GENTAŞ
a touch to life

BIST: GENTS

GENTAŞ DEKORATIF YÜZEYLER SANAYI VE TICARET A.Ş.

2025
Sustainability Report

Reporting period: 1 January – 31 December 2025

Prepared in accordance with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2

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REPORT MASTHEAD

2025 at a Glance

Publisher
GENTAŞ Dekoratif Yüzeyler San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
Founded 1972 · BIST: GENTS

Reporting period
1 January – 31 December 2025
Second TSRS report

Independent assurance
Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.
Mandatory assurance engagement

Framework
TSRS 1 · TSRS 2
GHG Protocol · GRI · SASB

Scope
Mengen · Bolu · Ankara · Gebze
Operational control approach

Contact
surdurulebilirlik@gentas.com.tr
www.gentas.com.tr/surdurulebilirlik

Laminate production
15.909.456
m²
▲ **+%34,3** vs 2024

Scope 1 emissions
45.929,6
tCO_2e
▲ **+%32,9** vs 2024

Emission intensity
3,449
kg CO_2e/m^2
≈ **flat** 2024: 3,430

Discharge intensity
–
%30,2
m^3/m^2 (per unit output)
▼ **improvement**

Fatal workplace accidents
0
both facilities
2024 commitment

Accident frequency rate (combined)
30,81
accidents / million hours
highest priority

Net profit attributable to parent
259,9 mn
TRY
▲ **+%81,4** vs 2024

Renewable energy share
%18,16
fire-driven decline
▼ **2024: %32,83**

Female employee ratio
%12,9
total workforce
▲ **2024: %11,9**

Climate-linked remuneration
%0
senior management
roadmap 2026

Source: GENTAŞ 2025 financial statements, greenhouse-gas inventory, OHS and HR records. All indicators are detailed in the relevant sections. Color denotes direction: **olive** marks genuine improvement only, **terracotta** marks adverse movement only. Figures retain the number formatting of the assured Turkish filing.

Material honesty principle. This report is a regulatory filing subject to independent assurance. No design decision makes the data look better than it is; an adverse finding is not visually minimized. The emission increase is presented as-is.

01

Introduction

The report's scope, the TSRS framework applied and the transition exemptions used; the Chairman's message; the corporate profile, business model and value chain; the sustainability strategy, materiality analysis and stakeholder engagement.

1972	682	40+	12
Year founded	Employees (2025 avg.)	Export countries · 5 continents	Material sust. topics

1.1 About This Report

1.1.1 Reporting Period and Scope

This Sustainability Report presents the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance of GENTAŞ Dekoratif Yüzeyler Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. ("GENTAŞ" or the "Company") for the 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 accounting period, in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK). This is the second sustainability report GENTAŞ has prepared under the TSRS. The reporting period is the same as the Company's financial reporting period (TSRS 1, para. 64).

Reporting Boundaries

Dimension	Scope
Organizational	GENTAŞ Dekoratif Yüzeyler Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (parent company)
Geographic	Mengen (Bolu), Bolu Center, Ankara Head Office, Gebze (Kocaeli) branch
Operational	Production of decorative laminate (CPL, HPL), compact laminate, exterior cladding panels and the Wermodin product groups; administrative and commercial activities

Scope difference. Financial data reflect the Group level; environmental and social data, under the operational control approach, cover only the facilities directly operated by GENTAŞ A.Ş. (TSRS 1, para. B42).

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements cover the subsidiaries GENMAR Yapı Ürünleri A.Ş., GENTAŞ Italy S.r.l., GENDEPO Mobilya Tasarım A.Ş. and GENMAR İnşaat ve Turizm A.Ş. by full consolidation, and the associate GENTAŞ Kimya A.Ş. by the equity method. By contrast, the environmental and social data in this report cover only the facilities directly operated by GENTAŞ A.Ş.; this is because the ESG data-collection infrastructure of the subsidiaries has not yet reached reportable maturity.

Indicator	Financial statements (Group)	This report (GENTAŞ A.Ş.)
Average headcount (2025)	771	682
Average headcount (2024)	830	689

Source: Audited consolidated financial statements; GENTAŞ HR records.

1.1.2 Standards and Frameworks Applied

Framework / Standard	Nature	Location in report
TSRS 1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	Mandatory core framework	All sections
TSRS 2 – Climate-related Disclosures	Mandatory topic-specific standard	Sections 2–5
GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)	Mandatory emissions methodology (TSRS 2, para. 29(a)(ii))	Section 5.1
GRI Standards 2021	Voluntary	Appendix: GRI Content Index
SASB – Forestry & Paper Products	Voluntary, sector-specific	Section 5
ISO 14064-1:2018	Greenhouse-gas inventory methodology	Section 5.1.1

1.1.3 TSRS Compliance Statement

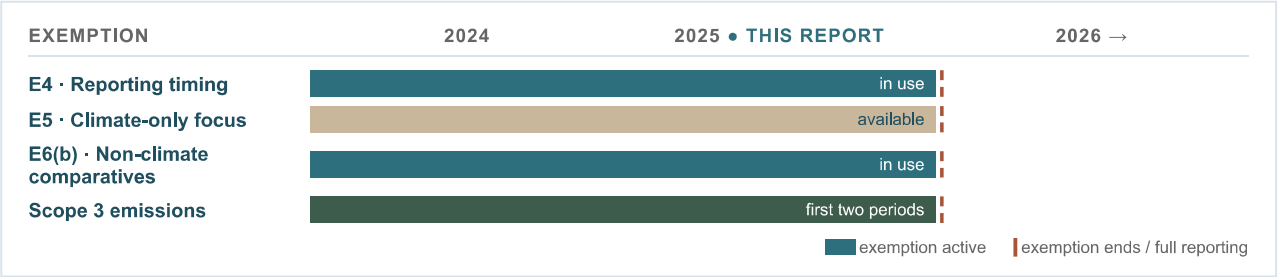
COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

"This report has been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) — TSRS 1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and TSRS 2 Climate-related Disclosures."

FULL COMPLIANCE

TSRS 1 & TSRS 2
2nd reporting year

Transition exemptions used — duration and status



The E4/E5/E6(b) exemptions were extended by one year under the KGK Board Decision of 25/12/2025. The Scope 3 exemption covers the first two reporting periods (2024–2025) under the KGK Decision of 29/12/2023. E3 (general comparatives) is not within the scope of the extension.

The Company's choice on the use of exemptions. While GENTAŞ makes use of the exemptions available to it, it has chosen to keep the reporting scope above the minimum level the current exemptions permit. Although the E5 exemption allows a focus on climate-related matters only, in this report the Company also reports on water management, waste and the circular economy, biodiversity, occupational health and safety, human resources and the supply chain.

Scope 3 disclosure. Under the exemption granted for the first two reporting periods by the KGK Board Decision, Scope 3 emissions are not quantified in this report. The Company has assessed the 15 categories qualitatively; the categories seen as priorities are: **1** Purchased goods and services · **3** Fuel- and energy-related activities · **4** Upstream transportation · **5** Waste generated in operations · **9** Downstream transportation (TSRS 1, para. 77-82).

1.1.4 Reporting Process and Communication Channels

1 · Data collection › 2 · Materiality update › 3 · Draft preparation › 4 · Internal review › 5 · Board approval › 6 · Publication (KAP)

Channel	Target stakeholder	Response time
surdurulebilirlik@gentas.com.tr	All external stakeholders	10 business days
www.gentas.com.tr/surdurulebilirlik	Investors, customers, suppliers	10 business days
KAP Disclosures (www.kap.org.tr)	Investors	Real-time
yatirimciiliskileri@gentas.com.tr	Institutional investors, analysts	5 business days
Employee portal	Employees	5 business days

1.1.5 Data Collection, Calculation and Methodology

Data sources

Financial	TFRS-compliant audited consolidated financial statements (Yeditepe, Board approval 10 March 2026)
Energy	Electricity bills/meters (SEPAŞ, SEDAŞ), bidirectional solar (GES) meters, fuel stock records
Emissions	GHG Protocol (2004), IPCC 2006, EVÇED grid factor
Water	Facility-level water meters; monthly discharge reports
Waste	Waste Declaration Forms (EÇBS), licensed contractor records
Social	HR payroll system, training records, OHS reports

Calculation methodologies

Scope 1 (combustion)	IPCC 2006 Tier 1, default factors
Scope 2	Location + market-based; EVÇED 0,469 tCO_2e/MWh
Scope 3	GHG Protocol Value Chain (2011); Section 5.1.1
Emission intensity	kg CO_2e / m^2 laminate (para. 50)
Water intensity	m^3 / m^2 laminate (GRI 303 aligned)
Waste intensity	kg / m^2 laminate (para. 50)

Measurement uncertainty and limitations. Scope 1 uses IPCC default factors, with uncertainty estimated at ±%5. Coal mix: at Mengen %43 of consumption is hard coal and %57 lignite; Bolu uses imported coal. Scope 3 relies mainly on secondary (spend/activity-based) data, with higher uncertainty. Water withdrawal and discharge are measured at different points and do not reconcile one-to-one. OHS accident records are consistent with SGK notifications.

1.1.6 Presentation of Comparatives and Methodology Alignment

Although the transition exemptions used carry no obligation to present comparatives, GENTAŞ has chosen to present 2024 data voluntarily. Because the grid emission factor was updated to the EVÇED value and the GWP values were moved to IPCC AR6, the 2024 comparatives presented have been recalculated on the same methodology (TSRS 1, para. 52):

Indicator	Published in 2024 report	Comparative in this report	Difference
Scope 1	34.547,5 tCO_2e	34.547,5 tCO_2e	No change
Scope 2	5.742,8 tCO_2e	6.092,8 tCO_2e	Grid factor 0,442 → 0,469
Scope 1 + 2	**40.290,2 tCO_2e**	**40.640,3 tCO_2e**	From Scope 2 only

Note on inconsistencies in the 2024 report. During 2025 preparation, differing values for the same indicator were identified in some parts of the 2024 report (solar generation and renewable energy share; a Scope 1+2 total not matching its sub-items; a unit error in emission intensity). As there is no obligation to present comparatives, no comprehensive restatement was made; the 2024 values used in this report are presented consistently with their sub-items.

1.1.7 Independent Assurance

GENTAŞ's 2024 Sustainability Report was subject to mandatory sustainability assurance under KGK regulations; the engagement was carried out by Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş. and the report was disclosed to the public on 31 October 2025 through KAP and the corporate website. **For the 2025 report as well, the mandatory sustainability assurance engagement is being carried out by Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.**

1.2 Message from the Chairman

Orhan Kahraman
Chairman of the Board and General Manager

Dear Stakeholders,

For GENTAŞ, 2025 was a year that both tested our resilience and saw us make tangible progress on our sustainability journey.

We came through a test. On 13 March 2025, a fire in Hall No. 1 of our Wermodin production facility in Mengen rendered part of our production line, the building structure and our rooftop solar plant unusable. That there was no loss of life is the most concrete return on our safety culture and on the calm response of our employees. We brought the facility back into production in roughly three months. I extend my gratitude to our State institutions, local authorities and the people of Mengen who stood by us throughout.

This experience taught us something important: climate-driven physical risks are no longer a distant future scenario but today's operating reality. We have therefore given priority in our 2026 investment programme to a laminate-plant rooftop fire-suppression system, a Wermodin fire hydrophore system and the purchase of two fire trucks.

"We are aware that, as we grow our capacity, holding our absolute emission targets is difficult"

We grew while improving our efficiency. In 2025 our laminate production reached 15.9 million m², up %34 on the prior year. Our emissions rose at a similar rate, and our emissions per unit of output held flat. The contribution of our energy-efficiency investments — central pump and inverter conversions, compressor waste-heat recovery, boiler-room waste-steam use — was offset by the change of fuel supply at our Bolu facility and the loss of solar generation caused by the fire. We share this result as it is.

We shrank our water footprint. Our total wastewater discharge fell %6 on the prior year to 68.965 m³, and, factoring in the increase in production, our discharge per unit of output declined %30.

We deepened our transparency. The regulations again allow companies that first reported in 2024 to report on a climate-only basis this year. Rather than use that option at the minimum level, we chose to widen our scope: this report also covers water management, waste and the circular economy, occupational health and safety, and human resources. We also share, with open corrections, the calculation errors we identified in last year's report — because the precondition for credibility is being able to see and correct an error.

The period ahead. Occupational health and safety is our highest-priority topic in this report. Our accident frequency rates are above an acceptable level, and changing this is directly on our Board's agenda. The 14 million Kcal/h biomass thermal-oil boiler we will commission in 2026 will be the most important step we take toward reducing our coal dependence. On the R&D side, work continues to raise the lignin content of our products from %10 to the %30-40 range.

We are aware that holding our absolute emission targets while growing our capacity is not easy. Rather than conceal any development on this front, positive or negative, we set it out openly in this report and review our target structure accordingly.

I thank all our stakeholders who have been with us on this journey, and remember with mercy our late chairman, Mr. Ahmet Kahraman, whose efforts did so much to bring our company to where it is today.

Respectfully,

Orhan Kahraman
Chairman of the Board and General Manager

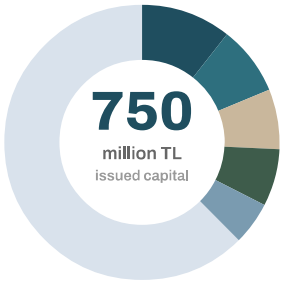
1.3 Corporate Profile

1.3.1 Company Identity

Trade name	**GENTAŞ Dekoratif Yüzeyler San. ve Tic. A.Ş.**	Head office	**Altındağ / ANKARA**
Trade registry no.	**Bolu, No: 157**	Ticker	**GENTS · BIST Main Market**
MERSİS no.	**0394001495000016**	Listing	**1990 (CMB), 1991 trading**
Founded	**1972**	Website	**www.gentas.com.tr**
Registered office	**Mengen / BOLU**	Independent auditor	**Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.**

1.3.2 Ownership Structure and Capital (31 December 2025)

Capital increase. Issued capital was raised from **300.000.000 TL to 750.000.000 TL** through a 450.000.000 TL bonus share distribution; the articles-of-association amendment was registered on 29 August 2025. The registered capital ceiling is 1.000.000.000 TL. There are no privileged shares or voting rights; the controlling shareholders are members of the Kahraman Family.



Shareholder	Shareholding (TL)	%
Abdurrahman Kahraman	79.481.069	10,60
Mehmet Ziya Kahraman	60.922.498	8,12
Maza International B.V.	53.007.143	7,07
Seyit Mehmet Mutlu	50.140.808	6,69
Sezai Kahraman	37.875.008	5,05
Other shareholders	468.573.474	62,47
TOTAL	**750.000.000**	**100,00**

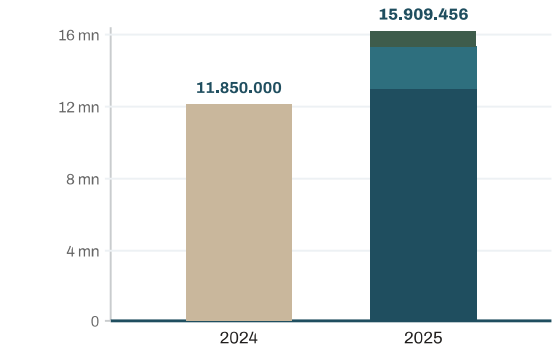
Subsidiaries and Associates

Company	Activity	Capital	Interest %
GENMAR Yapı Ürn. Dağ. Paz. San. Tic. A.Ş.	Furniture manufacturing	100.000.000 TL	62,70
GENTAŞ Italy S.r.l.	HPL laminate sales	10.000 EUR	100,00
GENDEPO Mob. Tas. San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	Furniture sales	10.000.000 TL	46,50
GENMAR İnşaat ve Tur. A.Ş.	Holiday and accommodation	3.500.000 TL	100,00
GENTAŞ Kimya San. ve Tic. Paz. A.Ş. (associate)	Resin production	525.000.000 TL	14,50

POST-REPORTING-PERIOD EVENT (TSRS 1, para. 65-66)
The IPO of the associate GENTAŞ Kimya A.Ş. took place on 2-3 March 2026; GENTAŞ's interest will fall to %11,83.

1.3.3 Product Portfolio and Production

Laminate production (m²) — 2024 vs 2025



Mengen CPL 12.781.928 Bolu HPL 2.277.594 Mengen HPL 849.934

Source: GENTAŞ production records. Zero-baseline axis.

Product group	Capacity	Main applications
CPL	15 mn m²/yr	Furniture fronts, interior doors, wall panels
HPL	11 mn m²/yr	Kitchen worktops, laboratory surfaces
Interior compact	1 mn m²/yr	Wet areas, education and healthcare buildings
Exterior cladding panel	1 mn m²/yr	Façade cladding
Wermodin	1.150.000 units/yr	Table tops, school desks, seating

Total laminate production 2025
15.909.456 m²
▲ +%34,3 vs 2024

Wermodin production 2025
1.042.771 units
%90,7 capacity utilization

Intensity indicators use laminate production (m²) as the denominator; Wermodin (units) is excluded from the denominator due to the difference in unit of measure. The fire's impact on the Wermodin line is addressed in Section 3.3.2.

1.3.4 Production Facilities and Geographic Presence

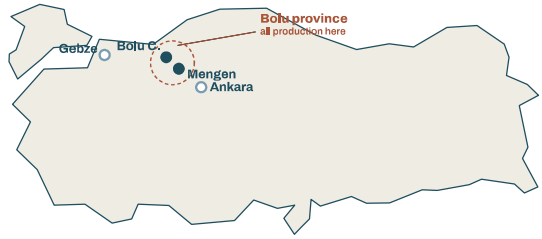
A · Mengen Plant (Bolu)
Founded 1972 · ~226.000 m² site · ~50.000 m² covered
CPL, HPL, Wermodin · **447 employees** · 3 shifts (24/7)
Rooftop solar (2022; renewed Dec. 2025 after the fire)
ISO 9001 · EN 438

B · Bolu Plant (Center)
Doğancı Village, Mudurnu Road · HPL, compact laminate
196 employees · 3 shifts
Rooftop solar (2023) · 2025 generation 2.409.209 kWh
ISO 9001 · EN 438

C · Head Office (Ankara)
Administration, finance, sales, marketing, R&D coordination
36 employees

D · Gebze Branch (Kocaeli)
3 employees

Geographic presence — schematic



● Production facility ○ Administrative / branch

Asset concentration: all production in Bolu province. See Section 3.4.3.

Total 682 employees (2025 avg.)
2024: 689

1.3.5 Business Model and Value Chain

GENTAŞ's business model spans an integrated value chain from the supply of forest products to delivery of the finished product. The flow below shows how sustainability risks map to the relevant links.

UPSTREAM R-5

Decorative paper · FSC/PEFC
Formaldehyde resin · GENTAŞ Kimya + external
Chemicals (hardeners, additives)
Packaging materials
Energy · coal, LNG, electricity, solar

›

OPERATIONS R-1 R-2

Impregnation · resin bath, 180–200°C
Pressing (CPL / HPL)
UV lacquer · 2025 trial
Cutting and packaging · EN 438, TS 5497
Quality control · Storage

Mengen · Bolu facilities

›

DOWNSTREAM

Domestic distribution
Export · 5 continents, 40+ countries
Furniture / interior-architecture installation
Use · HPL 15–25 years
End of life · energy recovery ~18 MJ/kg

R-1 Climate transition risk · **R-2** Physical climate risk (fire) · **R-5** Supply-chain risk — full definitions in the Section 3.4 risk register.

Use-phase emissions: zero (passive product)

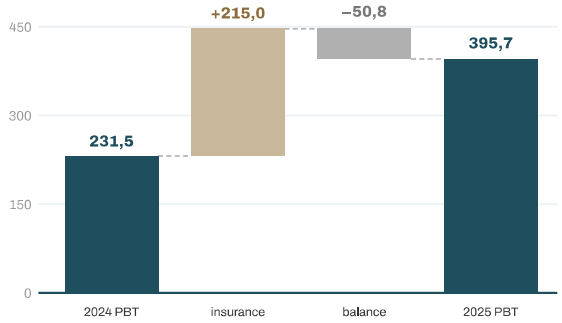
1.3.6 Financial Performance Summary (2025)

Amounts are expressed in the purchasing power of the TL at 31 December 2025 (TAS 29).

Indicator	2025	2024	Δ
Revenue	5.077.942.587	5.118.240.438	−%0,8
Cost of sales	(3.762.356.896)	(3.956.162.252)	−%4,9
Gross profit	1.315.585.691	1.162.078.186	+%13,2
Operating profit	780.438.543	444.874.405	+%75,4
Profit before tax	395.704.140	231.514.793	+%70,9
Net profit attributable to parent	**259.927.747**	143.274.936	**+%81,4**
Total assets	5.470.889.447	5.116.457.553	+%6,9
Shareholders' equity	3.567.457.264	3.380.024.017	+%5,5
Cash flow from operating activities	427.776.623	565.331.398	−%24,3

Profit-before-tax bridge (million TL)

Source of the increase in profitability, disaggregated



Insurance: the 219,3M TL fire-related indemnity income (2024: 4,3M) is one-off. Non-insurance items (inflation accounting, financing, etc.) had a net −50,8M effect. End values are from the audited financial statements; the balance is derived.

Principal sustainability-related financial items

Item (TL)	2025	2024	Note
Insurance indemnity income (fire)	219.311.092	4.317.791	One-off
Total capital expenditure	185.192.383	—	Incentivized: 52.069.368
R&D expenditure	31.219.579	25.521.465	+%22
Grant and incentive income	46.078.200	—	Solar payment: 4.357.428
Scrap sales income	10.431.674	3.323.158	Circular economy
Donations and grants	2.017.168	—	Community investment

Energy-cost classification. In Note 23, energy costs are 301.650.420 TL in 2025 and 88.940.876 TL in 2024. The difference stems from a reclassification: coal was in indirect materials in 2024 but moved to energy costs in 2025. The adjusted comparison is in Section 3.6.1.

1.3.7 Certificates and Standards

ISO 9001:2015	Quality mgmt. · Mengen + Bolu
EN 438	HPL product standard
CE Marking	EU market conformity · export
GOST	Obtained in 2025
FSC / PEFC	Supplier-based; scope expanding
EPD	In preparation
ISO 14001	Environmental mgmt. · certification in progress
ISO 50001	Energy mgmt. · target 2026

1.4 Sustainability Approach

1.4.1 Vision, Mission and Values

VISION

To be the leading, preferred brand in the global market through innovative decorative-surface solutions that respect the environment and society.

MISSION

To add value for our customers by offering high-quality decorative laminate products made from sustainable forest resources, to contribute to our employees' development, and to build trust-based relationships with the communities in which we operate.

1.4.2 Sustainability Strategy: "3G"

OVERSEE

Climate and Environment

To minimize environmental impact across the value chain and build a business model resilient to the climate crisis.

- Discharge intensity **−%30**
- Solar generation **4.538.257 kWh**
- 2026 biomass boiler **14M Kcal/h**

IMPROVE

Transparency and Governance

To ensure ethical, responsible governance by building trust-based relationships with stakeholders.

- Second **TSRS** report
- 2024 calculation errors **openly corrected**
- Internal Audit Department **established (2025)**

EMPOWER

People and Community

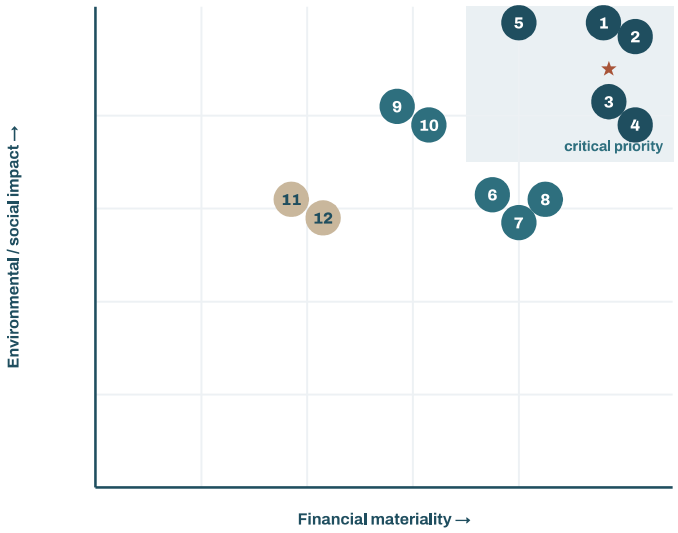
To contribute to the well-being of our employees and the communities where we operate.

- Fatal accidents **0**
- Female employee ratio **%12,9**
- R&D expenditure **+%22**

1.4.3 Materiality Analysis

GENTAŞ considers two dimensions together in its materiality assessment: **financial materiality** (TSRS 1, para. 3 — a topic's potential effect on cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital) and **impact materiality** (the Company's effect on the environment and society, for GRI alignment). The 2024 matrix has been updated in light of the 13 March fire, the Internal Audit risk map established in August 2025, OHS performance and CBAM developments.

Figure 1 — GENTAŞ 2025 Materiality Matrix



1 Climate change (emissions, energy)
2 Occupational health & safety ▲
3 Physical climate risk & business continuity ★ NEW
4 Energy efficiency & renewable energy
5 Sustainable raw material (forest)
6 Supply-chain governance ▲
7 Employee engagement & turnover ▲
8 Product safety (formaldehyde)
9 Production waste & circular economy
10 Water use & pollution
11 Employee diversity & inclusion
12 Community investment & local employment

▲ risen vs 2024 · ★ new topic

Source: GENTAŞ 2025 materiality assessment. Axis values and topic positions are derived directly from the scores in the source text. Topics in the top-right quadrant are treated as critical priorities.

1.4.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder group	Engagement mechanism	Frequency
Investors / analysts	KAP, General Assembly, IR	Continuous / annual
Employees	Portal, training, OHS committees	Sürekli
Customers	Site visits, trade fairs	Sürekli
Suppliers	Performance reviews, audits	Annual
Public institutions	EÇBS, discharge reports, SGK	Periodic
Local communities	Employment, sponsorship	Sürekli
Industry associations	ICDLI, TOBB, OAİB, MOSFED	Sürekli

Figure 2 — Stakeholder priorities

Stakeholder	Climate & energy	OHS	Certified product	Water & environment	Local empl.
Investor / analyst	P	R	Se	R	·
Employees	R	P	·	R	Se
Customers	Se	·	P	R	·
Local community	·	R	·	Se	P
Industry assoc.	P	R	R	·	·

P Primary · **Se** Secondary · **R** Relevant. Reflects the salient priorities stated by the Company.

- For **investors** and **industry associations**, climate and energy performance is the primary priority; this supports climate change ranking highest in the matrix.
- For **customers**, demand for low-carbon and certified products is decisive; this has prioritized the EPD and FSC/PEFC work.
- For **employees**, occupational health and safety is the primary priority; this was decisive in raising OHS to the top of the matrix.
- For **local communities**, local employment and environmental impact stand out.

1.4.5 Alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 3
Good Health and Well-being
Fatal accidents: 0 (both facilities)

SDG 4
Quality Education
OHS training 1,89–2,60 hours/person

SDG 5
Gender Equality
Female ratio %12,9 (2024: %11,9)

SDG 6
Clean Water and Sanitation
Discharge intensity −%30

SDG 7
Affordable and Clean Energy
Solar 4.538.257,3 kWh

SDG 8
Decent Work
682 employees

SDG 9
Industry and Innovation
R&D 31,2 mn TL (+%22)

SDG 12
Responsible Production
Circular economy, lignin R&D

SDG 13
Climate Action
Emission intensity 3,449 kg CO_2e/m^2

SDG 15
Life on Land
FSC/PEFC certified raw material

1.4.6 Sustainability Governance. The positioning of sustainability topics within the management structure, the Board's oversight role and management's responsibilities are addressed in detail in **Section 2: Governance** (TSRS 1, para. 26-27; TSRS 2, para. 6).

02

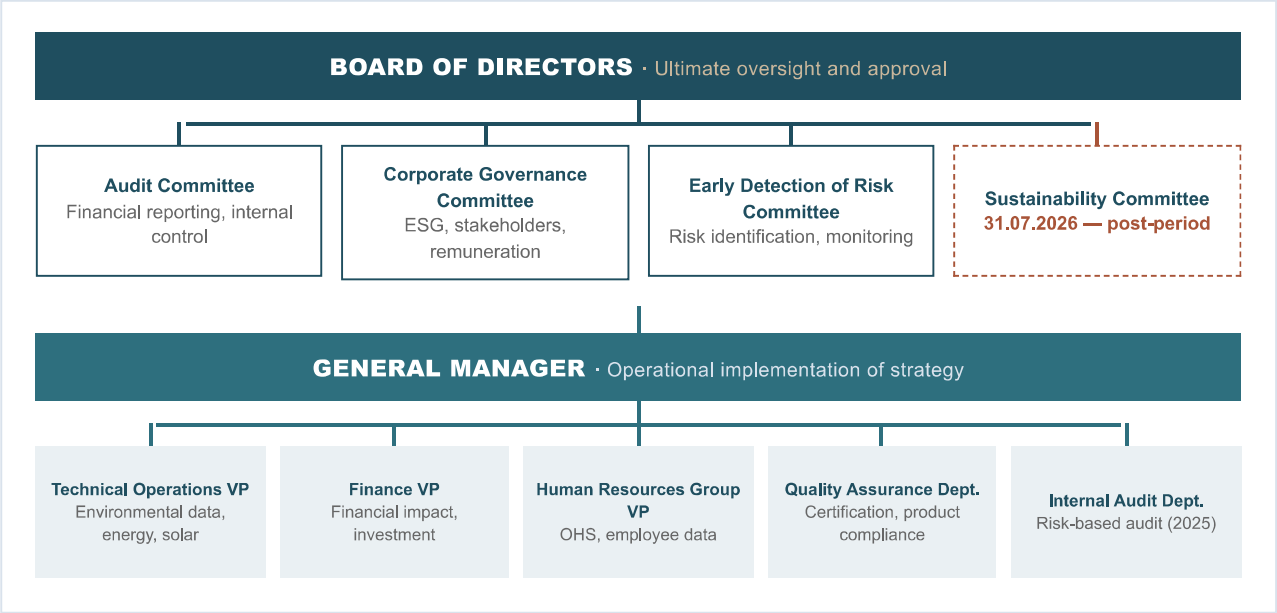
Governance

The governance processes used to oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities; the Board's composition, skills and oversight role; management's responsibilities, controls and the oversight of reporting (TSRS 1, para. 26-27; TSRS 2, para. 6).

5	%40	23	%0
Board members	Independent member ratio	2025 board meetings	Climate-linked remuneration

2.1 Governance Approach

Under TSRS 1 para. 26, GENTAŞ describes below the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities. The disclosures also meet TSRS 2 para. 6 in respect of climate-related risks and opportunities. Sustainability governance operates in a three-tier structure:



The dashed frame denotes the Sustainability Committee established after the reporting period (31.07.2026); throughout 2025, sustainability topics were handled through the Corporate Governance and Early Detection of Risk committees.

2.2.1 Oversight Body: Board of Directors (31 December 2025)

Name	Role	Independence	Executive	Term
Orhan Kahraman	Chairman and General Manager	—	Evet	30.04.2025 – 3 yr
Sezai Kahraman	Vice Chairman	—	Evet	30.04.2025 – 3 yr
Selim Kahraman	Member	—	Evet	30.04.2025 – 3 yr
Ayşe Arıak Tunaboylu	Independent Member	Independent	No	30.04.2025 – 1 yr
Evren Tüfekçioğlu	Independent Member	Independent	No	30.04.2025 – 1 yr

5 members
Board composition

%40
Independent member ratio (2 members)

%20
Female member ratio (1 member)

Transparent disclosures. The Chairman and General Manager roles are combined in the same person; the non-mandatory principle 4.2.5 of the CMB Corporate Governance Principles recommends separation, and the Company states that the roles are separated in internal regulation and practice. CMB 4.3.9 recommends a minimum %25 female-member target; the Company has set no numerical target and the current ratio is %20.

2.2.2 Reflection of Responsibilities in Job Descriptions

Body	Sustainability-related responsibility
Board of Directors	Final approval of the sustainability strategy and report; oversight of climate risk
Audit Committee	Oversight of financial reporting; independent-audit findings; internal-control effectiveness
Corporate Governance Committee	Reporting ESG to the Board; stakeholder engagement; TSRS compliance; Nomination and Remuneration Committee duties
Early Detection of Risk Committee	Early identification of risks that could endanger the Company's existence; risk-management strategy and policies

2.2.2.1 Establishment of the Sustainability Committee

POST-REPORTING-PERIOD

During the 2025 reporting period there was no separate Sustainability Committee; topics were handled through the Corporate Governance and Early Detection of Risk committees. After the period, the Sustainability Committee was established — with the participation of all members — by **Board Decision No. 2026/15 dated 31 July 2026.** From the 2026 reporting period onward, sustainability governance will be carried out through this structure.

Committee composition

Ayşe Arıak Tunaboylu	Independent Member · **Committee Chair**
Evren Tüfekçioğlu	Independent Member · Member
Seda Akın	R&D Mgr. · Implementation Group secr.
Özgür Eryılmaz	Quality Assurance Mgr. · Reporting Group secr.

Both Board members are independent; the chair is an independent member. The committee meets at least **3 times** a year and reports to the Board at least **2 times** a year.

Two working groups

Implementation Group
HR VP · Mengen & Bolu Plant Mgrs. · Maintenance Mgr. · Mengen Laminate Production Mgr. · Planning Mgr. · R&D Mgr. (secr.)

Reporting Group
Sales & Marketing VP · Internal Audit Mgr. · IT & Digitalization Mgr. · Treasury & Finance Mgr. · Accounting Mgr. · Investor Relations Mgr. · Quality Assurance Mgr. (secr.)

Duties: strategy formulation, updating climate scenarios, target monitoring, data collection and reporting, oversight of the TSRS process, and submitting the report for Board approval (primary duty). This structure addresses the structural gap identified in the 2024 report.

2.2.3 Skills and Competencies

Members' sustainability-oversight capacity is supported by their professional backgrounds and external roles. The matrix below maps members anonymized (Member 1–5) by competency area; gaps are deliberately left visible.

	Sector & industry (forest products)	Sustainability & climate	Independent audit & corporate governance	Impact investing & assurance	International trade & export
Member 1	High	Low	Low	—	High
Member 2	Medium	—	Low	—	Medium
Member 3	Medium	—	Low	—	Medium
Member 4	Low	High	High	High	Medium
Member 5	—	Medium	High	Medium	—

High · Medium · Low · No competency

Visible gap. Sustainability and climate competency is concentrated largely in a single member (Member 4). In 2025 members received a one-off sustainability/climate briefing from an external independent advisor; this work laid the basis for the process leading to the establishment of the Sustainability Committee on 31.07.2026.

2.2.4 Meeting Frequency and Attendance

23	33	%97
Board meetings	Separate resolutions	Attendance rate

Audit Committee	**5 · full**
Corporate Governance Committee	**6 · full**
Early Detection of Risk Cmte.	**6 · full**

In 2025 the committees engaged no external consultancy. The Early Detection of Risk Committee meets every two months under TCC 378; the auditor's report under TCC 398/4 was submitted to the Board on 10 March 2026.

2.2.5 Oversight of Strategy, Risk and Trade-offs

Oversight of trade-offs (TSRS 1, par. 27(a)(iv))

Decision	Upside	Trade-off
Commissioning of the UV-lacquer line	Product variety, export competitiveness	Increase in LNG use and Scope 1 emissions
Biomass thermal-oil boiler (14.000.000 Kcal/h)	Reduced coal dependence	High initial investment; biomass supply risk
New coal boiler in Bolu	Energy supply security; decommissioning of an inefficient boiler	Continued coal use
Capacity increase (production +%34)	Economies of scale; lower emission intensity per unit	Upward pressure on absolute emissions

2.2.7 Link to Remuneration

Position	Attendance fee
Board members	€892 net / month
Independent Board members	€595 net / month

Total remuneration and benefits provided to senior management (Chairman-GM, members and VP level) is **€856.213** (2024: €616.370), converted at EUR/TL 50,4532 (31/12/2025). Under CMB 4.6.5, remuneration is disclosed in aggregate rather than per person.

Climate-linked remuneration

%0

Remuneration is not linked to sustainability or climate-performance indicators (TSRS 2, para. 29(g)). Such a link will be addressed in the coming period as a matter open to the assessment of the Sustainability Committee established on 31.07.2026.

2.3 Management's Role

2.3.1 Delegation of Authority and Responsibility Structure

The General Manager is responsible for the operational implementation of the sustainability strategy, ensures cross-departmental coordination and reports to the Board. Coordination is not concentrated in a single position but carried out in a cross-functional, shared structure — institutionalized through the Sustainability Committee established on 31.07.2026.

Senior Management (2025)

Orhan Kahraman	Chairman of the Board – General Manager
Sezai Kahraman	Vice Chairman of the Board
Selim Kahraman	Board Member
Alper Kemal Doğan	VP – Technical Operations (departed 30.01.2026)
Eren Gönül	VP – Sales and Marketing
Edibe Efdal Altan	Human Resources Group VP

Functional Responsibility Allocation

Technical Operations VP	Environmental data (GHG, energy, water, waste); solar; energy efficiency; TSRS coordination
Finance VP	Financial consolidation; consistency of data with the financial statements (para. 23); incentive tracking
Human Resources Group VP	OHS; employee data; training; code of ethics
Quality Assurance Dept.	Product standards (EN 438, TS 5497); certification (ISO 9001, FSC/PEFC, EPD)
Procurement Dept.	Supplier evaluation; raw-material certification
Investor Relations	KAP disclosures; investor communication; public disclosure of the report
Internal Audit Dept.	Risk-based audit; updating the risk map

2.3.2 Controls and Procedures

Data collection, verification and reporting control flow

1 · Data collection › 2 · Verification › 3 · Consolidation › 4 · Department approval › 5 · Board approval › 6 · Independent assurance › 7 · KAP disclosure

Internal Audit Department — 2025 development. Established in August 2025; a risk map (risk universe) was drawn up, risks were prioritized by impact/likelihood, and process flow charts and a risk-based annual audit plan were created. The August 2025 risk assessment was conducted **with a focus on fire risks** (following the March 2025 fire). A holistic assessment of sustainability risks is presented in Section 4 (TSRS 1, para. 44(c)).

Code of ethics and whistleblowing. The Working Life Principles and Rules Procedure (İK300-GN-PR013) prohibits discrimination; physical reporting boxes are available at the facilities. **No complaints were recorded in 2025.** During the period there were no finalized administrative/judicial sanctions or conflict-of-interest actions against the Company or members of its governing body.

2.3.3 Integration with internal functions. Sustainability topics are not a separate process but are handled within existing management processes (investment decisions, risk management, financial reporting, quality management, procurement, HR).

ESG in the supply chain. Driven by customer demand, ESG criteria have begun to be included in supplier evaluation; this is currently pilot and needs-based. Expanding and standardizing the scope will be completed **by 2028** under the oversight of the Sustainability Committee.

2.4 Oversight of Sustainability Reporting

2.4.1 – 2.4.2 Approval and Independent Assurance

This report was submitted for the Board's final approval after passing through the relevant department approvals. The 2024 report was subject to mandatory assurance under KGK regulations (Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.) and disclosed through KAP on 31 October 2025. The mandatory assurance engagement for the 2025 report is also being carried out by Yeditepe.

2.4.4 Stakeholder Oversight and Accountability

General Assembly: 53rd Ordinary GA on 30.04.2025 in Bolu; %46,95 attendance.

Profit distribution: 90.000.000 TL cash dividend (two installments) + 450.000.000 TL bonus shares.

Donations and grants: 2.017.168 TL (General Assembly ceiling 4.500.000 TL).

Ongoing litigation: 7 cases (including 324.696 TL labor claims; 2024:

2.4.3 Compliance with Corporate Governance Principles

The mandatory principles are fully complied with; of the 68 non-mandatory provisions, 3 are not applicable, 5 are partially compliant and 3 are non-compliant. Notable provisions:

Principle	Status	Explanation
4.2.5 Chair–GM separation	Non-compliant	Separated in practice
4.3.9 Minimum %25 female members	Non-compliant	Merit-based; no target
4.5.5 Single-committee membership	Partial	2 independent members on multiple committees
4.6.5 Per-person remuneration	Partial	Disclosed in aggregate
3.3.5 / 3.3.8 Trade union	Partial / Non-compliant	No union activity

The Compliance Report (URF) and Information Form (KYBF) are separately disclosed through KAP.

03

Strategy

The effects of material climate-related risks and opportunities on the business model, value chain, strategy and financial position; the climate transition plan, trade-offs, carbon-price exposure and a three-scenario climate-resilience assessment (TSRS 1 and TSRS 2).

45.929,6
tCO_2e — below the ETS threshold (50.000)

%95,2
Coal share of Scope 1

%100
Production in Bolu province

2050
Net-zero commitment horizon

3.1 Sustainability Strategy and Time Horizons

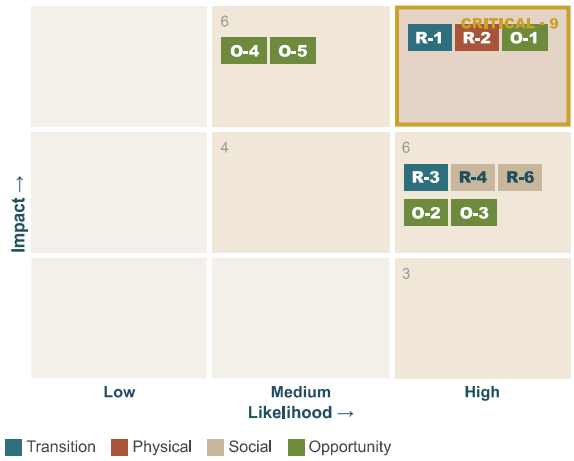
The strategy is built on the "3G" framework (Oversee, Improve, Empower) (see Section 1.4.2). Risks and opportunities are assessed over three time horizons aligned with the Company's strategic-planning and investment horizons:

▼ 2028 target ▼ 2030 target ▼ 2050 net-zero

Short term	Medium term	Long term
2026–2027	2028–2032	2033–2050
Annual budget and operational planning	Strategic plan; payback of major investments; 2030 emission target	Economic life of production assets; net-zero commitment period

3.2 Identification of Material Risks and Opportunities

Priority risks and opportunities are mapped below by likelihood and impact. Score = likelihood × impact. The full risk matrix (R-1…R-15) is presented in Section 4.



Priority risks

Code	Risk	Type	Score	Horizon
R-1	CBAM and carbon pricing	Transition	9	Short-Medium
R-2	Physical climate risk: fire and wildfire	Physical	9	Short-Medium
R-3	Energy-price volatility and supply security	Transition	6	Short
R-4	Occupational health and safety: accident frequency	Social	6	Short
R-5	Sustainable raw material and certification	Transition	6	Medium
R-6	Employee turnover and loss of skilled workforce	Social	6	Short-Medium

Priority opportunities

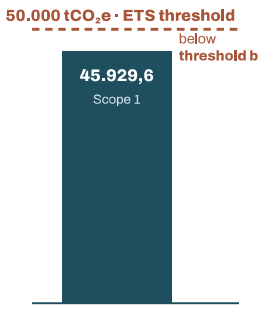
Code			
O-1	Capacity increase and new product lines (UV lacquer, CPL, HPL)	9	Kısa
O-2	Energy-cost savings and emission reduction via solar	6	Short
O-3	Transition away from coal via the biomass boiler	6	Short-Medium
O-4	Lignin-based resin and low-carbon product	6	Medium
O-5	Green product premium and demand for certified products	6	Medium

3.3 Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

3.3.1 R-1 — Carbon Pricing and the Carbon Border Adjustment

Mechanism	Status	GENTAŞ's position
EU CBAM	Definitive regime began on 1 January 2026	Decorative laminate is **not in scope** (limited to cement, iron-steel, aluminium, fertilizer, electricity, hydrogen)
CBAM scope expansion	17 December 2025 proposal: ~180 downstream products, from 1 January 2028	Being monitored; the scope for construction products is not yet clear
Türkiye ETS	Climate Law No. 7552; pilot 2026-2027	**Not in scope.** Pilot threshold 50.000 tCO_2e; GENTAŞ Scope 1: 45.929,6 tCO_2e

Proximity to the Türkiye ETS pilot threshold



There is no direct obligation; the risk operates indirectly through customer demand, input costs and scope-expansion channels.

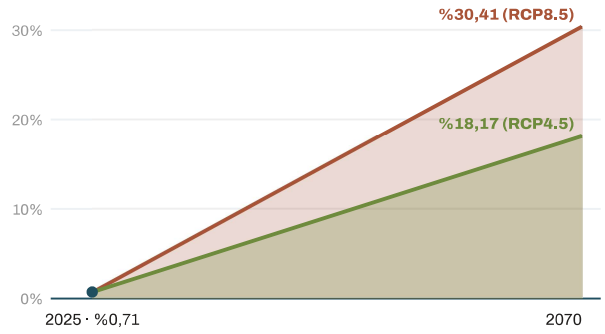
3.3.2 R-2 — Physical Risk: Fire (materialized in 2025)

13 March 2025 Fire in Mengen Wermodin Hall No. 1 › **~3 months** Hall, building and rooftop solar unusable; production halt › **June 2025** Facility brought back into production › **December 2025** Rooftop solar renewed and recommissioned

Loss of life	Insurance indemnity income	Wermodin capacity utilization
0	**219.311.092 TL**	**%90,7**

Exposure concentration (TSRS 1, para. 32). All production assets are in Bolu province; the Mengen facility is adjacent to forest land and its process involves flammable raw materials such as wood, paper and resin together with high-temperature oven and press operations. The regional fire-weather index is projected to rise by %10-20.

Bolu climate projection — share of arid-climate area



Climate projections for Bolu indicate that the share of arid-climate area could rise from today's **%0,71** to **%18,17 (RCP4.5)** to **%30,41 (RCP8.5)** by 2070. In the long term this carries strategic significance for forest-based raw-material supply and water efficiency.

Source: Bolu-specific climate projections; RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios. Detail: Climate Scenario Analysis appendix.

R-3 Energy price and supply security. The coal-heavy energy mix is decisive for both emission intensity and exposure to price volatility: **%95,2 of 2025 Scope 1 emissions come from coal**. Opportunities (O-1…O-5) are summarized in Section 3.2 and 2025 outcomes are covered in Section 3.5.

3.4 Effects on the Business Model and Value Chain

3.4.1 Current Effects (2025)

Link · risk	Concrete effect
Raw material · R-5, R-12	EU customers' demand for certified raw material rose; supplier ESG evaluation began as a pilot
Energy · R-1, R-3	Coal 18.978 t (2024: 18.945); LNG 139 → 483,6 t (UV lacquer)
Mengen ops. · R-2	Fire: Wermodin Hall No. 1, building and rooftop solar unusable; temporary capacity loss
Both facilities · R-4, R-6	Accident frequency (Mengen 38,9; Bolu 13,3) and turnover (%35,4; %31,1) create operational pressure
Market · R-1, O-5	Demand for low-carbon and certified products is rising in the EU market

3.4.2 Expected Effects

Short 2026-27	Fire safety and the biomass boiler are commissioned; LNG rises as UV lacquer reaches full capacity
Medium 2028-32	CBAM expansion and Türkiye ETS Period 1 (2028-2035) obligations; supplier ESG standard (2028)
Long 2033-50	Effect of the climate-type shift in Bolu on raw-material supply; structural energy transition to net-zero

3.4.3 Areas of Concentration

Distribution of production by facility (m²)

A single facility (Mengen) accounts for %86 of total production → single-site disruption risk.

Type	Status	Risk consequence
Geographic	%100 of production in Bolu province	High vulnerability to regional climate events
Asset	Mengen %86 of production	Single-site disruption
Energy	%95,2 of Scope 1 is coal (452,7 TJ)	Cost concentration in transition scenarios
Raw material	Dependence on GENTAŞ Kimya for resin	Supply/price dependence; also an integration advantage

3.5 Strategy and Decision-Making

3.5.2 Climate Transition Plan — Roadmap

Lever	2025–2026 · Short	2028	2030	2050
Energy source	● Mengen rooftop solar renewed (Dec. 2025) ○ Biomass boiler 14.000.000 Kcal/h ○ ISO 50001 (2026 target)	Structural transition away from coal	**−%30 absolute target**	**Net-zero**
Process efficiency	● Central pump/inverter, waste-heat recovery ○ 10 electric forklifts · chiller · compressed air (2026)	Systematic efficiency management	—	
Product & raw material	◐ Lignin %10 → %30-40 (R&D) ◐ EPD work (in preparation) ○ R&D Center (2026)	○ Supplier ESG standard	Low-carbon product range	

● Completed ◐ In progress ○ Planned

3.5.3 Progress Against the Prior Period

Plan disclosed in 2024	2025 outcome	Status
Additional 1 MWp solar installation	Priority given to renewing the damaged Mengen rooftop solar plant	**Re-prioritized**
Establishing Scope 3 data infrastructure	15 categories assessed qualitatively; quantification deferred to 2026	**Partial**
ESG criteria in supplier evaluation	Pilot begun; standardization targeted for 2028	**Partial**
Strengthening the OHS management system	Work continued; no fatal accidents in 2025	**Partial**
ISO 14001 (2025 target)	Certification work ongoing	**In progress**
Strengthening sustainability governance	Internal Audit (Aug. 2025) and the Sustainability Committee (31.07.2026) established	**Achieved**
Independent assurance	The 2024 report underwent mandatory assurance	**Achieved**

3.5.4 Trade-offs (TSRS 1, para. 33(c))

Karar	Upside	Trade-off
UV-lacquer line	Product variety, export competitiveness, employment	LNG 139 → 483,6 t; ≈ +928 tCO_2 to Scope 1. The effect will grow at full capacity
Capacity increase (+%34,3)	Economies of scale; %23,6 reduction in intensity per unit	Upward pressure on absolute emissions; makes the 2027 −%15 and 2030 −%30 targets harder
New coal boiler in Bolu	Decommissioning of an inefficient boiler; supply security	Continued coal use
Rapid rebuild after the fire	Protecting employment and customer commitments	Construction and demolition waste (34.320 kg)

Management's assessment. The tension between capacity growth and absolute emission-reduction targets is the central strategic question of the coming period. Rather than conceal this tension, the Company chooses to review its target structure and is considering adding an intensity-based target alongside the absolute targets (see Section 5.4).

3.6 Effects on Financial Position, Performance and Cash Flows

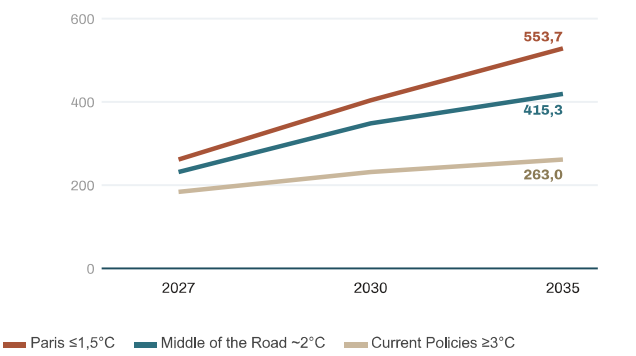
3.6.1 Current-Period Effects — Energy-Cost Classification

Classification change. Energy costs rose from 88.940.876 TL in 2024 to 301.650.420 TL in 2025; this is not a real cost increase but stems from coal being classified under indirect materials in 2024 and under energy costs in 2025. Comparing the two items separately year-on-year is not meaningful; the adjusted comparison is below.

Adjusted for reclassification	2025 (TL)	2024 (TL)	Change
Energy + indirect materials (combined)	594.272.725	667.531.975	−%11,0
As a share of revenue	%11,70	%13,04	−1,34 points
Per unit of output	37,35 TL/m²	56,33 TL/m²	−%33,7

On a combined basis, energy + indirect materials fell %11 in real terms; because production rose %34,3, unit cost declined %33,7. Loss on disposal of fixed assets 26.722.833 TL. The insurance indemnity was collected in full. Amounts are in real terms under TAS 29.

3.6.2 Expected Effects — Carbon-Price Exposure



"If current emissions are held" pathway. Not an accrued liability. Basis: Scope 1+2 = 54.872,8 tCO_2e; EUR/TL 50,4532.

The theoretical annual cost of being subject to carbon pricing is calculated under three scenarios. **Sensitivity:** at the current emission level, every **10 €/tCO_2e** price increase means roughly **27,7 mn TL** of additional annual cost.

Comparison base. 2025 operating profit 780,4 mn TL. Under the Middle-of-the-Road scenario, the 2030 exposure (if targets are not met) corresponds to **%44,7** of it; under the Paris scenario, to **%70,9** in 2035.

Strategic implication. The highest transition cost arises in the scenario where carbon pricing comes quickly; this stems from %95,2 of Scope 1 being coal-based. Meeting the current reduction targets markedly lowers the exposure.

Effects that cannot be quantified (TSRS 1, para. 38-40): for CBAM scope expansion, GENTAŞ becoming subject to the Türkiye ETS, the future impact of physical climate events, long-term change in raw-material supply and Scope 3 transition risk, measurement uncertainty is too high to present a numerical estimate; the financial-statement items that would be affected (cost of sales, revenue, property plant and equipment, inventories, insurance expenses) are identified. Access to finance: no sustainability-linked financing was used in 2025; total financial debt 539.261.173 TL.

3.7 Climate Resilience

Scenario	Transition risk	Physical risk	Assessment
S1 — Paris-aligned (≤1,5°C)	High	Low	Highest-cost scenario; the coal-heavy mix is the core vulnerability
S2 — Middle of the Road (~2°C)	Medium	Medium	**Most likely scenario**
S3 — Current Policies (≥3°C)	Low	High	Aridification and fire risk in Bolu become pronounced

Resilience assessment. The business model remains financially sustainable in all three scenarios. Despite a severe physical shock, the 2025 fire in effect demonstrated operational resilience — production restarted in ~3 months and the Company still increased its profitability over the year.

Core vulnerabilities

- %95,2 of Scope 1 is coal
- %100 of production in Bolu province
- No Scope 3 inventory → transition risk under-measured

3.8 Strategy on Other Sustainability Topics

Although the E5 exemption is used, these are presented voluntarily (see Section 1.1.3). Detailed metrics and charts are in Section 5.

3.8.1 Water Management

Indicator	2025	2024	Δ
Water consumption (m³)	102.800	92.600	+%11,0
Wastewater discharge (m³)	68.965	73.596	−%6,3
Water intensity (m³/m²)	0,00646	0,00781	−%17,3
Discharge intensity (m³/m²)	0,00433	0,00621	−%30,2

While production rose %34,3, water consumption per unit fell %17,3. Because of the aridification projected for Bolu, water efficiency is strategically important in the medium-to-long term.

3.8.2 Waste and Circular Economy

Indicator	2025	2024	Δ
Total waste (t)	2.659,58	1.520,50	+%74,9
— Hazardous	177,38	178,70	−%0,7
— Non-hazardous	2.482,20	1.341,80	+%85,0
Waste intensity (kg/m²)	0,1672	0,1283	+%30,3

Hazardous waste flat; the increase in non-hazardous waste stems from production growth and post-fire rebuilding. Scrap sales income 10.431.674 TL.

3.8.4 Biodiversity. Facilities are on industrial land; there are no operations in IUCN I-IV protected areas. Mengen has green areas including an approved wildlife-care site.

04

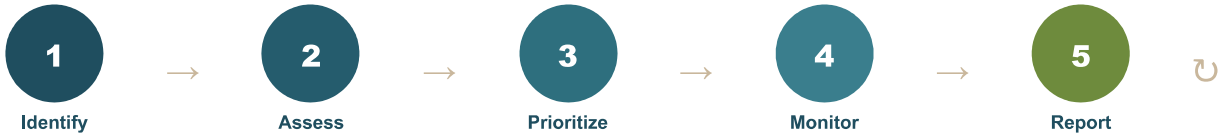
Risk Management

The processes used to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor sustainability-related risks and opportunities; the full risk matrix (R-1…R-15); confronting the 2024 risk register with actual outcomes; and integration with enterprise risk management (TSRS 1, para. 43-44).

15	10	6	R-2
Defined risks (R-1…R-15)	Defined opportunities (O-1…O-10)	Critical risks (score ≥ 6)	Fire: added to the matrix in 2025

4.1 Risk Management Framework

Under TSRS 1 para. 43, sustainability-related risks and opportunities are managed in a continuous cycle of identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring.



Continuous cycle — output feeds the materiality analysis

4.1.1 Governance structure

Board of Directors	Ultimate oversight; approval of risk policies
Early Detection of Risk Cmte.	TCC 378; every two months; 6 meetings in 2025
Sustainability Cmte. (31.07.2026)	Updating climate scenarios
Internal Audit Dept. (Aug. 2025)	Risk-based audit; risk map
Audit Committee	Internal-control effectiveness; 5 meetings in 2025

4.1.2 Changes in risk management in 2025 (para. 44(a)(viii))

1 · Internal Audit Department established (Aug. 2025); risk map created

2 · Separate fire-risk-focused risk assessment

3 · Physical-risk scope broadened — fire added (see 4.6)

4 · Three new risks: R-5 raw material, R-12 chronic climate, R-14 data quality

5 · The materiality level of the turnover risk was raised

6 · Sustainability Committee established (31.07.2026)

4.3 Assessment Scales

Likelihood scale

Low (1)	%0-20 · ≤1 in 10 years
Medium (2)	%21-60 · 1 in 5-10 years
High (3)	%61-100 · ≥1 in 5 years

Impact scale (financial · operational)

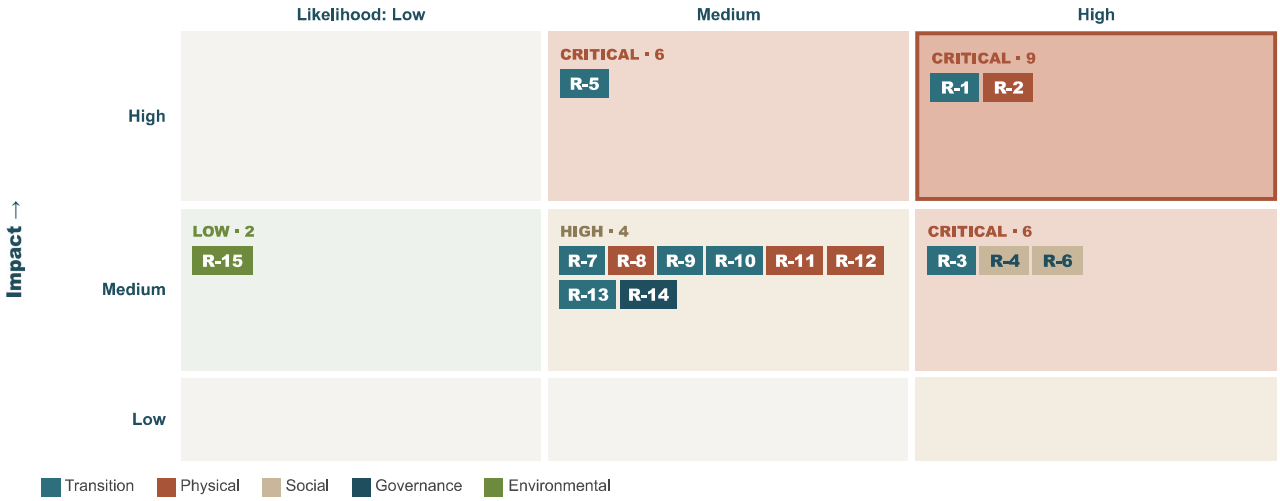
Low (1)	<20 mn TL · <3 days downtime
Medium (2)	20-100 mn TL · 3-10 days
High (3)	>100 mn TL · >10 days

Score = Likelihood × Impact

Critical ≥6	Urgent; Board oversight; quarterly
High 4-5	Monitoring; semi-annual
Med/Low ≤3	Standard; annual

Inputs. Internal: operational data, site observations, incident reports, financial analysis, the Internal Audit risk map. External: SASB, regulatory developments (CBAM, Türkiye ETS, TSRS), scientific climate projections (MGM, Bolu academic studies), climate scenarios (NGFS, IEA, IPCC AR6), customer demands. Climate risks are assessed through a three-scenario analysis (S1/S2/S3).

4.4 Risk Matrix



Code	Risk	Type	Lk.	Impact	Score	Level	Horizon	Risk owner
R-1	CBAM and carbon pricing	Transition — Policy/legal	H	H	9	Critical	Short-Medium	Technical Ops. / Finance
R-2	Fire and wildfire	Physical — Acute	H	H	9	Critical	Short-Medium	Technical Ops. / Maintenance
R-3	Energy-price volatility and supply security	Transition — Market	H	M	6	Critical	Short	Technical Ops. VP
R-4	Occupational health and safety: accident frequency	Social	H	M	6	Critical	Short	HR Group / Plant Mgr.
R-5	Sustainable raw material and certification	Transition — Reputation/Market	M	H	6	Critical	Medium	Procurement Mgr.
R-6	Employee turnover and loss of skilled workforce	Social	H	M	6	Critical	Short-Medium	HR Group VP
R-7	Supply-chain disruption	Transition — Market	M	M	4	High	Medium	Procurement Mgr.
R-8	Flood and heavy rainfall	Physical — Acute	M	M	4	High	Medium-Long	Technical Ops. VP
R-9	Product safety: formaldehyde and VOC	Transition — Regulatory/Product	M	M	4	High	Short-Medium	R&D / Quality
R-10	FX and access to finance	Transition — Financial	M	M	4	High	Short	Finance VP
R-11	Water stress and discharge limits	Physical — Chronic	M	M	4	High	Medium-Long	Technical Ops. VP
R-12	Effect of chronic climate change on forest resources	Physical — Chronic	M	M	4	High	Long	Satın Alma / Ar-Ge
R-13	Waste management and circular-economy regulations	Transition — Regulatory	M	M	4	High	Medium	Quality / R&D
R-14	Data quality and reporting-compliance risk	Governance — Compliance	M	M	4	High	Short	Quality / Finance
R-15	Biodiversity and land use	Environmental	L	M	2	Med/Low	Long	Technical Ops. VP

Lk. = Likelihood (L Low · M Medium · H High). The full matrix, including rationale and mitigation strategies, is in the Risk and Materiality Matrices appendix.

4.4.1 Mitigation of critical risks

R-1 Solar expansion; 2026 biomass boiler; EPD; carbon accounting; CBAM monitoring

R-2 Rooftop sprinklers; Wermodin fire hydrophore; 2 fire trucks; dust filters; earthquake alert; insurance review

R-3 Solar; energy efficiency; ISO 50001 (2026); fuel diversification

R-4 Strengthen OHS system; automation; training; near-miss culture

R-5 Supplier certification mapping; ESG criteria (2028 standard)

R-6 Pay/benefits review; career pathways; training; engagement measurement

4.5 Monitoring of risks

Daily/weekly	Energy; OHS incidents and near-misses; downtime; water/waste
Monthly/quarterly	Emission intensity; accident rates; turnover; suppliers; regulatory scanning
Quarterly/annual	Early Detection Cmte. (bi-monthly); Board reporting; Sustainability Cmte. (≥2/yr); materiality review

Early-warning examples: CBAM scope decision → accelerate mitigation plan; fire-weather warning → emergency plan; rising accident rate → OHS audit; assurance finding → data-procedure revision.

4.6 2025 Outcomes of the 2024 Risk Matrix

Under TSRS 1 para. 44(a)(viii), the realization of the prior-period risk assessment is evaluated — without softening any finding. The year's two clearest findings are set side by side below:

WAS IN THE 2024 MATRIX

FLOOD

Physical climate risk · 2024 score **6**

Did not occur

No flood-related event occurred during the year. Its score was **reduced to 4** in the 2025 matrix (R-8).

WAS NOT IN THE 2024 MATRIX

FIRE

Physical climate risk · **undefined** in the matrix

Occurred

13 March 2025 Wermodin fire; 219.311.092 TL insurance indemnity. Added in 2025 **as R-2 with the highest score (9)**.

2024 Code	Risk	2024 Score	Did it occur?	2025 outcome	2025 counterpart
R-1	Climate transition (CBAM + ETS)	9	**Partial**	Definitive regime began; GENTAŞ products out of scope	R-1 retained
R-2	Energy-price volatility	6	**Yes**	Increase in energy costs	R-3 retained
R-3	Supply-chain disruption	4	**Partial**	Vulnerabilities persisted; alternative/domestic suppliers	R-7 retained
R-4	**Physical climate — FLOOD**	6	**NO**	No flood-related event occurred	R-8; score reduced to 4
R-5	FX and financing	4	**Partial**	High interest rates affected financing costs	R-10 retained
R-6	OHS — rise in accidents	6	**Yes**	Improvement continued	R-4; materiality raised
—	**FIRE / WILDFIRE**	not listed	**YES**	13 March 2025; 219.311.092 TL indemnity	**R-2 added, score 9**

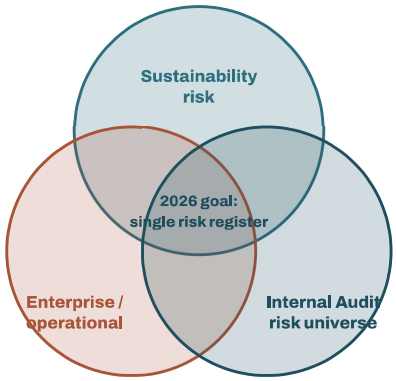
4.6.1 Lesson learned. In the 2024 matrix, physical climate risk was defined only as flood and recorded as not having occurred; yet the risk that did materialize during the year was fire, which was not in the matrix. In the 2025 risk-identification process, site-specific hazards (adjacency to forest land), process/raw-material hazards (flammable stock, high temperatures) and the downscaling of scientific projections to province/region level were systematically screened; the physical-risk scope was broadened to include fire, flood, water stress, extreme heat and chronic climate change. The Company chooses to set out this gap transparently.

4.7 Opportunity Management

Opportunities are assessed with the same likelihood-impact methodology as risks. Sources: market research, customer dialogue (EPD, carbon footprint), technology, green finance and regulatory incentives.

Code	Opportunity	Category	Score	Horizon	Status
O-1	Capacity increase and new product lines	Products and services	9	Short	Underway
O-2	Cost savings and emission reduction via solar	Energy source	6	Short	Underway
O-3	Transition away from coal via the biomass boiler	Energy source	6	Short-Medium	Planned
O-4	Lignin-based resin and low-carbon product	Products and services	6	Medium	R&D
O-5	Green product premium and demand for certified products	Market	6	Medium	Planned
O-6	Energy-efficiency investments	Resource efficiency	6	Short	Underway
O-9	Government incentives and support mechanisms	Financing source	6	Short	Underway
O-10	Resilience and business-continuity capacity	Resilience	6	Short	Planned
O-7	Circular economy: waste recovery and scrap income	Resource efficiency	4	Medium	In progress
O-8	Access to green finance	Financing source	4	Medium	Under evaluation

4.8 Integration with Enterprise Risk Management



Common risk language	All risks are assessed with the same likelihood-impact scale and scoring
Cross-committees	The Early Detection Cmte. addresses operational, financial and sustainability risks together
Board reporting	Sustainability risks are part of overall risk reporting
Investment decisions	Environmental impact and energy efficiency are assessed in the investment rationale
2026 plan	Merging the sustainability matrix and the Internal Audit risk universe into a single register

In 2025 the Internal Audit risk assessment was fire-focused; the holistic assessment of sustainability risks is made with this section's matrix.

4.9 Assessment of 2025 Risk-Management Performance

Strengths

- No loss of life in the fire; facility back in production in ~3 months
- Insurance covered the loss to a large extent (219.311.092 TL)
- Internal Audit Department established; risk-based auditing begun
- Climate-scenario updating institutionalized via the Sustainability Committee

Areas for improvement

- Risk-identification scope: fire was not in the 2024 matrix — hazard screening must be strengthened
- OHS: accident frequency rates above target
- Employee turnover of %31-35 poses an operational-continuity risk
- As Scope 3 is not quantified, transition risk is under-measured
- Risk registers not yet merged into a single register

05

Metrics and Targets

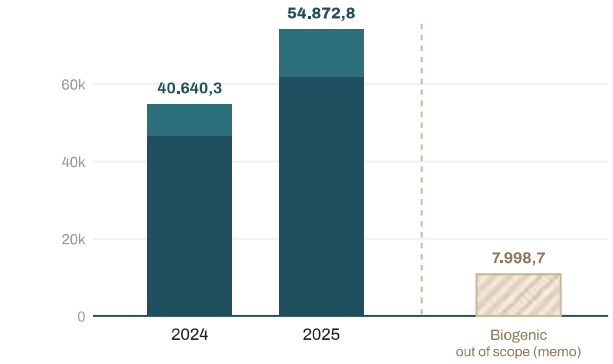
Greenhouse-gas emissions, energy, water, waste and biodiversity; workforce, occupational health and safety, diversity and turnover; sustainability targets and 2025 performance (TSRS 2, para. 28-37; GRI).

54.872,8	177.506	−%30,2	0
tCO_2e · Scope 1+2	MWh total energy	Discharge intensity	Fatal accidents

5.1 Environmental Metrics

5.1.1 Greenhouse-Gas Emissions

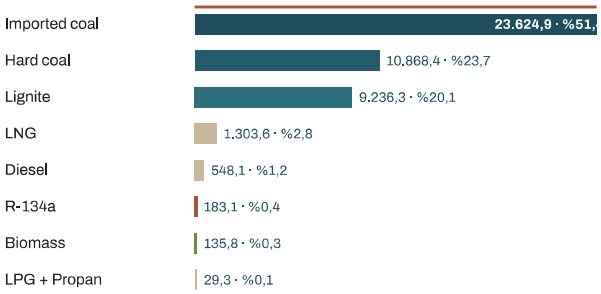
A · Absolute gross emissions (tCO_2e)



Scope 1 Scope 2 Biogenic CO_2 (separate)

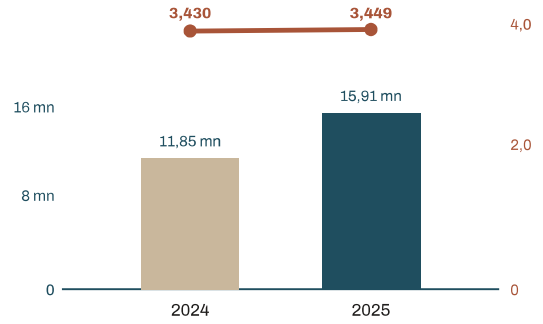
Zero-baseline axis. Under the GHG Protocol, biogenic CO_2 is not included in the scope totals. Source: GENTAŞ 2025 greenhouse-gas inventory; GHG Protocol (2004), IPCC 2006 Vol. 2.

B · Scope 1 source breakdown (tCO_2e)



Coal = %95,2 of Scope 1 (452,7 TJ)

F · Production and emission intensity



Production (m², left axis) Intensity (kg CO_2e/m^2, right axis)

While production rose **%34,3**, absolute emissions rose **%35,0**; emission intensity was practically flat at **3,430 → 3,449 kg CO_2e/m^2** (+%0,6). The contribution of energy-efficiency investments was offset by the fuel change in Bolu (Soma lignite → imported coal) and a %32 drop in solar generation. The intensity axis starts at zero; the movement is not shown as better than it is.

C · Methodology. Operational control approach (GHG Protocol Ch. 3); ISO 14064-1:2018. Factors: IPCC 2006 Vol. 2; grid EVÇED 0,469 tCO_2e/MWh; GWP IPCC AR6. 2025 changes: grid factor 0,442→0,469; GWP AR5→AR6; biogenic CO_2 as a separate memo item. Overall uncertainty ±%5.

D · Scope 2 detail

Grid electricity — Mengen	14.261.596,9 kWh
Grid electricity — Bolu	4.807.124,8 kWh
Scope 2 (location = market-based)	**8.943,2 tCO_2e**

As no renewable certificates were purchased, the market- and location-based values are identical. On-site solar is zero-emission and outside Scope 2.

E · Scope 3 — qualitative priority (exemption applied, no numeric value)

High · C1 Purchased goods/services
High · C3 Fuel/energy
High · C4 Upstream transport
High · C9 Downstream transport
Medium · C5 Waste
Medium · C12 End of life
Low · C6 Business travel
Low · C7 Commuting
Negligible · C2,8,10,11,13,14,15

The 15 categories were assessed qualitatively. 2026 plan: begin primary data collection and quantification for the priority categories (1, 3, 4, 9). Category 1 is expected to be the largest emission source in the value chain.

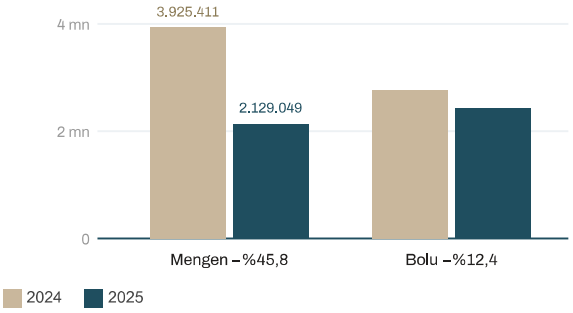
5.1.2 Energy

A · Energy mix — total 177.506 MWh

LNG 3,6% · Solar self-consumption 2,4% · Diesel/LPG 1,2%

Coal = %70,8 of total energy (125.759 MWh)

B · Solar generation (kWh) — 2024 vs 2025



Renewable electricity share
%18,16
▼ 2024: %32,83 (−14,7 puan)

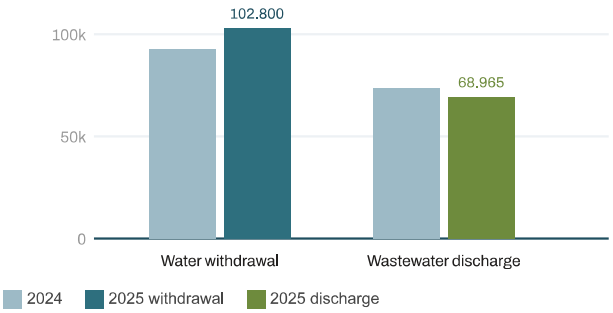
Total solar generation
4.538.257
▼ −%32,0 · 1.984,3 tCO_2e avoided

Reason for the decline. The Mengen decline stems largely from the Wermodin rooftop solar plant becoming unusable in the **13 March 2025 fire** (recommissioned December 2025) and from re-cabling outages on other roofs. The loss from the fire and re-cabling is the main reason for the drop in the renewable share.

C · Energy efficiency (2025): central pump-inverter conversion (Impregnation-6); compressor waste-heat recovery; Bolu boiler-room waste flash-steam use; Impregnation-3 fan-drive modernization; Impregnation-5 precise flue-temperature control.

5.1.3 Water Management

Absolute withdrawal and discharge (m³)



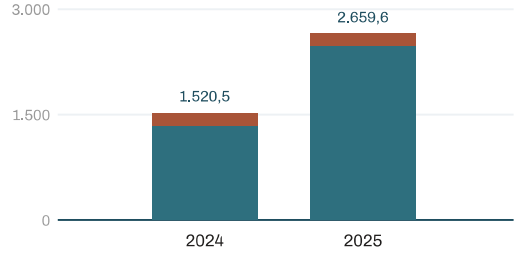
Water-withdrawal intensity
−%17,3
0,00781 → 0,00646 m³/m²

Discharge intensity
−%30,2
0,00621 → 0,00433 m³/m² · the year's strongest area

While production rose %34,3, water consumption per unit fell. Sources: mains and artesian wells. Withdrawal and discharge are measured at different points and do not reconcile one-to-one. Bolu is in a medium water-stress region; water efficiency is strategic in the medium-to-long term.

5.1.4 Waste Management and Circular Economy

Total waste (t) — hazardous / non-hazardous



Most waste is directed to **recovery (R12)** at licensed facilities: paper/cardboard 1.618.140 kg, metal 799.580 kg, plastic 62.840 kg. Packaging reuse and lignin R&D (%10→%30-40) support the circular approach.

Scrap sales income
10.431.674 TL
▲ +%214 vs 2024

Waste intensity
0,1672 kg/m²
▲ +%30,3 · rebuild effect

Non-hazardous · Hazardous

Hazardous waste flat (−%0,7); the %85 rise in non-hazardous waste stems from production growth and post-fire rebuilding (34.320 kg construction/demolition). **5.1.5 Biodiversity:** facilities are on industrial land; no operations in IUCN I-IV protected areas; Mengen has an approved wildlife-care site.

5.2 Social Metrics

5.2.1 Workforce Profile

Workplace	Staff	Female	Male	Female %	Avg. age
Mengen	447	38	409	%8,5	39
Bolu	196	33	163	%16,8	37
Ankara	36	16	20	%44,4	46
Gebze	3	1	2	%33,3	54
Total	**682**	**88**	**594**	**%12,90**	**44**

Generational breakdown

Baby Boomers 8 · X 179 · Y 364 · Z 131. All employees are on indefinite-term contracts (1 person on a fixed term).

Education: mostly high/vocational school (314); associate 68, bachelor's 87, master's 5, doctorate 1.

5.2.2 Occupational Health and Safety — the highest priority in the 2025 materiality matrix

Fatal accidents

0

Both facilities · 2024 commitment met · 1.238.377 hours worked

Accident frequency rate (per million hours) — above an acceptable level

The combined rate is weighted by hours worked. Zero fatal accidents does not offset high accident frequency rates; reducing the rates is directly on the Board's agenda. OSHA TRIR equivalent: Mengen 7,78 · Bolu 2,66 · Combined 6,16. OHS training Mengen 1,89 · Bolu 2,60 hours/person.

Metric note (TSRS 1, para. 50). Accident frequency rate = (number of accidents × 1.000.000) / hours worked. The lost-day rate (Mengen 2,82 · Bolu 2,13) is based on a different denominator (person-days; 319 lost days / avg. 450 staff) and should not be read directly alongside the accident frequency rate. TRIR/LTIR will be reported once base standardization is complete (2026). Records are consistent with SGK notifications; there is no third-party verification.

5.2.4 Diversity and Inclusion

Female employee ratio	**%12,90** (2024: %11,90)
Women among white-collar managers	**%26,92 (14/52)**
Women among all managers	%14,29 (14/98)
Women on the Board	%20 (1/5)

The Working Life Principles and Rules (İK300-GN-PR013) prohibit discrimination. **5.2.6 Community contribution:** donations 2.017.168 TL (GA ceiling 4.500.000 TL). **5.2.7 Supply chain:** supplier ESG evaluation is a pilot; standardization 2028.

5.2.5 Employee Turnover

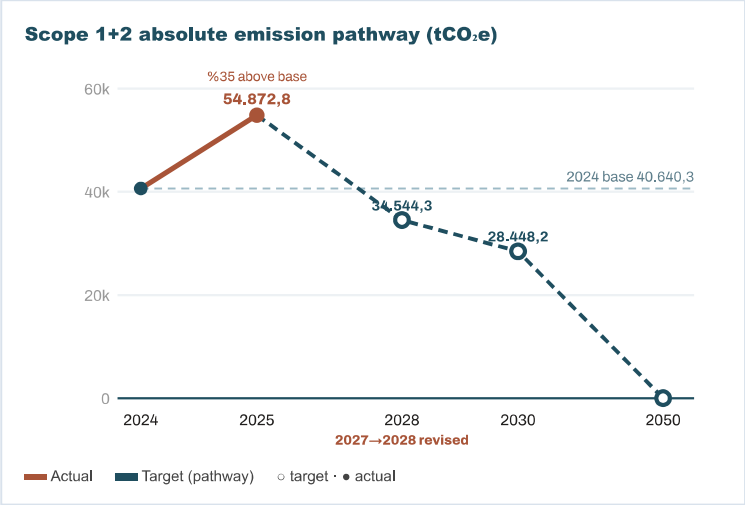
Turnover rate = leavers / average staff. Levels of %31-35 are financially material for workforce continuity and hiring/training costs; the materiality level was raised (R-6). Mengen: 154 leavers / 435 avg. · Bolu: 59 leavers / 189,5 avg.

5.3 Governance Metrics

Board members · independent · female	**5 · %40 · %20**
Board meetings · resolutions · attendance	**23 · 33 · %97**
Committee meetings (Audit/CG/EDR)	**5 · 6 · 6**
Senior-management benefits	**€856.213**
Climate-linked remuneration (para. 29(g))	**%0**
Internal carbon price (para. 29(f))	**Not applied**
Ethics/complaint reports	**0**
Finalized sanctions · ongoing litigation	**None · 7**

5.4 Targets

5.4.1 Greenhouse-Gas Reduction Targets — Pathway



Target	Year	Value
Absolute −%15 (revised)	2028	34.544,3
Absolute −%30	2030	28.448,2
Net zero	2050	—
Intensity −%15 (new)	2028	2,932
Intensity −%30 (new)	2030	2,414

Scope 1+2 (location-based); $CO_2/CH_4/N_2O$/HFC. **Gross target** — no carbon credits assumed. No SBTi validation; aligned with Türkiye's 2053 net-zero goal, with no formal 1,5°C alignment. The year of the absolute −%15 target was **revised from 2027 to 2028**; intensity-based targets are newly added (para. 51(g)).

5.4.2 Renewable electricity share

Target 2030: %40+ (◗ mark). Down from %32,83 in 2024. This target replaces the previous 2027:%40+ and 2030:%50+ targets; the 2030 ambition was lowered from %50+ to %40+.

5.4.4 2025 Performance Against Targets

Target	Base	2025	Status
Scope 1+2 absolute reduction	40.640,3	54.872,8	▲ %35 above base
Emission intensity	3,430	3,449	≈ Flat (+%0,6)
Renewable electricity share	%32,83	%18,16	▼ Decline
Water-withdrawal intensity	0,00781	0,00646	✓ −%17,3
Discharge intensity	0,00621	0,00433	✓ −%30,2
Fatal accidents	0 target	0	✓ Met

The Company's assessment. No progress was made toward the climate and energy targets in 2025; the main reasons are the Wermodin fire's impact on renewable generation and the investment programme, the fuel change in Bolu, and the %34,3 increase in production volume. Water efficiency, by contrast, improved markedly and there were no fatal accidents. This result is shared as it is.

5.5 Data quality and assurance. Data sources: invoices, meters, stock-movement records, official declarations (EÇBS, discharge reports), HR and OHS systems. Greenhouse-gas calculation uncertainty ±%5. The 2024 report underwent mandatory assurance; for the 2025 report the mandatory sustainability assurance engagement is being carried out by Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.

06

Appendices

The audit trail: performance tables, the TSRS content index, GRI and SASB indices, emission factors, abbreviations, references and contact. These appendices are presented unchanged.

App. A · Performance tables
App. B · TSRS index
App. C · GRI index
App. D · SASB index
App. E · Emission factors
App. F · Abbreviations
App. G · References
App. H · Contact

Ek A Performance Tables

A.1 · Environmental performance

Indicator	2025	2024	Tr.
Scope 1 (tCO_2e)	45.929,6	34.547,5	▲
Scope 2 (tCO_2e)	8.943,2	6.092,8	▲
Scope 1+2 (tCO_2e)	**54.872,8**	40.640,3	▲
Biogenic CO_2 (memo)	7.998,7	—	–
Scope 1+2 intensity (kg/m^2)	3,449	3,430	▲
Total energy (MWh)	177.506	—	–
Coal (t)	18.978	18.945	▲
Biomass — wood (t)	4.578	2.932	▲
LNG (t)	483,6	139	▲
Grid electricity (kWh)	19.068.722	12.991.138	▲
Solar generation (kWh)	4.538.257	6.676.502	▼
Renewable electricity share (%)	18,16	32,83	▼
Total water withdrawal (m^3)	102.800	92.600	▲
Wastewater discharge (m^3)	68.965	73.596	▼
Water-withdrawal intensity (m^3/m^2)	0,00646	0,00781	▼
Discharge intensity (m^3/m^2)	0,00433	0,00621	▼
Total waste (t)	2.659,58	1.520,50	▲
— Hazardous (t)	177,38	178,70	▼
— Non-hazardous (t)	2.482,20	1.341,80	▲
Scrap sales income (TL)	10.431.674	3.323.158	▲
Laminate production (m^2)	15.909.456	11.850.000	▲

A.2 · Social performance

Indicator	2025	2024
Total employees (avg.)	682	689
Female employee ratio (%)	12,90	11,90
Women in white-collar mgmt. (%)	26,92	—
Fatal accidents	0	—
Total hours worked (h)	1.238.377	—
Accident frequency rate — combined	30,81	—
TRIR equivalent (200k h)	6,16	—
Lost days — Mengen	319	—
OHS training — Mengen (h/person)	1,89	—
Turnover rate — Mengen (%)	35,40	—
Turnover rate — Bolu (%)	31,13	—
Donations and grants (TL)	2.017.168	—

A.3 · Governance performance

Indicator	2025	2024
Board members / independent % / female %	5 · 40 · 20	5 · 40 · 20
Board meetings / resolutions / attendance	23 · 33 · %97	—
Senior-management benefits (EUR)	€856.213	€616.370
Climate-linked remuneration (%)	0	0
Ethics/complaints · sanctions	0 · 0	— · 0

A.4 · Financial indicators (TL, 31.12.2025 purchasing power — TAS 29)

Indicator	2025	2024	Sustainability item	2025	2024
Revenue	5.077.942.587	5.118.240.438	Insurance indemnity income	219.311.092	4.317.791
Gross profit	1.315.585.691	1.162.078.186	Total capital expenditure	185.192.383	—
Operating profit	780.438.543	444.874.405	R&D expenditure	31.219.579	25.521.465
Net profit attributable to parent	259.927.747	143.274.936	Grant and incentive income	46.078.200	—
Total assets	5.470.889.447	5.116.457.553	— Solar generation payment	4.357.428	—
Shareholders' equity	3.567.457.264	3.380.024.017	Cash flow from operations	427.776.623	565.331.398

Tr. = 2024→2025 trend. Color denotes direction: ▼/▲ **olive** genuine improvement, ▲/▼ **terracotta** adverse movement, grey neutral. 2024 data presented voluntarily; Scope 2 recalculated on the current methodology (EVÇED 0,469).

Ek B TSRS Content Index

"Location in report" shows section numbers; page numbers are added in final typesetting.

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RR-PP-140a.1	Water management	Total water withdrawal and consumption	5.1.3
RR-PP-150a.1	Waste management	Waste quantity, hazardous share, recycling rate	5.1.4
RR-PP-320a.1	Occupational health and safety	Accident frequency rate, number of fatal accidents	5.2.2
RR-PP-430a.1	Supply-chain management	Certified raw-material share	5.2.7

Ek E Emission Factors and Calculation Basis

Fuel / Parameter	NCV	CO_2 EF	CH_4 EF	N_2O EF	Source
Hard coal (bituminous)	25,8 TJ/Gg	94.600 kg/TJ	10 kg/TJ	1,5 kg/TJ	IPCC 2006 Vol.2
Lignite (Malkara)	15,50 TJ/Gg	101.000 kg/TJ	10 kg/TJ	1,5 kg/TJ	NCV 3.702 kcal/kg
Imported coal (Bolu)	28,495 TJ/Gg	94.600 kg/TJ	10 kg/TJ	1,5 kg/TJ	Company declaration 6.806 kcal/kg
Natural gas / LNG	48,0 TJ/Gg	56.100 kg/TJ	1 kg/TJ	0,1 kg/TJ	IPCC 2006 Vol.2
LPG	47,3 TJ/Gg	63.100 kg/TJ	1 kg/TJ	0,1 kg/TJ	IPCC 2006 Vol.2
Wood / biomass	15,6 TJ/Gg	112.000 kg/TJ (biogenic)	30 kg/TJ	4 kg/TJ	IPCC 2006 Vol.2
Diesel	—	2,68 kg CO_2e/litre	—	—	Internal standard
Grid electricity	—	0,469 tCO_2e/MWh	—	—	EVÇED — ETKB

Global Warming Potentials (IPCC AR6, 100-year)

CH_4 — fossil-derived	**29,8**
CH_4 — biogenic	**27,0**
N_2O	**273**
HFC-134a	**1.526**

Calculation formulas

Combustion emission = Activity data (t/litre) × NCV (TJ/Gg) × EF (kg/TJ) ÷ 1.000

Scope 2 = Grid electricity (MWh) × 0,469 tCO_2e/MWh

Emission intensity = (Scope 1 + Scope 2) × 1.000 ÷ Laminate production (m²)

Accident frequency rate = (Number of accidents × 1.000.000) ÷ Total hours worked

Ek F Abbreviations

ESG — Environmental, Social and Governance
EPD — Environmental Product Declaration
ETS — Emissions Trading System
EVÇED — Energy Efficiency and Environment Dept.
FSC — Forest Stewardship Council
GES — Solar Power Plant
GHG — Greenhouse Gas
GRI — Global Reporting Initiative
GWP — Global Warming Potential
IPCC — Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
OHS — Occupational Health and Safety
KAP — Public Disclosure Platform
KGK — Public Oversight Authority
ERM — Enterprise Risk Management
LTIR — Lost Time Injury Rate
MGM — Turkish State Meteorological Service
NCV — Net Calorific Value
NGFS — Network for Greening the Financial System
PEFC — Programme for Endorsement of Forest Cert.
EDR — Early Detection of Risk Committee
SASB — Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SDG — Sustainable Development Goals
CBAM — Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CMB — Capital Markets Board
TFRS — Turkish Financial Reporting Standards
TRIR — Total Recordable Incident Rate
TSRS — Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards
TCC — Turkish Commercial Code

Ek G References and External Sources

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KGK — TSRS 2 Climate-related Disclosures

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IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) — Global Warming Potentials

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MGM — Climate Projections for Türkiye (RCP4.5 / RCP8.5)

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NGFS — Climate Scenarios for Central Banks and Supervisors

IEA — Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario

European Commission — CBAM Regulation and the 17 December 2025 scope-expansion proposal

Climate Law No. 7552 and the Türkiye Emissions Trading System Regulation

GRI Standards 2021

SASB — Forestry & Paper Products Sustainability Accounting Standard

GENTAŞ — 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report (Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve YMM A.Ş.)

GENTAŞ — 2025 Annual Report

Ek H Contact and Feedback

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