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

421.29

(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

1078.63

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1285.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(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

1285.96

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

224.25

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In 2024, total water withdrawals at Vestel Elektronik, Vestel Beyaz Eşya, Vestel Mobility were 1,510.21 ML, compared to 1,328.96 ML in 2023, representing a 13.64% increase. Total discharges amounted to 1,285.96 ML (2023: 1,156.94 ML, +11.15%), and total water consumption was 224.25 ML (2023: 132.94 ML, +68.68%). According to Vestel's thresholds (Much higher: 10%, Higher: 3%, About the same: -3%, Much lower: -10%), all three parameters fall into the "much higher" category. The primary reason for these increases was higher cooling demand due to rising ambient temperatures, which required extended operation of chillers and related systems. This temporarily elevated withdrawals, discharges, and net consumption. 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

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”

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

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

Independent third-party verification conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) – “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.”
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

142736499000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

94514338.40

(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 decouple revenue growth from water withdrawals. While production capacity is projected to increase in the coming years, efficiency improvements and circular water management practices are expected to maintain or enhance the ratio of revenue generated per

[Fixed 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) 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, refrigerators equipped with vacuum-sealing and fermentation functions to help cut food waste, and induction cooktops.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Vestel prioritizes water efficiency, and its appliances are among the most water-efficient in the global market. Compared to average products: Dishwashers equipped with Waterbox Technology achieve up to 45% water savings, using only 5.4 liters per wash cycle. Aquazone Technology enables additional savings of up to 3 liters per cycle. Washing machines with Rainfall Technology reduce water use by around 35%, consuming as little as 32 liters per wash. Since 2022, water recovery initiatives have further enhanced circular water management in production processes. In 2024, 32.99% of total revenue was generated from low-carbon and low-environmental-impact products, marking a significant increase from 24% 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) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

70.84

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

46.05

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

72.27

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-6

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :European Commission Sustainable Consumption Pledge

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.14) 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 2024, withdrawal intensity rose to 72.27 L/unit due to higher cooling demand from elevated temperatures, leading to longer operation of chiller systems. 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. Despite temporary setbacks, Vestel remains committed to the target under the European Commission Sustainable Consumption Pledge.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is part of Vestel's sustainability strategy and aligned with the European Commission Sustainable Consumption Pledge. It addresses operations in the high water-stress Gediz Basin and aims to cut water withdrawal intensity by 35% by 2030. Although interim figures show a temporary increase mainly due to higher cooling demand, Vestel remains committed to achieving its mid-term reduction target.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water recycling/reuse

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/29/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0.03

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/29/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5.51

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Company Wide

(9.15.2.13) 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).

(9.15.2.14) 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 5.51% in 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Annual monitoring confirms consistent progress toward the target. The 2024 figure of 5.51% represents approximately 11% progress relative to the 2030 goal. Additional recycling investments initiated in 2022 are expected to accelerate achievement of the target.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Suppliers

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Supplier engagement

☒ Increase in number of suppliers engaged

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/28/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

17

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/29/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

281

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

159

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

54

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :company wide

(9.15.2.13) 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.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, Vestel delivered sustainability training to 34 critical suppliers and conducted ESG audits for 45 critical suppliers, with average scores of 83/100 and an 86% pass rate. In total, 159 suppliers have been engaged under the program. Non-compliance findings are tracked with corrective action plans, which must be closed within 90 days. Vestel plans to extend the program to all remaining critical suppliers by 2025.

(9.15.2.16) 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 2024, Vestel achieved engagement of 159 suppliers (54% of the 2025 target). The program is expected to scale up further in 2025 to ensure all suppliers are covered.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

Plastic packaging

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced
- ☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging
- ☒ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

Plastic goods/products

- ☒ Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products
- ☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products
- ☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products
- ☒ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic goods/products

Microplastics

- ☒ Reduce the potential release of microplastics and plastic particles

End-of-life management

☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☒ Adhere to eco-design requirements

(10.1.3) Please explain

Vestel has set targets across multiple dimensions of plastic use in line with its circular economy and sustainability strategy. Within plastic polymers and goods, the company is reducing virgin plastic content and increasing the share of recycled and bio-based alternatives. Applications include the use of materials derived from rice husk, orange peel, and olive seeds, as well as expanding the use of post-consumer recycled plastics in household appliances. Vestel also supports end-of-life management by ensuring that non-reusable products and components are transferred to licensed recycling companies. For plastic packaging, Vestel Beyaz Eşya has developed EPS-free packaging technology and redesigned packaging materials to reduce overall weight and eliminate problematic single-use plastics. At the same time, the company is increasing the share of recyclable and renewable content in its packaging portfolio. In terms of microplastics, Vestel Beyaz Eşya has introduced washing machines equipped with integrated microfiber filters to prevent microplastic release into water. This technology, for which a patent application has been filed, demonstrates Vestel's commitment to reducing water pollution. In 2024, Vestel achieved a total plastic reduction of 370.5 tons through design change projects—including 74 tons in packaging materials and 296.5 tons in products. In addition, by using 5,656.5 tons of recycled plastics, the company prevented the use of a total of 6,027 tons of virgin plastics. Furthermore, in 2024 Vestel Elektronik obtained the Waste Importer Registration Certificate, enabling the secure supply of recycled plastic raw materials for its R&D activities. Building on these achievements, Vestel has already started to integrate bioplastics and recyclable components that are more easily degradable and leave no toxic residues, and in 2025 aims to further increase the use of bioplastic and recyclable parts across its product portfolio.

[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

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.2) Comment

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

(10.2.2) Comment

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:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

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/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Vestel does not provide services involving the use of plastic packaging.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Vestel does not provide financial products or services related to plastics activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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.

Durable goods and durable components sold

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

211944

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

- ☒ % virgin fossil-based content
- ☒ % virgin renewable content
- ☒ % pre-consumer recycled content
- ☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

97.08

(10.4.4) % virgin renewable content

0.13

(10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0.29

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

2.49

(10.4.7) 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 (0.29%) 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 (2.49%) 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. Virgin renewable content (0.13%) has been introduced through the use of bio-based material based bioplastics, developed in cooperation with Biolive and applied in refrigerators and dishwashers. The remaining 97.08% 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.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

15098.83

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☒ % virgin fossil-based content

☒ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

1

(10.5.7) 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 (99%). Post-consumer recycled content (1%) is sourced from certified suppliers and integrated into selected packaging applications. This represents an increase compared to 0.7% in the previous year, showing progress in the use of recycled content. In addition, the total weight of plastic packaging decreased from to 15,098.83 metric tons in 2024, 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) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☒ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

All of Vestel's plastic packaging is technically recyclable (100%). However, for materials such as styrofoam, we currently lack reliable data on actual recycling rates in practice and at scale, so this indicator is reported as not applicable.

[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?
	<div>Select from:</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years</div>

[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: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

☒ Water intensities of products and services

☒ 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, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(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 2024 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
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

- ☑ Fuel consumption
- ☑ Base year emissions
- ☑ Target-setting methodology
- ☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area

- ☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☑ 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, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

Climate change-related standards

- ☑ ISO 14064-1
- ☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Level of Assurance & Materiality: Verified at Reasonable Assurance Level (95%) Consolidate Methode: Operational Control Verification Period: 01.01. 2024 – 31.12.2024 QSI confirms that the greenhouse gas statement report of the organization is prepared in accordance with the requirements of EN ISO 14064-1:2018 for the above-mentioned verification period according to EN ISO 14064-3 standard & ISO 17029:2019 and ISO 14065:2020 principles. 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 2024 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)

Verification Report 2024-2023-2022-2021-LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT-SBTi Approval Letter.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 website.

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

