



Batiçim Bati Anadolu Çimento Sanayii Anonim Sirketi

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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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

Batiçim carries more than half a century of industrial experience into the future through a vision focused on long-term value creation, sustainable growth and responsible production. Founded in 1966 in the Aegean Region with 100% Turkish capital, Batiçim has evolved into an integrated industrial company operating across the cement, clinker, ready-mixed concrete, port operations and renewable electricity generation sectors. With its strong financial structure, integrated value chain and deep-rooted institutional knowledge, Batiçim has established a significant position in Türkiye's industrial and economic development. Batiçim's integrated business model strengthens operational resilience and competitiveness through activities spanning cement and clinker production, ready-mixed concrete, port operations, renewable electricity generation and construction materials trading. The integration of these business activities enhances resource efficiency, supports supply chain resilience and enables Batiçim to deliver high-quality products and services to both domestic and international markets. Batiçim exports its products to 18 countries across three continents and continues to strengthen its international presence through reliable supply, high product quality and sustainable production practices. Batiçim's subsidiaries and direct shareholdings include: Batisöke Söke Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş. (74.62%) – Clinker and cement production and sales. Batiliman Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş. (90%) – Port operations and logistics services. Batıbeton Sanayi A.Ş. (100%) – Ready-mixed concrete production and sales. Batiçim Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (100%) – Renewable electricity generation and electricity trading. Ege İş Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (100%) – Procurement and trading of construction materials. Batiçim integrates sustainability and climate considerations into its long-term business strategy through its Climate Transition Plan.

The Plan focuses on improving energy efficiency, increasing the use of alternative fuels, expanding waste heat recovery, reducing the clinker factor and developing low-carbon cement products, in alignment with the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement and Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2025

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select from:

☒ 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?

14289483357

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
ISIN code - bond	Select from: ☒ No	
ISIN code - equity	Select from: ☒ Yes	TRABTCIM91F5, TRABOKE91F5
CUSIP number	Select from:	

	Does your organization use this unique identifier?	Provide your unique identifier
	☒ No	
Ticker symbol	Select from: ☒ Yes	BTCIM, BSOKE

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(1.12) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

☒ Blended cement

☒ Clinker production

☒ Limestone quarrying

☒ Concrete production

☒ Aggregates production

☒ Portland cement manufacturing

☒ Alternative 'low CO2' cementitious materials production

(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

Batiçim has mapped its upstream value chain by identifying key supplier categories, contractors and service providers supporting its cement, ready-mixed concrete, port and energy operations. The mapping covers procurement activities, supplier relationships and outsourced services, with particular focus on suppliers and contractors with potentially significant environmental, social and governance (ESG) impacts. The mapping process is supported by Batiçim's Sustainable Procurement and Responsible Purchasing Policy, which integrates ESG considerations into supplier qualification, selection and performance evaluation. The policy addresses legal compliance, occupational health and safety, labour and human rights, environmental management, business ethics, supply chain traceability and responsible sourcing. Suppliers certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and ISO 50001 receive additional evaluation points during qualification, while approved suppliers are subject to quarterly performance evaluations. In 2025, Batiçim digitalized its supplier audit process and introduced enhanced audit forms incorporating environmental and social sustainability criteria. Suppliers are classified as Platinum, Gold, Silver or Bronze based on their sustainability performance, and those with improvement opportunities receive structured feedback and recommendations. As part of the Sustainable Suppliers Project, Batiçim introduced a Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire covering Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 emissions, water consumption, waste management, occupational health and safety, human rights, social performance and sustainability reporting. In 2025, 45 suppliers completed the questionnaire and received individual feedback reports identifying strengths and improvement areas. Batiçim also established an Approved Supplier Platform and requires suppliers to sign the Supplier Code of Conduct, covering environmental protection, human rights, labour standards, occupational health and safety, anti-corruption, information security and supply chain traceability. Contractor management was further strengthened through the Strategic Stakeholder Management Project. During the reporting year, sustainability training covering occupational health and safety, environmental management, anti-corruption, business ethics and human rights was delivered to contractor employees, totaling 1,510 person-hours.

[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain
☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- ☒ Preparation for reuse
☒ Recycling
☒ Waste to Energy

[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

This time horizon is integrated into Batıçim's annual budgeting, operational planning, and enterprise risk management processes. Short-term climate-related considerations primarily focus on operational resilience, including production disruptions caused by extreme weather events, energy price volatility, water stress, and compliance with emerging environmental regulations. Climate-related risks identified within this horizon are incorporated into maintenance planning, energy efficiency investments, procurement decisions, and operational continuity measures. Financial planning within this period also includes the evaluation of potential cost impacts arising from carbon pricing mechanisms, environmental compliance expenditures, and resource availability. A climate-related risk is considered substantive if it exceeds 0.25% of annual revenue (~35.7 million TRY) or results in operational disruptions above defined production thresholds. This threshold is systematically used to prioritize risk response actions and allocate financial resources.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

The medium-term horizon is directly linked to Batıçim's strategic investment planning, decarbonization roadmap, and competitiveness strategy. During this period, Batıçim evaluates transition risks associated with carbon pricing mechanisms, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), evolving customer expectations, technological transformation, and market shifts toward low-carbon products. Climate-related considerations within this horizon influence medium-term CAPEX planning, including alternative fuel investments, energy efficiency projects, renewable energy integration, clinker factor reduction initiatives, and modernization of production processes. Scenario analyses and transition planning are also integrated into financial and strategic decision-making processes to assess potential impacts on operating costs, export competitiveness, and long-term profitability.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Batıçim's long-term time horizon is aligned with global climate goals, including the Paris Agreement, 2030 sustainability targets, and the transition toward a net-zero economy by 2050. This horizon supports Batıçim's long-term resilience planning and transformation strategy. Long-term climate considerations are integrated into strategic infrastructure investments, low-carbon business model transformation, technology transition assessments, and climate adaptation planning for physical assets. Batıçim evaluates long-term physical and transition risks through climate scenario analyses to enhance resilience against changing climate conditions, regulatory developments, and market transformation. Batıçim is also in the process of aligning its decarbonization pathway with Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) methodologies. These targets are expected to guide long-term emissions reduction planning, support sustainable capital allocation decisions, and strengthen the integration of climate-related considerations into corporate strategy and financial planning processes.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(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
- ☒ End of life management

(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:

- ☒ More than once a year

(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
- ☒ Local
- ☒ Sub-national
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Other, please specify :**ISO 14064 Greenhouse Gas Calculation and**

Verification Management

☒ Desk-based research

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☒ Drought

Chronic physical

☒ Sea level rise

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

☒ Changes to national legislation

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

☒ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Batiçim has established an integrated process to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities (EDIROs) across its operations and value chain, aligned with the GRI Standards, TCFD recommendations, and Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The process covers direct operations, upstream suppliers, and relevant downstream activities. Environmental dependencies assessed include water, energy, raw materials, ecosystem services, and stable climatic conditions, while environmental impacts are evaluated through emissions, resource use, waste generation, and biodiversity-related considerations. Environmental risks and opportunities are identified through enterprise risk management processes, climate scenario analysis, stakeholder engagement, regulatory monitoring, operational assessments, and sector trend analysis. Physical risks assessed include extreme weather events, heat stress, and water scarcity, while transition risks include carbon pricing mechanisms, CBAM impacts, regulatory changes, technological transformation, and changing market expectations. Batiçim also evaluates opportunities related to renewable energy, alternative fuels, circular economy practices, energy efficiency, clinker factor

reduction, low-carbon product development, and resource optimization. Potential benefits such as cost reductions, operational resilience, sustainable financing opportunities, and increased competitiveness in the low-carbon transition are incorporated into strategic planning and investment processes. Batıçim applies both qualitative and quantitative methodologies to assess the significance of identified EDIROs. Risks are prioritized based on their potential financial, operational, strategic, and reputational impacts, while identified risks and opportunities are integrated into corporate risk management, investment planning, operational decision-making, and decarbonization initiatives. Oversight is provided through Batıçim's governance structure, including the Sustainability Committee chaired by a Board member and supported by senior management and departmental representatives. The Committee regularly reviews climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities, monitors mitigation and adaptation actions, and ensures alignment with corporate strategy and long-term sustainability objectives.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ 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:

☒ More than once a year

(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

☒ Local

☒ Sub-national

☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☒ Enterprise Risk Management

☒ Risk models

☒ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

☒ Life Cycle Assessment

☒ Other international methodologies and standards, please specify :**MARPOL**

'Special Areas'

☒ Environmental Impact Assessment

☒ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

☒ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint

Databases

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

☒ Regional government databases, please specify

Other

☒ Desk-based research

☒ Internal company methods

☒ Materiality assessment

☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis

- ☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☑ Drought
- ☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☑ Water stress
- ☑ Sea level rise
- ☑ Coastal erosion
- ☑ Groundwater depletion
- ☑ Declining water quality
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater or marine bodies
- ☑ Change in land/freshwater/ocean use
- ☑ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permits
- ☑ Increased pricing of water

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g., GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress, excessive bycatch)

Technology

- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Batiçim identifies, assesses, and manages water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated sustainability and enterprise risk management framework aligned with GRI Standards, TCFD recommendations, and Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The process is structured and data-driven, combining operational monitoring, risk assessment, and strategic decision-making. Water-related dependencies and impacts are first identified through regular site-level data collection, including water withdrawal, consumption, discharge volumes, and process-level water intensity indicators across all operations. This is further strengthened by the assessment of supply chain dependencies, where Batiçim evaluates water stress exposure levels of its key suppliers. As part of this approach, water stress screening is conducted for suppliers based on geographic water scarcity indicators, enabling Batiçim to understand upstream water-related risks and potential vulnerabilities in the value chain. Risk identification is reinforced through continuous monitoring of regulatory developments, sector

benchmarks, climate-related scenarios, and stakeholder expectations. This enables the early detection of both physical risks (such as droughts, water scarcity, and declining water quality) and transition risks (including tightening regulations, increased water pricing, and evolving expectations on responsible water stewardship). At governance level, the Sustainability Committee—chaired by a Board member and supported by senior executives—oversees strategic water priorities, while the Sustainability Sub-Committee is responsible for implementing action plans, tracking KPIs, and ensuring cross-functional coordination across operations. Batıçim actively integrates water efficiency and circularity principles into its operations through continuous improvement initiatives, including closed-loop water systems, wastewater reuse, rainwater harvesting, and process optimization projects. These initiatives are complemented by supply chain engagement efforts aimed at improving water awareness and resilience among key partners. Through this structured and proactive approach, Batıçim ensures that water management is fully embedded into corporate strategy, risk governance, and value chain management, thereby strengthening resilience and long-term sustainability in a highly water-stressed operating environment.

[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

Batıçim systematically assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated framework aligned with GRI Standards, TCFD recommendations, and Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). As part of this process, Batıçim conducts double materiality assessments to evaluate both the environmental impacts of its activities and the financial implications of environmental matters on the business. This approach enables Batıçim to connect environmental dependencies—such as water, energy, raw materials, etc—with operational, financial, and strategic risks and opportunities. The assessment process combines site-level operational data, risk analyses, climate-related scenario evaluations, regulatory monitoring, and stakeholder expectations. Physical risks such as droughts, water scarcity, and extreme weather events are assessed alongside transition risks including regulatory changes, resource pricing, and evolving market expectations. Batıçim also evaluates water stress exposure levels across key suppliers to better understand value chain vulnerabilities and potential supply chain disruptions related to water scarcity. Identified interconnections are prioritized according to their environmental significance and financial materiality and are integrated into the Corporate Risk Management framework. Oversight is provided by the Sustainability Committee and the Early Risk Detection Committee, ensuring that environmental and financial perspectives are embedded into strategic decision-making processes. Through this structured and proactive approach, Batıçim manages environmental dependencies and impacts not in isolation, but as interconnected drivers of long-term resilience, business continuity, and sustainable value creation.

[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
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas important for biodiversity
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Batiçim identifies priority locations across its direct operations and supply chain through a risk-based assessment approach focused on water stress, drought risk, and environmentally sensitive areas. Batiçim continuously monitors emerging nature- and water-related frameworks, including developments under the TNFD, to strengthen its approach to identifying and managing environmental risks across the value chain. Within direct operations, Batiçim's cement plants in İzmir and Söke are considered priority locations due to their dependence on freshwater resources, increasing drought exposure, and strategic importance for production continuity. Port and energy operations are also monitored considering their environmental sensitivities and operational criticality. To assess value chain exposure, Batiçim conducts supplier-based water risk analyses using internationally recognized tools including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter. In 2025, 92 suppliers were evaluated in terms of water stress and drought risk exposure. The assessment showed that 76% of suppliers operate in very high water stress regions, 22% in high water stress regions, and 2% in low water stress regions. In addition, 32% of suppliers were identified in medium-high drought risk regions, while 68% were located in medium drought risk regions. These analyses support the identification of critical vulnerabilities across the supply chain and help integrate environmental considerations into procurement and risk management processes. Batiçim also considers biodiversity-sensitive areas within its environmental

assessment processes. Although Batıçim does not currently operate within national parks, protected areas, or high-biodiversity-value ecosystems, all investments and operational activities are evaluated through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes, and preventive measures are implemented to minimize potential impacts on ecosystems. Oversight of these assessments is provided through the Sustainability Committee and integrated into the Corporate Risk Management framework and Early Risk Detection Committee processes. This approach enables Batıçim to proactively identify priority locations, strengthen operational resilience, and support sustainable resource management across its value chain.

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

Select from:

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

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

2025 Raw Material Suppliers_ Water Stress.xlsx
[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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Batiçim defines substantive environmental effects through a structured sustainability and climate-related risk and opportunity assessment methodology aligned with TSRS, TCFD recommendations, ISO 14064, SBTi methodologies, IPCC climate scenarios, and CBAM-related regulatory developments. Within this framework, environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are first identified across operations and the value chain. Identified risks and opportunities are then evaluated based on their potential financial gain or loss impact, reputational impact, likelihood, and time horizon through an integrated scoring methodology. Following this assessment, risks and opportunities are classified as low, medium, or high priority according to their significance and potential business impact. Low-priority issues are monitored within the regular assessment cycle, while medium-priority issues are assigned to responsible teams and periodically reviewed by the Sustainability Committee. High-priority risks and opportunities are assessed under the Sustainability and Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Management Procedure, requiring dedicated action plans, management oversight, and integration into corporate strategy and enterprise risk management processes. For high-priority risks and opportunities, Batiçim further conducts financial materiality analyses based on potential revenue impact. Impacts equal to or above 0.25% of revenue (above ~35 million TRY) are classified as high impact, impacts between 0.1%–0.25% (> ~ 14 million TRY to ≤ ~ 35 million TRY) as medium impact, and impacts below 0.1% as low impact (0 to ~ 14 million TRY to). Assessments are also supported by short-, medium-, and long-term scenario analyses using IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 pathways and sector-specific transition scenarios, including CBAM-related carbon cost projections. Through this methodology, Batiçim systematically identifies, prioritizes, and manages substantive environmental effects while integrating sustainability and climate-related considerations into strategic decision-making and long-term business resilience.

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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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

Batçim defines substantive environmental effects through a structured sustainability and climate-related risk and opportunity assessment methodology aligned with TSRS, TCFD recommendations, ISO 14064, SBTi methodologies, IPCC climate scenarios, and CBAM-related regulatory developments. Within this framework, environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are first identified across operations and the value chain. Identified risks and opportunities are then evaluated based on their potential financial gain or loss impact, reputational impact, likelihood, and time horizon through an integrated scoring methodology. Following this assessment, risks and opportunities are classified as low, medium, or high priority according to their significance and potential business impact. Low-priority issues are monitored within the regular assessment cycle, while medium-priority issues are assigned to responsible teams and periodically reviewed by the Sustainability Committee. High-priority risks and opportunities are assessed under the Sustainability and Climate-Related Risk and Opportunity Management Procedure, requiring dedicated action plans, management oversight, and integration into corporate strategy and enterprise risk management processes. For high-

priority risks and opportunities, Batıçim further conducts financial materiality analyses based on potential revenue impact. Impacts equal to or above 0.25% of revenue (above ~35 million TRY) are classified as high impact, impacts between 0.1%–0.25% (> ~ 14 million TRY to ≤ ~ 35 million TRY) as medium impact, and impacts below 0.1% as low impact (0 to ~ 14 million TRY to). Assessments are also supported by short-, medium-, and long-term scenario analyses using IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 pathways and sector-specific transition scenarios, including CBAM-related carbon cost projections. Through this methodology, Batıçim systematically identifies, prioritizes, and manages substantive environmental effects while integrating sustainability and climate-related considerations into strategic decision-making and long-term business resilience.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

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

At Batıçim, we have robust policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants that may adversely affect water bodies and ecosystems. We monitor wastewater pollutant loads from our operations, regularly analyzing parameters such as Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), pH, oil and grease through accredited laboratories every four months, in compliance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation and the requirements of local authorities such as İZSU. The permissible limits for BOD, COD, and TSS are defined in mg/L according to national regulations, with thresholds tailored to each sector. This monitoring system enables early detection of deviations from acceptable levels and facilitates rapid implementation of corrective measures. Additionally, at facilities located within Organized Industrial Zones, monthly analyses are carried out by the facility's own treatment plants, as required by the zone's management authority. In cases where measured values exceed regulatory limits, results are promptly reported to the relevant authority, and any applicable penalties or fees are implemented in line with the "polluter pays" principle. By integrating these multi-layered monitoring practices—quarterly accredited laboratory testing, monthly on-site analyses, and a clear escalation protocol for exceedances—Batıçim ensures the proactive management of wastewater discharges, minimization of harmful pollutants, protection of natural resources, and the safeguarding of surrounding ecosystems.

[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

Domestic wastewater contains organic matter and suspended solids, contributing to increased biochemical and chemical oxygen demand (BOD, COD) in receiving water bodies. These pollutants can deplete dissolved oxygen levels, potentially disrupting aquatic ecosystems and harming biodiversity.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Other, please specify :domestic usage

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification
- ☒ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :%7

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

At Batiçim, we implement strict measures to minimize the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on ecosystems and human health. Our operations fully comply with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation, supported by advanced monitoring and treatment systems. Key water quality indicators — BOD, COD, TSS, and pH — are monitored through accredited laboratory analyses every four months, ensuring that discharges occur only after treatment and compliance with legal threshold values. In 2025, no exceedances were recorded.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Cement production and ready-mix concrete operations may generate inorganic pollutants such as suspended solids, alkaline compounds, and mineral-based residues originating from process water, equipment cleaning, and production activities. If not properly managed, these pollutants may increase turbidity and alter pH levels in receiving water bodies, potentially affecting aquatic ecosystems and water quality.

(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

☒ Water recycling

☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes

☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☒ Other, please specify :Process optimization

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification
 - ☒ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
 - ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
 - ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
 - ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :%7

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Batiçim implements comprehensive wastewater management practices to minimize the impacts of inorganic pollutants on water ecosystems and human health. In ready-mix concrete plants, wastewater from mixer, pump, and site cleaning activities undergoes physical treatment through sedimentation systems, and clarified water is reused in production processes. Wastewater quality parameters, including pH, conductivity, iron analysis, ammonium analysis, aluminum analysis, physical and microbiological analyses, are monitored through accredited laboratory analyses conducted periodically to ensure compliance with legal discharge limits. These facilities conduct accredited laboratory analyses every six months. This process reduces pollutant loads and prevents harmful substances from entering natural water resources. In 2025, no non-compliance related to wastewater discharge was recorded. We also utilize rainwater harvesting ponds and conduct feasibility studies on alternative water sources to support resource efficiency.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Maintenance, repair, and equipment lubrication activities may generate oil-containing wastewater or accidental spills originating from machinery, hydraulic systems, and vehicle maintenance operations. If improperly managed, oil pollutants may contaminate soil and water resources, reduce water quality, and negatively affect aquatic ecosystems and human health.

(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
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Third-party audits and/or certification
- ☒ Receiving water body quality maintained or improved
- ☒ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☒ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)
- ☒ Reduction in pollutant concentration or load against a baseline
- ☒ % of wastewater reused or recycled, please specify :%7

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

Batiçim implements preventive maintenance and environmental protection measures to minimize risks associated with oil-related pollutants. Maintenance and repair activities are conducted in controlled areas equipped with spill prevention systems and secondary containment infrastructure. Oil-containing wastes and wastewater are collected separately and managed through licensed waste management practices in compliance with environmental regulations. Operational areas are regularly inspected to detect potential leakages, and employees receive periodic training on spill response and environmental protection procedures. In addition, wastewater treatment and monitoring practices are implemented to prevent oil contamination from reaching natural water resources. No significant oil-related water pollution incidents were recorded in 2025.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

We have assessed environmental risks, including potential plastic-related risks, within the scope of our integrated risk management framework. As our operations do not involve the production, processing, or direct use of plastics, our exposure to plastic-related impacts remains limited to packaging waste generated from procured materials and operational supplies. In 2025, all packaging waste, including plastic materials, was managed in full compliance with applicable environmental legislation. Recyclable waste streams were segregated at source and transferred to licensed recycling and recovery facilities to support responsible waste management and circular economy practices.

[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:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Following Türkiye's ratification of the Paris Agreement and its 2053 net-zero target, Batıçim faces transition risks related to emerging carbon pricing mechanisms, particularly the forthcoming Türkiye Emission Trading System (ETS) and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). As an energy- and emission-intensive cement producer, increasing carbon costs may raise operational and compliance expenditures, reduce profit margins, and affect competitiveness in export and price-sensitive markets. In the short term, investments required for low-carbon technologies, energy efficiency projects, and monitoring systems may create pressure on cash flow and capital allocation priorities. In addition, the transfer of carbon-related costs to product prices could result in lower sales volumes and customer loss risks. To manage these risks, carbon pricing considerations have been integrated into ESG risk assessments and climate scenario analyses since 2024. Batıçim continues to implement its low-carbon transition roadmap through kiln modernization, waste heat recovery, increased use of alternative fuels, clinker ratio reduction, and energy efficiency initiatives, supported by long-term emission intensity reduction targets. In 2025, Batıçim initiated additional investments in waste heat recovery and alternative fuel facilities to further reduce fossil fuel dependency and improve energy efficiency.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] 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:

☒ High

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

Within the scope of the Emissions Trading System (ETS) planned to be established in Türkiye, potential carbon costs have been analyzed based on Batıçım's annual CO₂e emissions. A carbon price of USD 10/tCO₂e was assumed, while EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) practices were used as a reference for determining free allocation rates. In addition, the potential financial impact of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) was assessed based on Batıçım's export volumes to the European Union, using an assumed carbon price of EUR 82/tCO₂e. Taking into account the assumption that carbon costs incurred under the Türkiye ETS may be deducted from CBAM obligations, the total potential financial impact was estimated at approximately TRY 201.7 million. The transition to carbon pricing may increase operating expenses and operational costs in the short term, potentially reducing gross profit margins, particularly given the energy-intensive nature of cement production. Investments required for compliance, including technology, energy efficiency and emissions monitoring systems, may also place pressure on short-term cash flows and require reprioritization of capital planning. If carbon costs are reflected in product prices, higher selling prices may result, which could potentially affect sales volumes and customer retention, particularly in price-sensitive markets.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

201695852

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

261457586

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact figures represent Batıçım's estimated carbon costs under the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Assumptions: The calculations are based on the indicative benchmark value of 0.666 tCO₂/ton cement published in the CBAM draft regulation. A domestic carbon pricing scenario of USD 10/tCO₂e (TRY 42.85/USD) has been applied. For exports to the EU, an EU ETS carbon price of €82/tCO₂e (TRY 50.29/EUR) is applied under CBAM assumptions, depending on export volumes. According to the CBAM draft regulation, a 2.5% reduction in the benchmark value is expected in the first year, corresponding to a decrease from 0.666 to 0.650 tCO₂/ton. Under the assumption of an illustrative free allocation rate in the first year, the potential short-term compliance cost is estimated to range between TRY 201.7 million and TRY 261.5 million.

(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

1165624998

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total estimated response cost of TRY 1,165,624,998 includes TRY 8.5 million of 2025 R&D expenditure, TRY 13 million of 2026 R&D infrastructure and technology investment, TRY 30 million of 2026 R&D budget, and the USD 26 million waste heat recovery (WHR) and RDF (Refuse-Derived Fuel) Preparation and Feeding Plant investment programme, together with other decarbonisation and energy efficiency investments.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Batıçım's response includes R&D, infrastructure, technology, energy efficiency and decarbonisation investments. In 2025, TRY 8.5 million was spent on R&D covering alternative fuels, waste and by-product valorisation, alternative raw materials, low-carbon cement and process optimisation. For 2026, TRY 13 million is allocated to equipment, technology and infrastructure investments, while TRY 30 million is allocated to 7 R&D projects, including sustainable cement and concrete technologies and digital transformation. In addition, Batıçım initiated a USD 26 million waste heat recovery (WHR) and RDF (Refuse-Derived Fuel) Preparation and Feeding Plant investment programme at Batisöke in 2025. Approximately USD 6.47 million was spent during 2025 under this programme, supporting decarbonisation, alternative fuel use and energy efficiency.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz and Menderes

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to national water stress assessments and IPCC climate scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5), Batıçim's key operating regions, including İzmir and Söke, are exposed to high water stress, reduced freshwater availability, and increasing drought frequency. Given the critical role of water in cement production, water scarcity is identified as a material chronic physical risk. Batıçim assesses water-related risks on a site-specific basis, including water availability, flood exposure, and ecological sensitivity, particularly in high-stress locations. Scenario analysis is used to evaluate long-term water security risks and to inform adaptation planning, capital allocation, and operational resilience strategies. Water-related risk management is integrated into Batıçim's ESG risk framework and overseen by the Sustainability Committee and Early Risk Detection Committee, ensuring structured governance and accountability. Mitigation measures include water efficiency improvements, enhanced monitoring systems, and process optimisation to reduce freshwater consumption. In addition, R&D-driven initiatives support water reuse, wastewater recycling, and rainwater harvesting where technically and operationally feasible. Employee awareness programmes further strengthen organisational capacity to manage water-related risks. These measures aim to reduce exposure to water scarcity, improve operational resilience, and support long-term business continuity under increasing climate variability.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] 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:

☒ High

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

According to projections from the IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas, a 7.5% decrease in precipitation is projected for the region during 2021–2040. The potential need to procure additional water from external sources in response to a possible water deficit was considered, and the potential financial impact was analyzed based on current unit water costs. Accordingly, the potential financial impact of the drought risk was estimated at approximately TRY 60 million. Drought risk may reduce access to water resources, increasing the risk of interruptions to production processes and creating a need for water procurement from external sources. This may increase operating expenses and narrow profitability margins. Higher water procurement and related operational costs may also place pressure on cash flows, while increased uncertainty in water availability may create challenges for financial planning and reduce operational flexibility.

(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)

59952222

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

91127378

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Based on IPCC WGI Interactive Atlas projections, a 7.5% decrease in total precipitation is expected in Batıçim's operational regions, including İzmir and Söke, over the 2021–2040 period. These regions are critical for cement and concrete production processes where freshwater is an essential input. Reduced precipitation and declining water availability therefore represent a chronic physical risk with potential financial implications. In 2025, Batıçim's consolidated water consumption was 1,979,650.23 m³. Under climate stress scenarios, a portion of this demand may need to be met through external procurement due to reduced availability of existing

water sources. Using the 2025 İzmir industrial water tariff (İZSU) of 403.79 TRY/m³, estimated additional direct procurement costs range between approximately TRY 60 million (USD ~1.4 million at 42.85 TRY/USD) and TRY 91 million (USD ~2.1 million), depending on severity of water stress. These figures represent direct water procurement costs only. Additional financial impacts may arise from transportation, treatment, infrastructure upgrades, and potential operational disruptions. Water scarcity could also lead to production slowdowns, supply chain constraints, and regulatory risks, which may further increase total exposure. Batıçim integrates water risk into its ESG risk management framework and addresses it through monitoring systems, R&D-driven efficiency improvements, process optimisation, and water reuse and reduction initiatives. These measures are overseen through relevant governance structures, including the Sustainability Committee, ensuring structured oversight and timely response.

(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

41388226

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The total cost of responding to water scarcity risks amounted to approximately TRY 41.3 million, consisting of both operational expenditures (OPEX) and capital expenditures (CAPEX). The calculation reflects water-related expenditures incurred to maintain operational continuity under water-stressed conditions, including water supply, wastewater management, vacuum truck services, and other water management activities. Approximately TRY 9.1 million of the total amount relates to CAPEX, primarily consisting of investments in pump systems, digital water meter infrastructure, and water monitoring technologies. These investments support improved water tracking, enhanced efficiency, and reduced freshwater dependency. The remaining amount primarily consists of OPEX associated with water procurement, wastewater management, and operational measures implemented to maintain uninterrupted production during periods of water scarcity and elevated water stress conditions.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Batıçim's water risk management approach combines operational resilience measures with infrastructure-based investments to ensure water availability and improve efficiency under increasing water stress conditions. Batıçim implements OPEX-based measures including water procurement and wastewater management to maintain operational continuity during periods of water scarcity. These activities support uninterrupted production in high-risk conditions. In parallel, CAPEX investments include pumping systems, digital water metering infrastructure, and water monitoring technologies. These systems enable real-time tracking of water consumption, improved demand control, and enhanced operational efficiency across sites. These measures are complemented by broader water risk management practices, including scenario analysis, real-time monitoring systems, and prioritisation of high-risk locations for targeted interventions. Where feasible, rainwater harvesting and wastewater reuse initiatives are also implemented to reduce freshwater dependency. Together, these initiatives strengthen operational resilience, reduce exposure to water scarcity, and support long-term adaptation to climate-related water risks in Batıçim's key operating regions.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☒ Sea level rise

(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

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Sea level rise driven by climate change represents a long-term chronic physical risk for Batıçim's coastal operations, including the Batılman logistics hub and the Batıbeton Çiğli ready-mix concrete facility. According to IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, rising sea levels are expected to increase the likelihood of coastal flooding, storm surges, and erosion over the coming decades. These impacts may affect not only export operations but also on-site logistics, material handling, and operational continuity at coastal facilities. Potential disruptions could impact clinker and cement shipment flows, internal material transfers, and production-related logistics, leading to operational inefficiencies. At Batıbeton Çiğli, coastal exposure may also affect concrete supply chain continuity and distribution activities. Collectively, these disruptions could reduce revenues, profitability, and cash flow stability, while weakening competitiveness in both domestic and international markets. Batıçim integrates sea level rise risks into its ESG risk management framework and incorporates them into scenario-based assessments. Governance is ensured through the Sustainability Committee, providing oversight and accountability. Mitigation measures include assessments of coastal infrastructure resilience, evaluation of protective investments against flooding and erosion, and the development of alternative logistics and transport arrangements to ensure operational continuity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] 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

☒ Long-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:

☒ High

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

Climate projections from the IPCC Interactive Atlas indicate an approximately 0.1-meter increase in sea level during 2021–2040. Based on these projections, the potential effects of operational disruptions associated with sea level rise were assessed, particularly considering the exposure of Batılıman, an important logistics hub of the Batı Anadolu Group of Companies, and Batıbeton's Çiğli facility. Based on the assessment of potential operational disruptions, the potential financial impact of the sea level rise risk was estimated at approximately TRY 118 million. Sea level rise may disrupt port activities at Batılıman, potentially affecting cement and clinker exports and resulting in a decline in export revenues. Operational disruptions at Batıbeton's Çiğli facility may also affect production processes and operating continuity. These disruptions may weaken Batıçim's financial position and adversely affect profitability and operating cash flows, while additional costs associated with operational adjustments and adaptation measures may further increase financial pressure.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

117595057

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

352785171

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sea level rise represents a material long-term physical risk for Batıçim, particularly at Batılman Port, Batıçim's main export hub, and at Batıbeton's Çiğli facility. The risk assessment is based on IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 climate scenarios, which project a sea level rise of approximately 0.1 meters by 2040, increasing to around 0.3 meters during the 2041–2060 period in the Aegean region. These changes significantly increase the likelihood of coastal flooding, storm surges, and erosion, potentially leading to infrastructure damage, operational disruptions, and temporary shutdowns or delays. The financial impact estimate is primarily based on the 2040 scenario of approximately 0.1 meters sea level rise. Under this baseline, potential financial exposure corresponds to approximately 0.82% of Batıçim's 2025 consolidated revenue (TRY 14.29 billion), equivalent to around TRY 117.6 million. This reflects potential revenue losses arising from temporary disruptions in clinker and cement exports due to Batılman port constraints, as well as operational slowdowns at the Batıbeton Çiğli facility. In the more severe long-term scenario (2041–2060), with sea level rise reaching approximately 0.3 meters, the magnitude and frequency of disruptions may increase, potentially amplifying financial exposure beyond the baseline estimate through more prolonged port inoperability and higher infrastructure resilience requirements. These impacts could materially affect profitability and cash flow stability, while also requiring capital allocation toward coastal protection and climate-resilient infrastructure investments. Batıçim integrates sea level rise risks into its ESG risk management framework and long-term scenario planning. Measures include assessing Batılman's resilience under different climate scenarios, developing contingency logistics routes to ensure export continuity, and evaluating investments in flood- and erosion-resistant infrastructure. Collaboration with local authorities and stakeholders is also prioritised to strengthen regional resilience.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

102840000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost estimate for sea level rise risk at Batiliman is based on Batıçim's internal engineering assessments and site-specific design conditions rather than external benchmarks. The current clearance between the jetty structure and sea level is approximately 4–4.5 meters, indicating no immediate operational disruption under a 10 cm sea level rise scenario; however, the risk is considered material in the long term. Batıçim has already implemented a jetty extension project and QUAY EXPANSION with a total investment of approximately USD 24 million. As part of this engineering programme, scenario-based analysis was conducted to assess incremental adaptation requirements under sea level rise conditions. The analysis indicates that addressing a 10 cm sea level rise would require additional adaptation costs of approximately USD 2.4 million (equivalent to approximately TRY using 42.85 TL/USD: 102,840,000 TRY), corresponding to around 10% of the existing jetty extension investment.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Batıçim is implementing a long-term adaptation strategy to enhance the resilience of Batiliman against sea level rise, storm surges, and coastal flooding risks, ensuring continuity of clinker and cement export operations. Key measures include the redesign and elevation of quay and jetty structures to accommodate rising sea levels and extreme weather conditions, as well as reinforcement of coastal protection systems through breakwater upgrading and structural strengthening. Flood risk mitigation measures such as stormwater pumping systems and backflow prevention mechanisms are planned to reduce operational downtime during extreme rainfall events. Critical infrastructure and loading equipment located in low-lying areas are being assessed for protection in place or relocation to higher elevations to reduce physical risk exposure. In addition, monitoring and contingency planning systems are being strengthened to support operational continuity, including alternative logistics routing and emergency response protocols. These measures aim to reduce port downtime, protect export revenues, and strengthen the long-term resilience of Batiliman under evolving climate conditions, while supporting regulatory alignment and long-term competitiveness in international markets.

[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)

201695851.77

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

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

177547279.49

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Batıçim is exposed to transition risks associated with the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). The financial impact figures represent Batıçim's estimated carbon cost exposure under these regulatory mechanisms. Calculations are based on the indicative benchmark value of 0.666 tCO₂/ton cement published in the CBAM draft regulation. Assumptions include a domestic carbon price of USD 10/tCO₂e (TRY 42.85/USD) and an EU ETS carbon price of €82/tCO₂e (TRY 50.29/EUR) applied to exports to the EU under CBAM assumptions. Based on these assumptions and current export volumes, the estimated short-term compliance cost is approximately TRY 201.7 million. Batıçim is exposed to chronic physical climate risks primarily related to water scarcity and sea level rise. For water scarcity risk, Batıçim's consolidated water consumption in 2025 was 1,979,650.23 m³. Based on the 2025 İzmir industrial water tariff (İZSU) of 403.79 TRY/m³, estimated additional direct water procurement costs under drought conditions are approximately TRY 59.95 million (USD ~1.4 million at 42.85 TRY/USD). Additional financial impacts may arise from water transportation, treatment, operational disruptions, and infrastructure requirements. For sea level rise risk, the financial impact assessment is based on the IPCC 2040 scenario projecting approximately 0.1 meters of sea level rise in the Aegean region. Under this baseline scenario, potential financial exposure corresponds to approximately 0.82% of Batıçim's 2025 consolidated revenue (TRY 14.29 billion), equivalent to around TRY 117.6 million. This estimate reflects potential revenue losses resulting from temporary disruptions in clinker and cement exports due to constraints at Batılیمان Port, as well as operational slowdowns at the Batıbeton Çiğli facility. Accordingly, Batıçim's total estimated financial exposure related to these chronic physical climate risks is approximately TRY 177.55 million under the assessed scenarios.

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)

59952222.48

(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

Batıçım is exposed to chronic physical climate risks primarily related to water scarcity and sea level rise. For water scarcity risk, Batıçım's consolidated water consumption in 2025 was 1,979,650.23 m³. Based on the 2025 İzmir industrial water tariff (İZSU) of 403.79 TRY/m³, estimated additional direct water procurement costs under drought conditions are approximately TRY 59.95 million (USD ~1.4 million at 42.85 TRY/USD).

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

9

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Gediz River Basin, 9 operational facilities are exposed to substantive water-related risks, representing a significant share of Batıçim's water-dependent operations. According to assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, all 9 facilities are located in areas classified as having very high water stress. In addition, 4 facilities are exposed to medium drought risk, while 5 facilities are exposed to medium-high drought risk. A significant portion of Batıçim's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçim prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçim utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Büyük Menderes

(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

5

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 31-40%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Büyük Menderes River Basin, 5 operational facilities are exposed to substantive water-related risks. Based on assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, 4 facilities are located in areas classified as having very high water stress, while 1 facility is located in a high water stress region. In terms of drought exposure, 4 facilities are assessed as having medium-high drought risk and 1 facility as having high drought risk. A significant portion of Batıçim's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçim prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçim utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production

continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Küçük Menderes

(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

3

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Küçük Menderes River Basin, 3 operational facilities are exposed to substantive water-related risks. Assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicate that all 3 facilities are located in areas classified as having high water stress. In terms of drought exposure, 3 facilities are assessed as having medium drought risk. A significant portion of operational water use within the basin is supplied through groundwater resources, increasing vulnerability to water scarcity and drought-related impacts. Batıçim therefore prioritizes water-stressed locations within its risk management and water stewardship approach. A

significant portion of Batıçim's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçim prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçim utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Susurluk

(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:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Susurluk River Basin, 1 operational facility is exposed to substantive water-related risks. Based on assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, the facility is located in an area classified as having high water stress and medium drought risk. A significant portion of Batıçım's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçım prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçım utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Kuzey Ege

(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

2

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the North Aegean River Basin, 2 operational facilities are exposed to substantive water-related risks. Assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicate that both facilities are located in areas classified as having very high water stress and medium drought risk. A significant portion of Batıçim's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçim prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçim utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Bakırçay

(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:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the North Aegean River Basin, 1 operational facilities are exposed to substantive water-related risks. Assessments conducted using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas indicate that facility are located in areas classified as having very high water stress and medium drought risk. A significant portion of Batıçım's production water is sourced from groundwater wells, increasing exposure to water scarcity risks within operational regions. Therefore, Batıçım prioritizes locations facing high water stress and drought vulnerability within its water risk management processes. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçım utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Antalya

(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

2

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Within the Antalya River Basin, 2 operational facility is exposed to substantive water-related risks, located in an area classified by the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas as having very high water stress and medium drought risk. Assessments conducted for the Antalya Basin indicate that these facilities are located in regions characterized by high water stress and medium drought risk. Specifically, the water utilization for the hydroelectric power plants in the Antalya Basin does not rely on groundwater wells, depending instead on surface water dynamics and seasonal river basins. To assess water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at basin level, Batıçim utilizes internationally recognized tools and scenario analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC RCP 8.5 climate scenarios. Assessments consider factors such as water scarcity levels, drought exposure, operational water dependency, and potential impacts on production continuity and resource security. The outputs are integrated into sustainability and enterprise risk management processes to support resilience and long-term water stewardship initiatives.

[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In the reporting year, our organization did not incur any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties related to water regulatory violations. Batıçim maintains strict adherence to all applicable national and local water regulations, permitting requirements, and discharge standards. Compliance is ensured through continuous monitoring, periodic audits, and integration of regulatory obligations into site-level management systems. In addition, our sustainability and environment teams regularly engage with regulators and local stakeholders to align operations with evolving water-related legislation and basin-level management plans. This proactive approach not only prevents non-compliance risks but also supports responsible water stewardship, ensuring that operations remain resilient in regions with medium-to-high water stress.

[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?

Batiçim proactively monitors the development of the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and assesses their potential financial and operational impacts through carbon pricing scenarios. Our strategy combines regulatory monitoring, carbon cost assessment, emissions reduction and operational transformation. Key measures include increasing alternative fuel and raw material use, improving energy efficiency, expanding waste heat recovery and developing lower-carbon products. Cross-functional assessments are used to identify mitigation actions and investment priorities, while strengthening internal data, monitoring and governance processes. These efforts support our preparation for evolving carbon pricing requirements and the integration of transition risks into our long-term climate strategy.

(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	Select from: ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: ☒ 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

Energy source

☒ Use of low-carbon energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batiçim advances its decarbonization strategy through the increased use of alternative fuels, substituting conventional fossil fuels with biomass and waste-derived fuels in clinker production. This fuel switching approach reduces Scope 1 emissions, lowers fuel costs, and enhances energy diversification in a highly carbon-intensive sector. In 2025, alternative fuel substitution reached 14.5%, contributing to both emissions reduction and improved cost efficiency. Batiçim is expanding its alternative fuel capacity through a dedicated ATY facility at Batisöke Cement Plant, scheduled to become operational in 2026. This investment will increase fuel flexibility and support higher substitution rates. Batiçim has set a strategic target to increase alternative fuel usage to 30% by 2035, embedding fuel switching as a core lever of its long-term decarbonization pathway. This transition also strengthens resilience against fossil fuel price volatility and supports alignment with emerging carbon pricing mechanisms such as EU ETS and CBAM through progressive reductions in carbon intensity.

(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

☒ Medium-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:

☒ High

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

The increased use of low-carbon energy sources, particularly alternative fuels, positively impacts Batıçim's financial performance and operating cash flows through reduced fossil fuel consumption and lower energy costs. In 2025, alternative fuel usage reached 14.5% and generated approximately TRY 61 million in financial savings, corresponding to 0.43% of revenue. This improvement reflects reduced fuel procurement costs and enhanced energy efficiency in clinker production. In the medium term, further expansion of alternative fuel use and commissioning of the new Batisöke alternative fuel facility are expected to significantly increase both cost savings and operational efficiency.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

60739133

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

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect reflects cost savings from reduced fossil fuel consumption through the substitution of conventional fuels with alternative fuels in clinker production processes. In 2025, Batıçim achieved 14.5% alternative fuel usage, resulting in approximately TRY 61 million in savings, equivalent to 0.43% of revenue. Future financial benefits are expected to increase significantly with the planned expansion of alternative fuel capacity, including the Batisöke alternative fuel facility, which is scheduled to become operational in 2026. This investment supports Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) target of increasing alternative fuel usage to 30% by 2035, further reducing energy costs and improving operational efficiency.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

857000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity is associated with the construction and commissioning of the Batisöke alternative fuel (ATY) facility, with an estimated investment of USD 20 million, equivalent to approximately TRY 857 million (based on an exchange rate of 42.85 TRY/USD).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batıçim increases the use of low-carbon energy sources by substituting conventional fossil fuels with alternative fuels, including biomass and other sustainable waste-derived fuels. In 2025, alternative fuel usage reached 14.5%, contributing both to emission reductions and approximately TRY 61 million in cost savings. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies is investing in a dedicated alternative fuel facility at Batisöke, scheduled for commissioning in 2026, to expand fuel substitution capacity and improve process flexibility. Batıçim targets a 30% alternative fuel substitution rate by 2035, positioning alternative fuels as a key lever for cost efficiency, energy transition, and decarbonization.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☒ Other energy source opportunity, please specify :Waste heat recovery

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batiçim improves its energy efficiency and reduces reliance on purchased electricity through waste heat recovery systems across its cement production operations. As a carbon-intensive producer, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies positions waste heat recovery as a key low-carbon energy source that contributes to both decarbonization and cost efficiency by converting process heat into electricity for on-site use. In 2025, waste heat recovery systems supplied 15.9% of total electricity consumption across Batiçim operations, reducing purchased electricity demand and supporting lower Scope 2 emissions intensity. The system also enhances operational resilience by reducing exposure to energy price volatility and external electricity dependency. Batisöke currently operates at a 7% recovery rate, with ongoing efficiency optimization and capacity expansion underway, including a 4 MW additional waste heat recovery investment scheduled for commissioning in 2026. Batiçim targets a 20% waste heat recovery share by 2035, positioning this technology as a core pillar of its energy efficiency and decarbonization strategy. This approach also supports alignment with carbon-constrained market conditions, including EU ETS and CBAM, by reducing energy intensity and indirect emissions.

(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

☒ Medium-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:

☒ High

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

The waste heat recovery opportunity positively impacts Batıçim's financial performance and operating cash flows through sustained reductions in purchased electricity. The effect is driven by avoided electricity consumption achieved through internal energy recovery processes rather than external energy procurement. In 2025, this resulted in approximately TRY 186 million in savings, equivalent to 1.30% of revenue. In the medium term, increased utilization is expected to raise total savings to approximately TRY 240 million (1.7% of revenue), strengthening cost efficiency and cash flow resilience.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

186344312

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

238902964.1

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect represents avoided electricity costs resulting from waste heat recovery systems, which reduce the need for purchased electricity in cement production processes. In 2025, waste heat recovery systems at Batıçim's Bornova and Batisöke plants resulted in electricity savings equivalent to approximately TRY 186 million, corresponding to 1.30% of revenue. This reflects reduced external electricity procurement enabled by recovered thermal energy being converted into electricity for on-site use. In the medium term, with increased utilization and additional waste heat recovery capacity (including the 4 MW expansion at Batisöke expected in 2026), avoided electricity consumption is expected to increase, resulting in total savings of approximately TRY 240 million, or 1.7% of revenue.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

257100000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of realizing the additional medium-term opportunity is related to the planned 4 MW waste heat recovery expansion at the Batisöke Cement Factory. The investment cost is approximately US\$6 million, which is equivalent to approximately 257 million TL (based on an exchange rate of 42.85 TL/USD). No additional cost is required for the existing waste heat recovery systems, as the current financial benefits are obtained through the already operational infrastructure.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batıçim enhances waste heat recovery utilization across its Bornova and Batisöke cement plants to reduce reliance on purchased electricity and improve energy efficiency. In 2025, 15.9% of total electricity demand was met through recovered energy, reaching 7% at Batisöke. A further 4 MW capacity expansion at Batisöke is underway and scheduled for commissioning in 2026. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies continues to optimize system performance and increase recovery rates, with a strategic target of 20% waste heat utilization by 2035. This approach strengthens cost efficiency, reduces energy exposure risk, and improves operational resilience through internally generated energy supply.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Use of Alternative Raw Materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batiçim improves resource efficiency and reduces clinker intensity through the use of alternative raw materials in cement production processes. Alternative raw materials consist of industrial by-products and waste-derived mineral inputs that can partially substitute conventional raw materials due to their mineral properties. This approach reduces dependency on virgin natural resources, supports circular economy practices, and contributes to lower-carbon cement production. In 2025, alternative raw material utilization reached 7.4% across the Bornova and Batisöke cement plants, exceeding the sector average of 5.5% reported by Türkçimento. Through increased alternative raw material integration, Batiçim enhances resource efficiency, reduces environmental impact, and strengthens resilience against raw material and carbon-related cost pressures. Batiçim targets increasing alternative raw material utilization to 15% by 2035, positioning resource circularity and clinker reduction as key elements of its long-term sustainability and decarbonization strategy.

(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

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(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 financial effect figures reflect projected cost savings associated with increased alternative raw material utilization and reduced clinker consumption in cement production processes. Alternative raw materials consist of industrial by-products and waste-derived mineral inputs that can partially substitute conventional raw materials due to their mineral characteristics, contributing to improved resource efficiency and lower production costs. In 2025, the alternative raw material utilization rate at Batıçım Bornova and Batisöke Cement Plants reached 7.4%, generating approximately TRY 50 million (USD 1 million) in financial savings, equivalent to 0.35% of revenue. This performance exceeded the 2024 sector average of 5.5% reported by Türkçimento. Batıçım targets increasing alternative raw material utilization to 15% by 2035. As the substitution rate increases, dependency on virgin raw materials and clinker-related production costs are expected to decrease further, resulting in anticipated medium-term financial benefits of approximately TRY 100 million. In addition to direct cost savings, increasing alternative raw material utilization is expected to support lower embedded carbon in cement production and strengthen competitiveness under carbon-constrained market conditions, including ETS and CBAM-related frameworks.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

49632230

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

100605871.62

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures reflect cost savings achieved through reduced consumption of conventional raw materials and lower clinker usage enabled by alternative raw material integration into cement production processes. At Batıçım Bornova and Batisöke Cement Plants, the alternative raw material utilization rate reached 7.4% in 2025, exceeding the 2024 sector average of 5.5% reported by Türkçimento. Alternative raw materials consist of industrial by-products and waste-derived mineral inputs that can partially substitute natural raw materials due to their mineral characteristics. This approach supports reduced dependency on virgin raw materials, improved resource efficiency, and lower clinker-related production costs. In 2025, the resulting financial benefit was approximately TRY 50 million (c. USD 1 million). In line with Batıçım's 2035 target of increasing alternative raw material utilization to 15%, medium-term financial benefits are projected to reach approximately TRY 100 million.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimated costs are associated with laboratory analyses, raw material characterization studies, process compatibility assessments, storage and handling adjustments, and operational optimization activities necessary to support higher alternative raw material substitution rates. Additional costs may include supplier qualification processes, technical feasibility studies, and quality assurance activities to ensure product performance and production stability while increasing alternative raw material utilization. These expenditures are integrated into ongoing operational improvement and resource efficiency practices rather than large standalone capital investments.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batiçim's resource efficiency strategy focuses on increasing the use of alternative raw materials in cement production processes to reduce clinker intensity and dependency on virgin natural resources. Industrial by-products and waste-derived mineral inputs are integrated into production processes where technically feasible, supporting circular economy practices and lower-carbon production. In 2025, alternative raw material utilization reached 7.4% across Batiçim Bornova and Batisöke Cement Plants, outperforming the sector average reported by Türkçimento. Batiçim targets increasing this rate to 15% by 2035 as part of its long-term decarbonization and resource efficiency roadmap. Increasing alternative raw material utilization also contributes to improved competitiveness under carbon-constrained market conditions, including emerging carbon pricing mechanisms such as ETS and CBAM, through reduced clinker intensity and lower embedded carbon in cement production.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Access to new financing options

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batıçım considers green financing instruments an important enabler of its long-term decarbonization and sustainability strategy. Sustainability-linked loans, climate-focused financing mechanisms, and other ESG-aligned funding opportunities support access to diversified and potentially lower-cost capital for projects related to energy efficiency, alternative fuels, waste heat recovery, resource efficiency, and environmental impact reduction. Integrating sustainability criteria into financing processes strengthens Batıçım's alignment with investor expectations, enhances financial resilience, and supports competitiveness under evolving carbon-related regulatory frameworks such as ETS and CBAM. Green financing opportunities also contribute to improving financial flexibility and scaling low-carbon transition investments across operations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased access to capital

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-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:

- ☒ High

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

Access to green financing instruments, including sustainability-linked loans and other climate-focused financing mechanisms, is expected to positively impact Batıçım's financial position and cash flows by improving access to lower-cost capital and increasing financial flexibility for sustainability-related investments. These financing opportunities support the implementation of decarbonization, energy efficiency, alternative fuel, waste heat recovery, and resource efficiency projects, while also strengthening resilience against emerging carbon-related regulatory and market risks. In the medium term, access to sustainability-focused financing channels is expected to reduce financing costs, improve cash flow management, and enhance investment capacity for low-carbon transition projects, supporting Batıçım's long-term competitiveness under ETS and CBAM-related market conditions.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

42985306.43

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

52537597

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures reflect projected savings associated with improved access to lower-cost capital through green financing instruments, including sustainability-linked loans and climate-focused funding mechanisms. The calculation is based on the assumption that sustainability-aligned financing structures will contribute to reduced financing costs and improved funding conditions for low-carbon investments. Based on Batıçım's revenue and an estimated financial impact ratio of 0.33%, the anticipated medium-term financial benefit is approximately TRY 47,761,401.28 million through reduced borrowing costs, improved cash flow management, and enhanced financing flexibility. To reflect uncertainties related to market interest rates, availability of green finance instruments, and financing conditions, a $\pm 10\%$ sensitivity range has been applied, resulting in an estimated financial impact range between TRY 43 million and TRY 53 million. In addition to direct financial benefits, green financing opportunities are expected to strengthen Batıçım's access to ESG-focused capital flows and support investments aligned with decarbonization and resource efficiency objectives under ETS and CBAM-related transition pathways.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

7000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The realization cost primarily relates to sustainability reporting, verification, certification, and sustainable finance structuring processes required to maintain eligibility for green and sustainability-linked financing instruments. Estimated costs include independent sustainability reporting and verification activities, green finance certification and structuring services, and internal capacity-building processes required to support alignment with sustainable finance frameworks and ESG-related financing criteria. The estimated cost range includes: Green bond/loan certification and sustainable finance structuring services (TRY 2–3 million), Independent sustainability reporting and verification activities (TRY 2–3 million), Internal training and capacity-building programs related to ESG and climate finance processes (TRY 0.5–1 million). These processes support Batiçim’s access to sustainability-linked financing mechanisms and ESG-focused capital flows.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batiçim integrates sustainability and climate-related considerations into its financing approach to improve access to green and sustainability-linked funding mechanisms. Batiçim strengthens its eligibility for ESG-focused capital flows through investments in decarbonization, energy efficiency, alternative fuels, waste heat recovery, resource efficiency, and water management initiatives. By aligning sustainability investments with emerging climate-related financial expectations and disclosure frameworks, Batiçim aims to improve financing flexibility, reduce long-term financing costs, and support its low-carbon transition strategy. This approach also strengthens preparedness for carbon-constrained market conditions, including ETS and CBAM-related regulatory developments.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp5

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batiçim increases the share of lower-carbon and lower-clinker cement products within its product portfolio to support the transition toward sustainable construction materials. Sustainable cement products, including CEM II, CEM III, CEM IV, and CEM V types, contribute to reduced carbon intensity and improved resource efficiency compared to conventional cement products. In line with regulatory developments promoting low-carbon green cement in public procurement processes in Türkiye, sustainable products represented 72.6% of Batiçim's domestic cement sales portfolio during the reporting year. Batiçim targets increasing this share to 85% by 2035 as part of its long-term decarbonization and sustainable product 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

☒ Medium-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:

☒ High

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

Increasing demand for low-carbon and sustainable cement products is expected to positively impact Batıçım's financial performance, market competitiveness, and revenue generation capacity. Regulatory developments in Türkiye promoting the use of low-carbon green cement in public procurement processes are accelerating the transition toward lower-clinker and lower-carbon cement products. As public procurement requirements increasingly favor sustainable cement types with lower clinker ratios, Batıçım is well-positioned to expand sales of low-carbon cement products, strengthen market access, and enhance competitiveness in both domestic and export markets. This transition also supports alignment with emerging carbon-related regulations, including ETS and CBAM-related market conditions.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

3353717668

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

3926528950

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures reflect projected revenue generated from sustainable cement products with lower clinker intensity and lower carbon emissions. According to the 2024 Official Gazette announcement titled "Promotion of Low-Carbon Green Cement in Public Procurement", the use of lower-carbon cement types such as CEM II, CEM III, CEM IV, and CEM V will be encouraged in public procurement projects beginning in 2025. The regulation limits clinker ratios in cement used in public construction and procurement contracts to a maximum of 80% between 2025–2029 and 75% from 2030 onward. In response to this market transition, sustainable product sales represented 72.6% of Batıçım's domestic cement sales portfolio during the reporting year, generating approximately TRY 3.35 billion in revenue. Batıçım targets increasing the share of sustainable products to 85% by 2035, with anticipated revenues reaching approximately TRY 3.93 billion in the medium term. The estimated financial impact corresponds to approximately 23%–27% of consolidated revenue and reflects the expected increase in demand for lower-carbon cement products driven by regulatory developments, market transformation, and customer preference shifts toward sustainable construction materials.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The realization cost primarily relates to R&D, product development, process optimization, sustainability compliance, and certification activities required to expand the sustainable product portfolio and support lower-carbon cement technologies. In 2026, Batiçim allocated approximately TRY 30 million to R&D projects supporting sustainable product development and the low-carbon transition. The estimated cost includes expenditures related to sustainable cement and concrete technologies, laboratory analyses, product optimization studies, quality assurance processes, digital transformation initiatives, and operational adaptation activities required to support lower-carbon product development. In 2026, Batiçim initiated 7 R&D projects, of which 6 focus directly on sustainable cement and concrete technologies and 1 focuses on digital transformation supporting sustainable operations and resource efficiency. These projects support the expansion of lower-carbon product solutions, improved clinker efficiency, and alignment with evolving sustainability and low-carbon construction requirements.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batiçim's sustainable product strategy focuses on increasing the production and sales share of lower-clinker and lower-carbon cement products, including CEM II, CEM III, CEM IV, and CEM V cement types. This approach supports reduced carbon intensity, improved resource efficiency, and alignment with evolving low-carbon construction requirements. During the reporting year, sustainable products represented 72.6% of domestic cement sales. Batiçim targets increasing this share to 85% by 2035 in response to growing market demand and regulatory developments promoting low-carbon construction materials. This strategy strengthens competitiveness in both domestic and export markets while supporting preparedness for emerging carbon-related regulations, including ETS and CBAM-related market conditions.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(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

☒ Türkiye

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Menderes, Gediz

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Batiçim improves water efficiency and strengthens operational resilience through digital water management, water recycling, and process optimization practices across its operations. In 2025, Batiçim completed the (“Drop by Drop to the Future”) project, under which digital water meters were installed at critical water consumption points and integrated with SCADA infrastructure to establish continuous and real-time monitoring capabilities. Beginning in 2026, this infrastructure will support daily water consumption tracking, water intensity calculations per unit of production, and KPI-based performance management processes, enabling faster identification of inefficiencies and implementation of optimization actions. Batiçim also continues to expand circular water management practices through recycled water utilization systems at ready-mix concrete plants. Investments including screw conveyor systems support increased recovery and reuse of process water, reducing freshwater dependency and improving resource efficiency. Water-related risks and opportunities are assessed using internationally recognized tools and climate-related analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC climate scenarios. This approach supports long-term resilience against increasing water stress and drought risks while contributing to operational efficiency, regulatory preparedness, and sustainable water management practices.

(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

☒ Medium-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:

☒ High

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

Improved water efficiency and reduced freshwater consumption are expected to positively impact Batıçım's financial performance and operational resilience by lowering water procurement costs and reducing exposure to increasing water stress and water price volatility. In 2025, consolidated water consumption across operations amounted to 1,979,650.23 m³. Based on the İzmir industrial water tariff (İZSU) of TRY 403.79/m³, water efficiency improvements generated approximately TRY 60 million in financial savings, corresponding to around 0.42% of consolidated revenue. Reducing freshwater dependency supports lower operating costs, strengthens cash flow resilience, and increases adaptability to physical climate risks such as drought and water scarcity identified under IPCC climate scenarios for Türkiye. In addition to direct financial benefits, improved water management supports regulatory compliance, operational continuity, and long-term competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

53957000

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

65947445

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial effect figures reflect estimated savings associated with improved water efficiency and reduced freshwater consumption across Batıçım operations. In 2025, consolidated water consumption amounted to 1,979,650.23 m³. Based on the İzmir industrial water tariff (İZSU) of TRY 403.79/m³, water efficiency improvements generated approximately TRY 59,952,222 in savings, equivalent to around 0.42% of consolidated revenue. These savings are associated with lower water procurement costs, reduced exposure to water price increases, and improved operational efficiency. Beyond direct cost savings, reduced freshwater dependency strengthens resilience against increasing drought and water stress risks identified under IPCC climate scenarios for Türkiye, while also supporting regulatory compliance and long-term operational continuity. To reflect uncertainties related to water pricing, climate conditions, and operational performance, a ±10% sensitivity range has been applied to the base estimate: Minimum estimate (-10%): approximately TRY 54 million Maximum estimate (+10%): approximately TRY 66 million

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

9051956

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost calculation includes expenditures related to the “Damla Damla Geleceğe” (“Drop by Drop to the Future”) project, under which digital water meters were installed at critical water consumption points across operations in 2025. The project also included SCADA integration infrastructure to enable continuous and real-time monitoring of water consumption data beginning in 2026. The total 2025 expenditure of approximately TRY 9.1 million covered digital metering systems, pump infrastructure, monitoring equipment, and related operational integration activities. Additional operational investments included screw conveyor systems installed at ready-mix concrete plants to increase recycled water usage and improve water recovery efficiency.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Batiçim’s water management strategy focuses on reducing freshwater dependency, improving water efficiency, and strengthening data-driven water governance across operations. Through the “Damla Damla Geleceğe” (“Drop by Drop to the Future”) project completed in 2025, digital water meters were installed at critical consumption points and integrated with SCADA infrastructure to enable continuous monitoring of water consumption data beginning in 2026. This infrastructure will support regular monitoring of daily water consumption, calculation of water intensity per unit of production, and integration of water performance data into management systems. Water efficiency indicators will be evaluated within monthly KPI performance assessment processes, enabling rapid identification of deviations and implementation of optimization actions. In parallel, Batiçim continues to improve circular water management practices through recycled water utilization systems at ready-mix concrete plants. Investments such as screw conveyor systems support increased recovery and reuse of process water, reducing freshwater demand and improving operational efficiency. Water-related risks and opportunities are also assessed using internationally recognized tools and climate-related analyses, including the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and IPCC climate scenarios, supporting long-term resilience against increasing drought and water stress risks.
[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)

4444242554

(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 breakdown of opportunity-aligned financial performance is as follows: Sustainable product demand opportunity: TRY 3,926,528,949.63 Waste heat recovery: TRY 238,902,964.1 Use of low-carbon energy sources: TRY 125,667,171.7 Use of alternative raw materials: TRY 100,605,871.62 Access to new financing options: TRY 52,537,596.74

Water

(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)

359009569

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Based on a 15% reduction in water consumption by 2035 compared to the 2025 baseline of 1,979,650.23 m³, Batıçim anticipates a reduction of approximately 296,947.53 m³ in freshwater use. Using the 2025 industrial water tariff of TRY 403/m³ as a constant baseline, this corresponds to an estimated water-related financial opportunity alignment of approximately TRY 119.7 million, reflecting reduced exposure to water procurement costs and water scarcity-related price volatility.
[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:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☒ 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

The Batıçim Board of Directors promotes diversity by encouraging the participation of individuals with diverse knowledge, education, experience, and qualifications on the Board. Maximum effort is made to ensure balanced representation of women and men. Batıçim's Corporate Governance Committee may consider other relevant diversity factors at any time to tailor the Board of Directors structure to Batıçim's needs, including criteria such as gender, race or ethnicity, nationality, country of origin, cultural background, academic profile, professional experience, knowledge, disability, or age. Batıçim is committed to taking the necessary steps for female representation on the Board of Directors. Accordingly, it aims for at least 25% of the Board of Directors to consist of female members within 5 years from the effective date of this Policy. Diversity is considered a key element in enhancing the performance of the Board of Directors and is continuously monitored within the framework of this policy.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

eng-baticim-board of directors diversity policy.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☒ 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 mandate

(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 public policy engagement |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan |
| ☒ 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

The Board-Level Committee is the highest governance body accountable for environmental and climate-related issues across Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries. As an executive Board, it is directly involved in strategic decision-making and oversees the integration of environmental, climate, and sustainability considerations into corporate strategy, business planning, investment decisions, and risk management processes. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving sustainability policies, climate targets, decarbonization roadmaps, and major environmental investments, while monitoring progress against environmental performance indicators and long-term sustainability commitments. To support Board oversight, a Sustainability Committee operates under the Board's authority and serves as the primary governance body responsible for supervising environmental and climate-related matters. The Committee evaluates environmental risks and

opportunities, reviews compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks including the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and national climate regulations in Türkiye, and provides recommendations to the Board regarding environmental performance, climate transition planning, resource efficiency, circular economy initiatives, and climate resilience measures. The Sustainability Committee is supported by a dedicated Sustainability Directorate, which coordinates the implementation of the Group's sustainability strategy, monitors environmental performance, facilitates reporting processes, and ensures alignment across business units. The Directorate acts as the central coordination function for environmental and climate-related initiatives and provides regular updates to the Sustainability Committee and the Board. A Sustainability Sub-Committee operates directly under the Sustainability Committee and consists of managers representing all major functions and Group companies. The Sub-Committee is responsible for identifying projects that support sustainability and environmental objectives, establishing project teams, and ensuring cross-functional collaboration. For each project, a Project Leader is appointed and is accountable for coordinating activities and reporting progress and outcomes to the Sustainability Committee. In 2024, six sustainability projects were completed, while eight projects were implemented in 2025, resulting in a total of fourteen projects aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' strategic sustainability objectives. Four of the projects implemented in 2025 were specifically climate-related and focused on greenhouse gas emissions reduction, energy efficiency improvement, renewable energy deployment, and climate transition initiatives. Progress, performance indicators, and project outcomes are bimonthly reviewed by the Sustainability Committee and reported to the Board-Level Committee for oversight and strategic guidance.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☒ 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 mandate

(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

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board-Level Committee is the highest governance body accountable for water-related issues across Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries. As an executive Board, it directly oversees the integration of water stewardship into corporate strategy, investment decisions, risk management processes, and long-term sustainability planning. The Board reviews and approves water-related policies, targets, and action plans while monitoring performance against water efficiency objectives. To support Board oversight, a Sustainability Committee chaired by a Board Member serves as the primary governance body responsible for supervising environmental and water-related matters. The Committee evaluates water-related risks and opportunities, reviews water consumption performance, assesses the impacts of water scarcity and drought, and provides recommendations to the Board regarding water efficiency, water recovery and reuse, wastewater management, and alternative water sources. The Sustainability Committee is supported by a dedicated Sustainability Directorate, which coordinates implementation and reporting activities across Batı Anadolu Group of Companies. In addition, a Sustainability Sub-Committee composed of managers from all Group companies and functions identifies sustainability projects, establishes cross-functional project teams, and monitors implementation. For each project, a Project Leader is appointed and is responsible for coordinating activities and reporting progress to the Sustainability Committee. Water stewardship is considered a strategic priority due to Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' exposure to water-related risks. According to WRI Aqueduct assessments, 88% of operational sites are located in areas facing extremely high water stress, while approximately 77% of key suppliers operate in regions exposed to extremely high water stress. The Board regularly reviews these risks, together with progress against Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' target to reduce specific water consumption by approximately 15% by 2035 and 30% by 2053 compared to the 2022 baseline. In 2025, the "Drop by Drop for the Future" project introduced digital water meters at critical consumption points and established SCADA integration for real-time monitoring of water consumption. Progress on water efficiency, recovery, reuse, and resilience initiatives is regularly reported to the Sustainability Committee and the Board for review and decision-making.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ 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 mandate

(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

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies manages biodiversity-related impacts within a structured environmental governance framework under the oversight of the Board-Level Committee. As an executive Board, it is responsible for integrating biodiversity considerations into investment decisions, project approvals, and long-term sustainability planning. Biodiversity risks and impacts are primarily managed through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes applied to all investment and operational activities. Although none of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' operational sites are located within national parks, protected areas, or internationally recognized biodiversity-sensitive zones, all mining and raw material extraction activities are conducted in accordance with applicable environmental legislation and best practices. Where operations are in proximity to sensitive ecosystems, enhanced mitigation measures and protective practices are prioritized to avoid and

minimize ecological impacts. Operational implementation is supported by a Sustainability Committee and a dedicated Sustainability Directorate, which oversee environmental performance and coordinate rehabilitation and biodiversity-related initiatives. A Sustainability Sub-Committee composed of representatives from all Group companies identifies environmental projects, forms project teams, and ensures execution through appointed Project Leaders who report progress to the Sustainability Committee. Rehabilitation of mined and raw material extraction areas is a important element of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' biodiversity approach. In 2025, rehabilitation activities covering 1.85 hectares were completed, with a target to reach 8 hectares by 2035 and 30 hectares by 2053. In addition, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies plan to develop three biodiversity management plans by 2053 to further strengthen ecosystem-based management of mining activities. These targets and performance outcomes are regularly reviewed by the Sustainability Committee and reported to the Board for oversight and strategic direction.

[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
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Management-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
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ 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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☒ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing 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

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures 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)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee is the main governance body responsible for managing climate-related issues across The Sustainability Committee, established under the authority of the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing biodiversity-related issues across Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries. Established under the authority of the Board of Directors, the Committee ensures that climate-related priorities are systematically integrated into business strategy and operations. It directly reports to the Board, providing updates more frequently than quarterly, ensuring that climate risks, opportunities, and performance are regularly monitored at

the highest governance level. The Committee's responsibilities include identifying and assessing climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This covers both physical risks (such as heatwaves, drought, and extreme weather events) and transition risks (including regulatory frameworks like the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)). The Committee evaluates potential impacts on operations, costs, and market competitiveness, and provides recommendations for mitigation and adaptation. It also coordinates the implementation of decarbonization initiatives, including energy efficiency programs, renewable energy use, waste heat recovery projects, and the substitution of fossil fuels with alternative fuels. These projects are aligned with Batıçim's 2053 low-carbon transition roadmap, which sets clear objectives for emissions reduction and compliance with Türkiye's climate commitments. It also monitors international and national policy developments to keep Batıçim aligned with evolving regulations. Performance indicators on emissions, energy use, and climate targets are reviewed regularly, and reports are escalated to the Board for oversight and decision-making. Through this governance Batıçim ensures that climate change is addressed as a strategic priority.

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
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy 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
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures 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)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee, established under the authority of the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing water management. The Sustainability Committee, established under the authority of the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing biodiversity-related issues across Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries.. It directly reports to the Board more frequently than quarterly, ensuring that water-related risks, dependencies, and opportunities are addressed as part of Batıçim's sustainability governance. The Committee monitors water consumption and efficiency across cement and concrete operations, ensuring compliance with national regulations and alignment with sustainability commitments. It reviews performance indicators such as the reuse of recycled process water, wastewater reduction, and closed-loop water systems, and provides recommendations for continuous improvement. The Committee also oversees water-related projects including wastewater treatment, rainwater harvesting, and the adoption of technologies that reduce freshwater withdrawal. It ensures coordination across functions such as production, environmental management, and R&D, enabling integration of water considerations into daily operations. At the executive level, the Group Head - Operations are accountable for implementing water efficiency initiatives and engaging with environmental authorities, local stakeholders, and regulators to ensure compliance and minimize risks related to water scarcity and quality. Through this governance system, Batıçim secures accountability for water management at the highest level. Oversight by the Committee and reporting to the Board guarantee that water stewardship remains a strategic priority, with systematic monitoring, transparent disclosure, and continuous performance improvement.

Biodiversity

(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
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

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)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Committee, established under the authority of the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing biodiversity-related issues across Batı Anadolu Group of Companies and its consolidated subsidiaries. It reports to the Board ensuring that biodiversity risks, impacts, and rehabilitation activities are integrated into Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' sustainability governance framework. The Committee monitors biodiversity performance related to mining and raw material extraction activities, including land disturbance and rehabilitation progress. It reviews key indicators such as rehabilitated land area and ensures compliance with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements and applicable environmental legislation. The Committee also oversees rehabilitation activities and the development of biodiversity management practices and plans. Operational implementation is carried out by relevant business functions under the coordination of the Group Head – Operations, who is responsible for ensuring compliance and execution of environmental and rehabilitation actions in mining areas. Through this governance structure, biodiversity management is overseen at the highest level, with regular reporting to the Board ensuring continuous monitoring, compliance, and improvement.

[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

26

(4.5.3) Please explain

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batı Anadolu and its consolidated subsidiaries) incorporates climate and sustainability performance into its remuneration framework through a structured incentive system. Sustainability-related criteria account for 26% of the total incentive metrics used in performance evaluations, ensuring that environmental considerations are embedded within management performance assessments and reward mechanisms. By linking sustainability objectives to remuneration, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies strengthens accountability for environmental performance and reinforces the integration of sustainability considerations into strategic decision-making, supporting long-term value creation, resource efficiency, resilience, and sustainable growth.

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

26

(4.5.3) Please explain

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) incorporates climate and sustainability performance into its remuneration framework through a structured incentive system. Sustainability-related criteria account for 26% of the total incentive metrics used in performance evaluations, ensuring that environmental considerations are embedded within management performance assessments and reward mechanisms. By linking sustainability objectives to remuneration, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies strengthens accountability for environmental performance and reinforces the integration of sustainability considerations into strategic decision-making, supporting long-term value creation, resource efficiency, resilience, and sustainable growth.
[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

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Head - Operations, Group Head- Finance and Accounting, and Group Head- Marketing.

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan
- ☒ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation
- ☒ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

Emission reduction

- ☒ Reduction in emissions intensity
- ☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption
- ☒ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification
- ☒ Energy efficiency improvement
- ☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

- ☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- ☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)
- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) does not operate a C-level structure. The highest executive governance is held by three Group Presidents: Group Head - Operations, Group Head – Finance and Accounting, and Group Head - Marketing. Each Group Head has individually defined performance targets; however, sustainability, environmental, and climate-related objectives are embedded within the KPI framework of all three executives. These objectives are aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' overall sustainability strategy and are integrated into annual performance scorecards and remuneration systems. Environmental and sustainability performance is integrated into Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' remuneration framework through annual performance scorecards, variable compensation mechanisms, and bonus systems. In 2025, sustainability-related targets accounted for 26% of total performance objectives. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies plans to increase the weighting of sustainability-linked objectives within its performance management system to 50% by 2035 and 70% by 2053.

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

The incentive framework directly supports the implementation of Batı Anadolu Group of Company (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries)' s Climate Transition Plan by linking remuneration to key decarbonization indicators and operational climate targets. Performance incentives encourage management to increase the share of electricity generated through waste heat recovery, expand alternative fuel utilization, increase the use of alternative raw materials, and reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio. These indicators are directly aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' transition targets, including increasing waste heat recovery contribution to total electricity consumption to 20% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, increasing alternative fuel utilization to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053, increasing alternative raw material utilization to 15% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, and reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio to 70% by 2035 and 50% by 2053. By incorporating these indicators into remuneration mechanisms, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies ensures that executive decision-making, capital allocation, operational improvements, and innovation initiatives actively contribute to reducing carbon intensity, improving resource efficiency, and achieving long-term decarbonization objectives.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Group Head - Operations, Group Head- Finance and Accounting, and Group Head-Marketing.

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

Engagement

- ☒ Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) does not operate a C-level structure. The highest executive governance is held by three Group Presidents: Group Head - Operations, Group Head – Finance and Accounting, and Group Head - Marketing. Each Group Head has individually defined performance targets; however, sustainability, environmental, and climate-related objectives are embedded within the KPI framework of all three executives. These objectives are aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' overall sustainability strategy and are integrated into annual performance scorecards and remuneration systems. Environmental and sustainability performance is integrated into Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' remuneration framework through annual performance scorecards, variable compensation mechanisms, and bonus systems. In 2025, sustainability-related targets accounted for 26% of total performance objectives. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies plans to increase the weighting of sustainability-linked objectives within its performance management system to 50% by 2035 and 70% by 2053.

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

The incentive framework directly supports the water stewardship and climate adaptation objectives of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) by linking remuneration to key water efficiency and resource management indicators defined in Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' water

transition plan. Performance incentives encourage management to reduce specific water consumption by 15% by 2035 and 30% by 2053 compared to the 2022 baseline, increase water reuse and recycling rates, reduce freshwater withdrawal, and improve water management performance. These targets are supported by operational initiatives such as digital water monitoring systems and SCADA integration implemented under the “Drop by Drop for the Future” project, which enables real-time tracking of water consumption at critical operational points. By embedding these indicators into remuneration mechanisms, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies ensures that management decisions contribute directly to improved water efficiency, enhanced operational resilience against water stress, and strengthened data-driven water governance. This alignment reinforces the implementation of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' long-term water stewardship strategy and supports continuous improvement in water performance across operations.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- Select all that apply
- ☒ Climate change
 - ☒ Water
 - ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (the "Batı Anadolu Group of Companies"). Batı Anadolu Group of Companies is committed to reducing emissions, improving water efficiency, protecting water resources, implementing sustainable energy management, and working with suppliers to mitigate sustainability risks, with the aim of minimizing its environmental impact across all operations and supply chain activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☒ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☒ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Social commitments

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☒ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :14001

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY.pdf

Row 2

(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

This policy applies to Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (the "Batı Anadolu Group of Companies"). Batı Anadolu Group of Companies is committed to reducing emissions, improving water efficiency, protecting water resources, implementing sustainable energy management, and working with suppliers to mitigate sustainability risks, with the aim of minimizing its environmental impact across all operations and supply chain activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ✓ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ✓ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ✓ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ✓ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ✓ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ✓ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ✓ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ✓ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ✓ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ✓ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ✓ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ✓ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

- ✓ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ✓ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ✓ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- ✓ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ✓ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ✓ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ✓ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ✓ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Climate Change Mitigating and Adaptation Policy.pdf

Row 3

(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

This policy applies to Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (the "Batı Anadolu Group of Companies"). Batı Anadolu Group of Companies is committed to reducing emissions, improving water efficiency, protecting water resources, implementing sustainable energy management, and working with suppliers to mitigate sustainability risks, with the aim of minimizing its environmental impact across all operations and supply chain activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

- ☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions
- ☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

- ☒ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainable Procurement and Responsible Purchasing Policy.pdf

Row 4

(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

This policy applies to Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (the "Batı Anadolu Group of Companies"). Batı Anadolu Group of Companies is committed to reducing emissions, improving water efficiency, protecting water resources, implementing sustainable energy management, and working with suppliers to mitigate sustainability risks, with the aim of minimizing its environmental impact across all operations and supply chain activities.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
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Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions
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Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
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- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
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- ☒ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(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
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

integrated-management-systems.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

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

☒ UN Global Compact

☒ Other, please specify :CEIS, LSEG, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

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

As a proud participant in the UN Global Compact, Batıçim is committed to serving as a leading example of responsible business conduct within Turkey's cement sector. We actively promote and integrate the Compact's Ten Principles—covering human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption—throughout our value chain, suppliers, and business partnerships. By embedding these universal values, we aim not only to uphold global standards within our operations but also to encourage their broader adoption across the sector, contributing to sustainable growth and responsible industry transformation. Batıçim also aligns its governance and reporting practices with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). By following this framework in our annual sustainability reports, we provide transparent and comprehensive disclosure on the financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities. This structured approach enables us to systematically assess transition and physical risks, embed climate considerations into our long-term strategy, and ensure that our investment decisions are consistent with a low-carbon economy. In addition, our sustainability reporting is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, ensuring internationally recognized principles of completeness, comparability, and transparency in our environmental, social, and governance disclosures. Together, the UN Global Compact, TCFD framework, and GRI Standards guide Batıçim in creating value for both business and society while advancing its transition toward a sustainable, climate-resilient, and inclusive future.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Yes

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☒ 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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :GRI Reporting, TSRS (Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standard), Global Compact

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

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

Select from:

☒ No, neither my organization or the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

(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

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) ensure that all external engagement activities are fully aligned with its environmental commitments and transition strategy through a structured governance and approval process. All sustainability and climate-related disclosures are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee to ensure consistency with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' climate transition plan and sustainability targets. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies engages with regulators, local authorities, industry associations, academia, NGOs, and other stakeholders on key environmental topics such as climate transition, water management, circular economy, and rehabilitation activities. These engagements are aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' sustainability strategy to ensure consistency between external dialogue and internal priorities. External reporting is guided by GRI-aligned Sustainability Reporting, TSRS/IFRS-aligned Sustainability Reporting and the Annual Report, ensuring that all disclosed environmental data are consistent, verified, and aligned with internal performance management systems. This governance framework ensures that all external communications are transparent, evidence-based, and fully aligned with Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' long-term sustainability and decarbonization strategy.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Regulation on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Turkish Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Regulation on Greenhouse Gas Emissions has been in force since May 2014. Under this regulation, we prepare and verify annual GHG reports for all cement plants and submit them to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. This ensures transparency, regulatory compliance, and alignment with EU climate policy. Success is measured by verified reports and continuous accuracy in emissions data.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Turkey's Climate Law and the associated development of the national Emissions Trading System (ETS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Türkiye's Climate Law and the development of the national Emissions Trading System (ETS) are highly relevant to the environmental commitments and climate transition plan of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries), as they are expected to shape future carbon pricing obligations, emissions reduction pathways and reporting requirements for carbon-intensive industries such as cement. These regulatory developments have informed our engagement by encouraging proactive dialogue with policymakers and industry associations to support the practical implementation of the legislation, improve regulatory clarity, and communicate sector-specific considerations related to transition readiness. The insights gained through these engagements are incorporated into our transition planning, investment decisions, and decarbonization initiatives, including alternative fuel investments, waste heat recovery projects, clinker factor optimization, and strengthened carbon data management systems. We measure the success of our engagement through our level of preparedness for emerging regulatory requirements and our progress in implementing transition actions aligned with the evolving policy landscape. Indicators include the timely adaptation of internal monitoring and reporting systems, advancement of decarbonization projects, enhanced climate governance and disclosure practices, and the integration of regulatory developments into strategic planning and risk management processes.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is directly relevant to our transition plan as it sets a clear carbon price signal that guides investment decisions. Although Türkiye has not yet fully implemented a national ETS, our operations are preparing for alignment through internal carbon pricing and scenario analysis. This engagement has informed our decarbonization roadmap, including our CO₂ reduction targets, clinker-to-cement ratio reduction, greater use of alternative fuels, and investments in waste heat recovery and energy efficiency. Success is measured by verified emission reductions, reduced carbon cost exposure, and compliance with evolving EU and national regulations.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Turkish Climate Law

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

☒ Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a critical regulation for our industry as cement is among the sectors directly covered. Our engagement focuses on preparing compliance systems, including carbon accounting, product-level emissions monitoring, and supplier data collection. CBAM has informed our transition plan by accelerating investment in clinker factor reduction, alternative fuels, and renewable energy. Success is measured by the readiness of verified emissions reporting, the ability to minimize additional carbon costs, and maintaining market access to the EU.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Turkey's Water Efficiency Law

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☒ Water availability

☒ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- ☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular meetings
- ☒ Discussion in public forums
- ☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries
- ☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Türkiye's Water Efficiency Regulation is closely aligned with the water stewardship commitments and adaptation objectives of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries), as it promotes efficient water use, improved monitoring practices and resilience against increasing water-related risks. The Regulation has informed our engagement with policymakers and relevant stakeholders by encouraging the sharing of operational experiences and practical considerations regarding the implementation of water efficiency requirements within industrial processes. Insights from these engagements have supported our water management initiatives, including the "Drop by Drop for the Future" project, digital water monitoring infrastructure, and the integration of water performance indicators into management processes. The success of our engagement is measured through our preparedness for emerging regulatory requirements and improvements in water performance. Indicators include progress toward our targets to reduce specific water consumption by 15% by 2035 and 30% by 2053 compared with the 2022 baseline, enhanced monitoring capabilities through digital systems and SCADA integration, and the incorporation of regulatory developments into operational decision-making and long-term water stewardship planning.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS); IFRS/ISSB Sustainability Disclosure Standards (S1, S2).

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

☒ Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Turkey Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) are highly relevant to the environmental commitments of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries), as they strengthen the integration of sustainability considerations into governance, risk management, strategy and performance reporting. The standards support our transition plan by enhancing the quality, consistency, and transparency of climate- and environment-related disclosures and by encouraging the incorporation of sustainability matters into decision-making processes. The introduction of TSRS informed our engagement with policymakers and relevant institutions by promoting dialogue on implementation requirements, reporting expectations, data readiness, and sector-specific challenges. Insights gained through these engagements have been incorporated into our reporting processes and internal control mechanisms to improve the reliability and comparability of disclosed information. We measure the success of our engagement through our preparedness and ability to comply with TSRS requirements, including the strengthening of data collection and internal reporting systems, enhancement of governance and oversight processes, timely publication of TSRS-aligned disclosures, and the integration of sustainability-related risks and opportunities into strategic planning and decision-making.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :TSRS and IFRS Sustainability Standards

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- ☒ Water availability
- ☒ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Regular meetings

☒ Discussion in public forums

☒ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

☒ Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification provides the backbone of our environmental governance. All our plants are certified and undergo regular third-party audits. ISO 14001 ensures systematic management of air emissions, waste, energy and water use, and supports continuous improvement of performance.

It also informs our engagement with suppliers, as we require them to hold ISO 14001 or equivalent certifications. Success is measured through recertification results, compliance audits, and year-on-year improvements in environmental KPIs.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :ISO 14001:2015

[Add 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 :Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (Turk Cimento)

(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

☒ Water

(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

TürkÇimento (Turkish Cement Manufacturers' Association): Batıçim is represented on the Board of Directors, and Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) also participates in the Environment and Climate Change Permanent Committee. Batıçim is represented on the Board of Directors, and Batı Anadolu Group of Companies participates in the Environment and Climate Change Permanent Committee. Batisöke holds a Board seat. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies chairs the Occupational Health & Safety Committee and is a member of the Energy Stakeholders Committee.

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

13775403

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

The funding provided to TÜRKÇİMENTO supports its role as the leading industry association for the Turkish cement sector, facilitating knowledge sharing and coordinated engagement on sustainability and climate-related topics. Through this platform, industry stakeholders collaborate on key environmental issues such as climate change, emissions reduction, alternative fuels and raw materials, and sustainability practices, supporting constructive dialogue with relevant stakeholders and policymakers.

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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 :UN Global Compact

(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

☒ Water

(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

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) aligns its position on environmental and sustainability issues with the principles and objectives of the UN Global Compact. As a participant, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies supports and promotes the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact across human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, integrating these principles into its sustainability strategy, governance framework and business practices. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' commitment to environmental stewardship, including initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, improve energy efficiency, promote alternative fuels and raw materials, enhance water efficiency, and advance circular economy practices, reflects its shared values with the UN Global Compact. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies actively engages in the UN Global Compact platform to exchange best practices, share sustainability-related insights, and contribute to broader discussions on corporate sustainability. Through this participation, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies supports the advancement of global sustainability principles and contributes to collective learning on environmental and climate-related challenges.

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

245922

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

UN Global Compact is a global platform that promotes responsible business practices and facilitates dialogue between companies on sustainability, climate action, human rights, labor, and anti-corruption principles. The aim of this funding is to contribute to capacity building, awareness raising, and knowledge sharing on sustainable development and corporate responsibility. Through this platform, participating companies collectively support the advancement of voluntary sustainability standards that can inform and indirectly influence the development of future policy, legal frameworks, and regulatory approaches related to environmental and social sustainability.

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

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 :CDP

(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

☒ Water

(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

Batiçim's position is fully consistent with CDP's mission to enhance environmental transparency and accountability. By voluntarily reporting climate, water, and sustainability data through CDP, the company aligns itself with CDP's disclosure framework and global initiatives such as the Paris Agreement and TCFD. Batiçim actively uses CDP's guidance to structure its disclosures and improve data quality, thereby ensuring comparability and transparency for stakeholders. This engagement not only reflects alignment but also reinforces Batiçim's commitment to continuous improvement in environmental performance.

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

164101

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

The funding provided through CDP membership supports the global disclosure system for companies, investors, and policymakers to measure, manage, and report environmental data. This contribution enables Batiçim to disclose standardized information on emissions, energy, water, and climate risks, strengthening transparency and accountability. By ensuring reliable and comparable environmental data is available to regulators and market actors, the funding indirectly supports the development of evidence-based climate and environmental policies. It also aligns Batiçim with international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal, reinforcing national and global transition strategies toward a low-carbon economy.

(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
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- ☒ Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The funding provided through LSEG's ESG and sustainability initiatives supports the development of robust disclosure frameworks and sustainability indices that guide global capital markets. This contribution enables Batıçim to align its sustainability performance with investor expectations and international ESG benchmarks, improving transparency on climate, water, and biodiversity-related risks.

(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
- ☒ Water

(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

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) aligns its position on environmental and sustainability issues with the principles and objectives promoted by the London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), particularly in relation to sustainable finance, transparency and high-quality ESG disclosure practices. As a participant in LSEG-related sustainability initiatives and disclosure frameworks, the Group supports the advancement of transparent, comparable, and decision-useful sustainability reporting. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' environmental commitments, including climate change mitigation, energy efficiency, water stewardship, and circular economy practices, are consistent with the broader market expectations promoted through LSEG platforms. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies engages with LSEG-related sustainability initiatives to follow best practices in ESG disclosure, improve reporting quality, and contribute to the development of more consistent sustainability reporting standards in capital markets. Through this engagement, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies supports the strengthening of sustainable finance practices and transparency in environmental performance reporting.

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

THBB (Turkish Ready-Mixed Concrete Association): Batibeton is represented on the Board of Directors, and also contributes to the Environment and OHS Committee Working Group.

(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

☒ Water

(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

Batibeton is represented on the Board of Directors, ensuring active participation in governance and strategic decision-making for the ready-mixed concrete sector. In addition, Batibeton contributes to the Environment and Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Committee Working Group, where industry-wide standards on environmental protection, resource efficiency, decarbonization, and worker safety are developed. Through these roles, Batibeton not only aligns its operations with national sustainability and safety targets but also helps shape sector-wide best practices, including the adoption of low-carbon technologies, safe construction practices, and compliance with EU-aligned environmental regulations.

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

3296551

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

The aim of this funding is to support industry associations in developing and promoting sector-wide sustainability, safety and environmental standards. Through our financial contributions, we enable research, stakeholder engagement, and policy dialogue on issues such as decarbonization, water efficiency, circular economy and occupational safety. This funding influences the design and implementation of national regulations (e.g., emissions reporting, waste and water management) and aligns sectoral practices with EU climate and environmental policies.

(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
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 6

(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 :ÇEİS (Cement Industry Employers' Association)

(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
- ☒ Water

(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

Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) aligns its position on environmental and sustainability issues with the activities and objectives of the Cement Industry Employers' Association (ÇEİS), which serves as a key platform for sectoral dialogue and coordination within Türkiye's cement industry. Through its participation in ÇEİS, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies supports collaborative engagement on sustainability-related topics, including climate change mitigation, emissions reduction, energy efficiency, alternative fuels and raw materials, circular economy practices, and environmental compliance requirements. The association facilitates the exchange of technical knowledge and industry experience, supporting the alignment of sector practices with national and international sustainability expectations. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies actively contributes to ÇEİS-led discussions and benefits from the collective expertise of the sector, supporting the development of practical approaches to environmental regulations and sustainability challenges.

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

6458384

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

The funding provided to ÇEİS supports its role as a sectoral employers' organization representing Turkey's cement industry and facilitating structured dialogue between industry stakeholders and relevant public institutions. The aim of this funding is to enable coordinated technical engagement, capacity building, and knowledge sharing on sector-specific environmental and regulatory topics. Through its working groups and consultation processes, ÇEİS contributes to discussions on climate policy, emissions trading systems, carbon pricing mechanisms, energy and resource efficiency, and environmental regulatory frameworks affecting the cement sector. Through this engagement platform, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) contributes to the exchange of technical expertise that supports the practical implementation of environmental policies and the development of effective, science-based and industry-relevant regulatory approaches.

(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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[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 voluntary sustainability reports

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☒ GRI

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Water-related targets

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Content of environmental policies

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Public policy engagement

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies: page 89-105 Governance: page 122-134 Public policy engagement: page 62 -70 Dependencies & Impacts: page 30-40 Risks & Opportunities: page 40-43 Strategy: page 29-47 Value chain engagement: page 107-113 Greenhouse gas emissions figures: page 91 Climate-related targets: page 44 Water-related targets: page 44 Water accounting figures: page 104

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Batı Anadolu Sustainability Report has been prepared to cover all global activities of Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. and its subsidiaries under its direct or indirect control. The reporting period covers 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025, and the report has been prepared in compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) 2021 Standards. In addition, TSRS-compliant Sustainability Reports have been prepared as a separate study and constitute a complementary part of this report. As a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies presents in detail its contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in line with its sustainability priorities within the scope of this report. In addition, during the report preparation process, we also considered IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards issued by the IFRS Foundation, which were developed based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as well as the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS 1 and TSRS 2). In defining our sustainability priorities, we were guided by the GRI Standards, the SASB Construction Materials Industry Standard indicators, stakeholder insights, global trends, our strategic goals, and national and international sustainability developments. Within this scope, the materiality analysis conducted was updated during the reporting period and presented for the evaluation of our stakeholders.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In other regulatory filings

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Climate-related targets

☒ Water accounting figures

☒ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies: page 46 Governance: page 19-29 Dependencies & Impacts: page 30-40 Risks & Opportunities: page 30-45 Strategy: page 30-45 Value chain engagement: 34-35 Greenhouse gas emissions figures: page 50-57 Climate-related targets: page 60-61 Water accounting figures: page 40

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

baticim_tsrs_25_eng.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

Following the adoption of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 into the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) and the phased implementation of mandatory sustainability reporting requirements in Türkiye, Batıçim and Batısöke, as publicly listed companies, became subject to mandatory sustainability reporting requirements effective 1 January 2024. Batıçim publishes an annual Sustainability Report in accordance with TSRS, covering Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries. The 2025 reporting period covers 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and includes the governance structure, business model, strategy, operations and value chain of the consolidated reporting entity. As a separate publicly listed company, Batısöke Söke Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş. also publishes its own annual Sustainability Report in accordance with TSRS for the same reporting period. The reports include comprehensive assessments of climate-related risks and opportunities using IPCC climate scenarios and consider applicable national and international frameworks and regulations, including the TCFD, Türkiye's Climate Law, (CBAM), and other enacted or publicly available legislation relevant during the reporting period. Scenario analyses are used to evaluate the potential financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities, asset values and cash flows, supporting the integration of climate-related considerations into strategic planning and financial decision-making.

[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

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 2025 | ☒ 2070 |
| ☒ 2030 | ☒ 2080 |
| ☒ 2040 | ☒ 2090 |
| ☒ 2050 | ☒ 2100 |
| ☒ 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

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

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

Under the RCP 4.5 scenario assumes that global climate policies gradually strengthen and greenhouse gas emissions begin to stabilize through the implementation of mitigation measures. Carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions trading systems and climate-related regulations become increasingly widespread, although implementation differs across countries and regions. Türkiye is expected to continue aligning with international climate commitments, leading to the gradual implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms and increasing compliance requirements associated with the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Although climate mitigation efforts reduce the severity of long-term climate impacts compared with higher-emission pathways, physical climate risks remain significant. Rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, more frequent droughts and increasing water stress may affect Batıçim's cement production, quarry operations, raw material availability, logistics and operational efficiency. Transition risks, including increasing carbon costs, stricter environmental regulations, changing customer expectations and demand for lower-carbon cement products, may also influence operational costs and market competitiveness. The assessment is subject to uncertainties associated with future policy implementation, technological developments, energy market dynamics, regional climate projections and socioeconomic developments. Climate projections, particularly those related to precipitation and water availability at basin level, contain inherent uncertainties that may influence the magnitude and timing of future impacts. Accordingly, Batıçim periodically reviews and updates its climate scenario analyses using the latest available scientific information.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Batıçim selected the RCP 4.5 scenario to evaluate the resilience of its operations under a future where climate mitigation efforts are progressively implemented and greenhouse gas emissions gradually stabilize. This scenario represents a transition pathway for the cement sector, where companies are expected to adapt to increasing carbon regulation while continuing to manage material physical climate risks. The assessment enables the Batıçim's to evaluate potential impacts on production facilities, mining operations, energy supply, water resources, logistics and export competitiveness, while identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency, increase the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen climate resilience. It also supports strategic investment planning, enterprise risk management and long-term business continuity.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ✓ 2025
- ✓ 2030
- ✓ 2040
- ✓ 2050
- ✓ 2060

- ✓ 2070
- ✓ 2080
- ✓ 2090
- ✓ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Changes to the state of nature
- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ✓ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ✓ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ✓ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, Batıçim assumes that moderate climate change will gradually alter precipitation patterns, groundwater recharge and river basin hydrology, resulting in moderate increases in water stress across the regions where the Batıçim operates. While climate mitigation efforts partially reduce the severity of long-term impacts, changes in water availability and seasonal variability may continue to affect operational water supply, particularly in water-stressed basins. The assessment considers the potential impacts of changing climatic conditions on water availability for cement production, quarry activities and other operational processes. It also recognizes that increasing competition for water resources, evolving water management policies and stakeholder expectations may influence future water access and operational resilience. The analysis is subject to uncertainties related to regional climate projections, hydrological modelling, future water demand, policy implementation and local watershed conditions. The Batıçim periodically reviews its water risk assessments to reflect updated climate projections and basin-level information.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

For water-related risks, our scenario selection is also linked to IPCC-aligned pathways that incorporate hydrological impacts such as drought frequency, changes in precipitation, and long-term freshwater availability. These scenarios were chosen because water is a critical input for cement production, and Türkiye is increasingly exposed to water stress and irregular seasonal patterns. The integration of Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Strategy further reinforces the rationale for selecting water scenarios. National decarbonization targets foresee a transition in energy and industry that will increase the importance of sustainable water management, efficiency projects, and closed-loop systems. By combining IPCC scenarios with Türkiye's long-term climate commitments, we can evaluate near-term operational disruptions (0–3 years), medium-term regulatory and cost pressures (4–10 years), and long-term risks of chronic water scarcity (11+ years). This dual alignment ensures that our analysis reflects both global climate science and national strategic priorities, supporting resilient business planning.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 2025 | ☒ 2070 |
| ☒ 2030 | ☒ 2080 |
| ☒ 2040 | ☒ 2090 |

✓ 2050

✓ 2060

✓ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Changes to the state of nature
- ✓ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ✓ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ✓ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ✓ 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

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact
- ✓ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ✓ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer
- ✓ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

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

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, Batiçim assumes a future characterized by continued high greenhouse gas emissions and limited global mitigation efforts, resulting in significant increases in temperature, more frequent and intense heatwaves, prolonged droughts, changing precipitation patterns and increasing water stress. These conditions may substantially affect cement manufacturing, quarry operations, raw material extraction, transportation infrastructure and energy demand. The scenario assumes that severe physical climate impacts may increase operational disruptions, reduce water availability, affect workforce productivity during extreme heat events and increase maintenance and adaptation costs. At the same time, regulatory developments, carbon pricing mechanisms, evolving market expectations and customer demand for lower-carbon products are expected to continue influencing the Batiçim's operating environment. Uncertainties remain regarding future emissions trajectories, technological developments, climate policy implementation and regional climate responses. Local climate projections, particularly those related to precipitation, drought intensity and hydrological conditions, contain inherent uncertainties that may influence the magnitude and timing of projected impacts. Batiçim, therefore periodically updates its scenario analyses as improved climate science and datasets become available.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Batiçim selected RCP 8.5 as a climate scenario because it represents a high-emission, worst-case pathway that allows us to assess the full extent of potential physical risks. This scenario assumes that global emissions continue to rise throughout the century, leading to global warming of 4°C or more by 2100. Under this pathway, severe impacts such as extreme heatwaves, prolonged droughts, flooding, biodiversity loss, and sea-level rise are projected. The rationale for applying RCP 8.5 is to ensure that our business model is stress-tested under extreme climate conditions that could materially affect cement production, supply chains, and financial performance. Considering Türkiye's regional vulnerability to rising temperatures, irregular precipitation, and water scarcity, the use of RCP 8.5 provides a robust framework to evaluate how such severe physical risks could evolve over time. It also allows us to align our resilience planning with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Strategy, ensuring that even in a high-risk global trajectory, our long-term planning incorporates national transition goals.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(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:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2060

- ☒ 2070
- ☒ 2080
- ☒ 2090
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, Batıçim assumes that continued high greenhouse gas emissions will result in substantially higher temperatures, prolonged droughts, reduced groundwater recharge, increasing evapotranspiration and significant water stress across many river basins where operations are located. These conditions may reduce water availability for industrial use, increase competition for shared water resources and elevate the likelihood of operational disruptions during prolonged dry periods. The assessment considers the potential impacts of severe climate change on operational water demand, production continuity, quarry activities and long-term water security. The analysis also recognizes that future regulatory requirements related to water allocation and abstraction may become more stringent as water scarcity intensifies. Uncertainties remain regarding future climate policies, regional hydrological responses, water demand across sectors and the precision of long-term climate and hydrological projections. Accordingly, Batıçim periodically updates its water risk assessments using the latest available climate science and basin-specific information.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Batıçim selected the RCP 8.5 scenario to understand the potential consequences of severe water scarcity under a high-emission climate pathway and to evaluate the resilience of its operations under extreme water stress conditions. Assessing this scenario enables Batıçim to identify vulnerabilities affecting water security, production continuity, quarry operations and long-term business resilience. Considering Türkiye's regional vulnerability to rising temperatures, irregular precipitation, and water scarcity, the use of RCP 8.5 provides a robust framework to evaluate how such severe physical risks could evolve over time. It also allows us to align our resilience planning with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Strategy, ensuring that even in a high-risk global trajectory, our long-term planning incorporates national transition goals. The results support the prioritization of adaptation measures, investments in water efficiency and recycling technologies, and the strengthening of water stewardship practices across all operations. By assessing both the RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios, Batıçim evaluates a broad range of plausible future water conditions and enhances its capacity to manage long-term water-related risks through proactive planning and informed decision-making.

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

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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ 2025 | ☒ 2070 |
| ☒ 2030 | ☒ 2080 |
| ☒ 2040 | ☒ 2090 |
| ☒ 2050 | ☒ 2100 |
| ☒ 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Changes to the state of nature
- ☒ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Relevant technology and science

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Batiçim used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to assess current and future physical water-related risks across the river basins where its operations are located. The assessment assumes that future water risks are influenced by projected changes in climate conditions, population growth, economic development and water demand, resulting in varying levels of baseline water stress, drought risk, seasonal variability and water availability across different regions. The analysis evaluates potential impacts on operational water availability, production continuity, quarry activities and long-term water security. As a cement producer with operations located in water-stressed river basins, Batiçim recognizes that increasing competition for water resources and changing hydrological conditions may affect operational resilience over time. The assessment is subject to uncertainties associated with future climate projections, socioeconomic assumptions, water demand across different sectors and regional hydrological responses. In addition, basin-level assessments may not fully capture site-specific water management practices, local infrastructure or short-term hydrological variability. Batiçim periodically reviews and updates its water risk assessments using the latest available datasets and scientific information.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Batiçim selected the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas because it provides a globally recognized and science-based methodology for assessing physical water risks at the river basin level. The tool enables Batiçim to evaluate current and future exposure to water stress, drought, seasonal variability, flood risk and changes in water availability across its operational locations and supply chain. The assessment supports the identification and prioritization of water-related risks that may affect production continuity, operational resilience and long-term water security. It also informs strategic decision-making by identifying areas where water efficiency, recycling, conservation and adaptation measures should be prioritized. The use of WRI Aqueduct strengthens the Batiçim's water stewardship approach by integrating basin-level risk information into enterprise risk management, investment planning and long-term sustainability strategy. The assessment also supports alignment with internationally recognized methodologies and enhances the Batiçim's ability to proactively manage future water-related challenges.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

The climate scenario analysis conducted using the IPCC RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 pathways has significantly strengthened Batıçım's understanding of both transition and physical climate-related risks and has become an integral input into strategic decision-making, risk management and long-term investment planning. The assessment confirmed that under the RCP 4.5 scenario, Batıçım's exposure to transition risks is expected to increase as climate regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms and market expectations continue to evolve. In particular, the implementation of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the development of Türkiye's national Emissions Trading System (ETS), and growing customer demand for low-carbon construction materials highlight the need to accelerate decarbonization initiatives. As a result, Batıçım continues to prioritize investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including increasing the use of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials, improving energy efficiency, expanding waste heat recovery and renewable energy generation, and reducing clinker-related emissions. The RCP 8.5 scenario highlighted the growing importance of physical climate risks, particularly increasing temperatures, prolonged droughts, water stress and the potential for more frequent extreme weather events. These risks could affect production continuity, quarry operations, logistics, energy demand and water availability. Consequently, Batıçım has strengthened its climate adaptation approach by integrating physical climate risks into enterprise risk management, enhancing infrastructure resilience and incorporating water risk assessments into operational planning. Scenario analysis also demonstrated that climate-related risks are closely interconnected with broader environmental issues. Increasing water scarcity reinforces the importance of water efficiency, recycling and responsible water stewardship, while climate-related pressures on natural resources support Batıçım's continued transition towards circular economy practices through greater use of alternative fuels, alternative raw materials and resource efficiency initiatives. These actions not only contribute to greenhouse gas emission reductions but also reduce dependence on virgin natural resources and improve operational resilience. The outcomes of the scenario analysis are reflected in Batıçım's strategic planning and capital allocation processes. Climate resilience considerations increasingly influence investment decisions, technology selection and operational improvement projects, ensuring that new investments remain robust under different climate futures. The analysis also supports compliance with emerging sustainability reporting requirements, including TSRS and international climate disclosure frameworks, while strengthening Batıçım's long-term resilience and preparedness for both transition and physical climate risks.

Water

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

Select all that apply

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

- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

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

The water scenario analysis, supported by WRI Aqueduct and IPCC climate pathways (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5), confirmed that water availability represents one of the most significant long-term physical risks for Batıçım. The assessment has strengthened the integration of water-related risks into strategic planning, enterprise risk management and capital investment decisions. Under the RCP 4.5 scenario, the analysis indicates that gradual changes in precipitation patterns, increasing baseline water stress and evolving water management regulations may affect the reliability of water supply in some river basins where Batıçım operates. These findings reinforced the need to improve operational water efficiency, reduce freshwater withdrawals and increase water reuse. As a result, Batıçım continues to implement water efficiency projects, expand water recycling practices and strengthen monitoring systems to improve water performance across its operations. Water-related risks are also increasingly considered in investment planning and operational decision-making to enhance long-term resilience. The RCP 8.5 scenario highlighted the potential for substantially higher water stress, prolonged droughts and reduced water availability across several operational regions. The analysis identified an increased risk of production disruptions, higher water procurement costs and greater competition for shared water resources. These outcomes emphasized the importance of strengthening water security through adaptation measures, improving infrastructure resilience and prioritizing investments that reduce dependence on freshwater resources. The assessment also confirmed the need to integrate future water availability into long-term operational planning and business continuity strategies. Across both scenarios, the analysis demonstrated that effective water management is no longer solely an environmental issue but a strategic business priority. The results have supported the implementation of basin-based water risk assessments using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, enabling Batıçım to identify priority sites exposed to higher levels of water stress and to focus mitigation and adaptation efforts where they are expected to deliver the greatest benefit. Scenario outcomes have also informed the prioritization of water efficiency projects, digital monitoring systems, water reuse initiatives and other investments that strengthen operational resilience. The analysis further highlighted the close relationship between water security and broader environmental challenges. Increasing water scarcity may place additional pressure on local ecosystems, biodiversity and surrounding communities, reinforcing the importance of responsible water stewardship and efficient resource management. By integrating water-related risks into corporate strategy, investment planning and sustainability initiatives, Batıçım aims to enhance operational resilience while contributing to the sustainable management of shared water resources and long-term environmental protection.

[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

The climate transition plan of Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries focuses on decarbonizing cement production through alternative fuels, energy efficiency, waste heat recovery and continuous operational improvements. A key commitment is increasing the use of alternative fuels to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The alternative fuel substitution rate increased from 0.9% in 2023 to 14.5% in 2025, representing an approximately 16-fold increase within two years. Batıçim targets increasing this rate to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053, supported by ongoing infrastructure investments and improvements in alternative fuel supply chains. Energy efficiency and recovered energy are also central elements of the transition plan. In 2025, 15.6% of Batıçim's electricity consumption was supplied through waste heat recovery systems, with a target of increasing this share to 20% by 2035 and 25% by 2053. To further strengthen this capacity, an additional 4 MW Waste Heat Recovery investment is under development at the Batisöke plant and is planned to become operational in 2026. During 2025, energy efficiency initiatives delivered savings of 432,530 GJ of thermal energy and 117,942 MWh of electricity across Batıçim. These improvements reduce both energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions while enhancing operational efficiency. Implementation of the transition plan is supported through continuous investment in low-carbon production technologies, energy management, and climate-related capital planning, enabling Batıçim to strengthen its resilience to emerging climate regulations, including carbon pricing mechanisms and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

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

Select from:

☒ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback from shareholders on the climate transition plan of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) is primarily collected through Batıçim's Investor Relations function and corporate governance processes. Shareholders have the opportunity to provide comments and raise

climate-related questions during General Assembly meetings, investor meetings, one-to-one discussions, conference calls and other engagement activities. Climate-related topics raised by shareholders, including decarbonization strategy, regulatory developments, investment priorities and climate-related risks, are communicated to senior management and, where relevant, to the Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors for consideration. Feedback received is incorporated into the periodic review of Batıçim's climate transition plan and sustainability strategy. Batıçim maintains transparent communication through its annual TSRS-compliant Sustainability Report covering Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries, while Batisöke Söke Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş., as a separately listed company, publishes its own TSRS-compliant Sustainability Report. These reports, together with regular investor communications, enable shareholders to evaluate climate-related performance, monitor progress against strategic objectives and provide ongoing feedback that supports the continuous improvement of climate transition planning.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

The climate transition plan of Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) is based on several key assumptions related to the regulatory, technological, market and operational environment. The plan assumes the continued implementation of climate-related regulations, including Türkiye's planned Emissions Trading System (ETS), the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and evolving sustainability reporting requirements, which are expected to further incentivize low-carbon production. Successful implementation also depends on the availability of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials, continued improvements in renewable energy and waste heat recovery technologies, and the commercial development of low-carbon solutions that support the decarbonization of cement production. Access to green finance and long-term investment capital is another important dependency, enabling the Batıçim to implement capital-intensive emission reduction projects. The transition plan further assumes that market demand for lower-carbon cement products will continue to grow and that customers increasingly recognize the value of products with improved environmental performance. In addition, the plan depends on maintaining a resilient supply chain, stable energy markets and effective collaboration with suppliers and other business partners to achieve emission reduction objectives across the value chain. Internally, successful implementation relies on strong governance, effective risk management and the integration of climate-related objectives into strategic planning, investment decisions and operational performance. Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) periodically reviews these assumptions to ensure that the transition plan remains aligned with evolving climate policies, technological developments and market conditions.

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

During the current reporting period, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) made measurable progress in implementing its climate transition plan through investments in decarbonization, energy efficiency and circular production practices. One of the most significant achievements was the increase in the alternative fuel substitution rate from 0.9% in 2023 to 14.5% in 2025, representing an approximately 16-fold increase within two years. To further reduce dependence on fossil fuels, the Batıçim has established targets to increase alternative fuel use to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053, supported by ongoing infrastructure investments and improvements in alternative fuel supply. Batıçim also continued to expand the contribution of recovered energy to its operations. In 2025, 15.6% of the Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) total electricity consumption was supplied through waste heat recovery systems. To further improve performance, an additional 4 MW Waste Heat Recovery investment at the Batisöke plant is under

construction and is expected to become operational in 2026. Energy efficiency remained another key implementation area. During 2025, operational improvement projects delivered savings of 432,530 GJ of thermal energy and 117,942 MWh of electricity, contributing to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved production efficiency. In parallel with operational improvements, the Batıçım further strengthened the integration of climate-related risks into strategic planning and investment decision-making. Climate transition considerations, including preparedness for the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), Türkiye's planned Emissions Trading System (ETS) and evolving sustainability reporting requirements, continue to be incorporated into long-term capital planning and corporate governance processes. These achievements demonstrate continued implementation of the Batıçım's climate transition plan and provide a strong foundation for achieving its medium- and long-term decarbonization objectives.

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

baticim_tsrs_25_eng.pdf, 2025 Sustainability Report.pdf, batisoke_tsrs_25_eng.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(5.2.17) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The climate transition plan of Batıçım and its consolidated subsidiaries is supported by the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy, which integrates climate action with broader environmental priorities, including the circular economy, sustainable products, water stewardship, biodiversity conservation, and resource efficiency. Circular economy is a key element of the transition plan. In 2025, the alternative fuel substitution rate reached 14.5%, with targets of 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053. The alternative raw material utilization rate reached 7.4% in 2025, exceeding the Turkish cement sector average of 5.5%. Batıçım aims to increase this rate to 15% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on virgin raw materials. In addition, 99.80% of operational waste was recovered in 2025, supporting Batıçım's target of 100% waste recovery and strengthening circular resource use. The transition plan also promotes the production of lower-carbon cement products. In 2025, sustainable products accounted for 47% of total cement sales and 72% of domestic sales. Batıçım aims to increase the share of sustainable products to 85% by 2035 and 100% by 2053, supporting the decarbonization of both its product portfolio and the construction value chain. Water stewardship is integrated into the transition plan through efficiency and resilience measures. Based on the 2022 baseline, Batıçım targets a reduction in specific water consumption of approximately 15% by 2035 and 30% by 2053, supported by water efficiency, monitoring and reuse initiatives, particularly in water-stressed river basins. The transition plan also prioritizes energy efficiency and recovered energy. In 2025, 15.6% of Batıçım's electricity consumption was supplied through waste heat recovery systems. This share is targeted to increase to 20% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, supported by ongoing investments, including the additional 4 MW waste heat recovery project at the Batisöke plant. Biodiversity conservation and responsible land management are integrated into the transition plan through progressive quarry rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration activities. During 2025, Batıçım rehabilitated 1.85 hectares of disturbed land and has established targets to increase the rehabilitated area to 8 hectares by 2035 and 30 hectares by 2053, supporting long-term ecosystem recovery and biodiversity conservation in operational areas.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.19) Describe the adaptation objectives included in your climate transition plan or standalone adaptation plan

Batiçim's 2025–2053 Climate Action Plan, “5C Carbon Neutrality Roadmap”, sets out a long-term transformation pathway covering Clinker, Cement, Concrete, Construction and Carbon Uptake. The plan primarily focuses on decarbonization while also supporting the long-term resilience and transformation of Batiçim's operations and products in response to the evolving climate and regulatory environment. Key objectives include increasing alternative fuel substitution to 30% by 2035, 50% by 2040 and 60% by 2053; reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio to 70% by 2035 and 50% by 2053; increasing the contribution of waste heat recovery to 20% by 2035 and 25% by 2053; and increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials to 25% by 2035 and 40% by 2053. The plan also includes the development of lower-carbon cement and concrete technologies, including increased use of limestone-based cement, new binder technologies, CO₂-cured concrete, advanced mineral and chemical admixtures, and the evaluation of carbon-storing materials. In construction, Batiçim aims to expand circular economy practices through the recovery and reuse of returned concrete, aggregates and demolition materials. In the longer term, the plan considers carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), carbonation-based CO₂ uptake and carbon-negative concrete technologies as potential pathways towards the 2053 net-zero vision. Through these objectives, the Climate Action Plan provides a structured long-term roadmap for adapting Batiçim's production technologies, product portfolio and resource use to the transition towards a low-carbon economy. https://www.batianadolu.com/upload/pdf/cevre/politikalar/iklimeylem_en.pdf

[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

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities have significantly influenced Batıçim's product and service strategy by accelerating the development and commercialization of lower-carbon cement products. Transition risks, including the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), emerging carbon pricing mechanisms and increasing customer demand for sustainable construction materials, have reinforced the need to reduce the carbon intensity of the Batıçim's product portfolio. At the same time, these developments create opportunities to strengthen competitiveness by offering products with improved environmental performance and supporting customers' decarbonization objectives. To respond to these risks and opportunities, Batıçim continues to increase the use of alternative raw materials and optimize clinker content in cement production. In 2025, the alternative raw material utilization rate reached 7.4%, exceeding the Turkish cement sector average of 5.5%. Batıçim aims to increase this rate to 15% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, supporting both lower product carbon intensity and more efficient use of natural resources. Batıçim has also expanded the share of sustainable products within its portfolio. In 2025, sustainable products accounted for 47% of total cement sales and 72% of domestic sales. Batıçim aims to increase the share of sustainable products to 85% by 2035 and 100% by 2053, aligning its product portfolio with evolving market expectations, green building practices and climate-related regulations. These environmental risks and opportunities have therefore shifted the Batıçim's product strategy from compliance-driven improvements toward the proactive development of lower-carbon, resource-efficient products that strengthen long-term competitiveness and create value for customers while supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities across Batıçim's upstream and downstream value chain have become an important consideration in our climate strategy. Upstream, we recognize that the availability of alternative fuels, alternative raw materials and other critical inputs is essential to achieving our decarbonization objectives. Environmental risks such as water stress, climate-related disruptions, evolving environmental regulations and increasing carbon costs may affect our suppliers' operational resilience and the continuity of material supply. To strengthen supply chain resilience, we continue to increase the use of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials while integrating environmental considerations into supplier evaluation processes. Water-related risks across our supply chain are also assessed through basin-level analyses to better understand climate-related vulnerabilities and support long-term procurement planning. Downstream, environmental regulations such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and increasing customer demand for lower-carbon construction materials continue to reshape market expectations. These developments create opportunities to expand our sustainable product portfolio and strengthen our competitive position in both domestic and export markets. In 2025, sustainable products accounted for 47% of total cement sales and 72% of domestic sales, supporting our customers in reducing the environmental impact of construction projects. We also recognize that collaboration across the value chain is essential for achieving our long-term climate objectives. By working with suppliers to improve environmental performance and by providing customers with lower-carbon cement products, we strengthen value chain resilience while supporting the transition toward a more resource-efficient and low-carbon construction sector.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities have significantly influenced our investment in research and development (R&D), directing innovation toward technologies and products that support the transition to a low-carbon and resource-efficient economy. Increasing regulatory requirements, carbon pricing mechanisms, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and growing customer demand for sustainable construction materials have accelerated our R&D efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of cement production. As a result, our R&D activities focus on developing lower-carbon cement products, increasing the use of alternative raw materials and alternative fuels, improving energy efficiency, enhancing waste heat recovery and optimizing production processes. Our R&D strategy also supports circular economy principles by identifying opportunities to increase the use of industrial by-products and other alternative materials while maintaining product quality and performance. In parallel, we continue to evaluate innovative technologies that can contribute to long-term decarbonization and improve operational resilience against climate-related risks. During 2025, we invested TRY 8.5 million in R&D activities to support sustainable production and climate transition objectives. These investments strengthen our ability to develop innovative, lower-carbon products, improve resource efficiency and respond proactively to evolving environmental regulations and market expectations. By integrating environmental risks and opportunities into our R&D investment decisions, we ensure that innovation remains a key enabler of our climate transition plan while supporting long-term competitiveness and sustainable growth.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Physical risks
- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities have fundamentally shaped our operational strategy by accelerating investments in energy efficiency, resource efficiency and low-carbon production technologies. Transition risks, including carbon pricing, the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and evolving climate regulations, have increased the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our operations. At the same time, physical risks such as rising temperatures, water stress and extreme weather events have reinforced the need to improve operational resilience and resource management. In response, we continue to increase the use of alternative fuels, reaching an alternative fuel substitution rate of 14.5% in 2025, with targets of 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053. We also expanded our use of recovered energy, with 15.6% of the Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) electricity consumption supplied through waste heat recovery systems in 2025. To further improve energy performance, we are constructing an additional 4 MW waste heat recovery facility at our Batisöke plant, which is expected to become operational in 2026. Operational efficiency remains a key priority. During 2025, our energy efficiency initiatives delivered savings of 432,530 GJ of thermal energy and 117,942 MWh of electricity, reducing both operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions. We also strengthened resource efficiency through increased alternative raw material use and achieved a 99.80% waste recovery rate, supporting our circular economy objectives. Water-related climate risks are integrated into operational planning through water efficiency, monitoring and reuse initiatives, while biodiversity considerations are incorporated into quarry rehabilitation and land restoration activities. These actions improve the resilience of our operations against long-term climate impacts while reducing our overall environmental footprint. By integrating environmental risks and opportunities into operational decision-making, we are enhancing operational resilience, improving resource efficiency and supporting the long-term implementation of our climate transition plan.

[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
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Transition risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities are directly incorporated into our financial planning and influence revenue generation, operating costs and capital investment decisions. Revenue: Environmental regulations such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the planned Turkish Emissions Trading System (ETS) and growing customer demand for lower-carbon construction materials continue to shape our commercial strategy. In response, we continue to expand our portfolio of sustainable products. In 2025, sustainable products generated approximately TRY 3.35 billion in revenue and represented 47% of total cement sales (72% of domestic sales). We aim to increase the share of sustainable products to 85% by 2035 and 100% by 2053, strengthening long-term revenue growth while reducing exposure to climate-related regulatory and market risks. Direct costs: Environmental initiatives continue to improve operational efficiency and reduce production costs. During 2025, waste heat recovery systems generated an estimated financial benefit of approximately TRY 186.3 million, equivalent to 1.30% of consolidated revenue. Increased use of alternative fuels generated an estimated benefit of TRY 60.7 million (0.43% of revenue), while increased use of alternative raw materials generated approximately TRY 49.6 million (0.35% of revenue). These initiatives reduce energy and raw material costs while improving resilience against rising carbon and energy prices. Capital expenditures: Environmental risks and opportunities continue to guide our capital allocation decisions. During 2025, we invested approximately US\$ 6.47 million in key decarbonization projects, including US\$ 2.59 million for the Batisöke Alternative Fuel Preparation Facility and US\$ 3.89 million for the Batisöke Line 1 Waste Heat Recovery project. These strategic investments increase alternative fuel utilization, improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen operational resilience while supporting the implementation of our climate transition plan and long-term decarbonization targets.

[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
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Other methodology or framework

[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:

☒ Other, please specify :In the absence of an official sustainable finance taxonomy in Türkiye, we assess spending and revenue alignment with our climate transition plan based on TSRS, our Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Policy, climate objectives&investment criteria.

(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)

3704801979.76

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

72.6

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

80

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

85

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

Batiçim assesses the alignment of its revenue with its climate transition plan through an internal methodology based on the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), its Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy and its climate transition objectives. The assessment focuses on products and activities that contribute to decarbonization and improved resource efficiency. Revenue is considered aligned when it is generated from sustainable cement products that demonstrate lower carbon intensity through reduced clinker content, increased use of alternative raw materials and alternative fuels, improved energy efficiency and circular economy practices. The assessment also considers whether the related products and production processes support the implementation of the Batiçim's climate transition plan and long-term greenhouse gas reduction targets. Performance is evaluated using internally defined sustainability criteria and verified operational data, including sustainable product sales, carbon intensity improvements, alternative fuel and alternative raw material utilization, and energy efficiency performance. The methodology is applied consistently across the Batiçim's cement operations and is integrated into sustainability reporting and management processes. Using this methodology, sustainable products represented 72,6% of total cement sales in 2025, generating approximately TRY 3.35 billion in revenue. Batiçim aims to increase the share of sustainable products to 80% by 2030, 85% by 2035 and 100% by 2053, supporting the long-term implementation of its climate transition strategy while strengthening resilience to climate-related risks and market expectations.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Batiçim invests in research and development (R&D) as a key enabler of its climate transition strategy. R&D activities focus on developing lower-carbon cement products and improving the sustainability and efficiency of production processes. Research priorities include reducing clinker content, increasing the use of alternative raw materials and alternative fuels, improving energy efficiency, and developing sustainable cement products with lower greenhouse gas emission intensity while maintaining product quality and technical performance. Batiçim also conducts R&D on circular economy applications, including the use of industrial by-products in cement production, and evaluates innovative technologies that support long-term decarbonization, resource efficiency and future climate resilience. These activities support the implementation of Batiçim's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Policy and climate transition plan by reducing carbon intensity, improving resource efficiency and expanding the sustainable product portfolio. Through continuous innovation, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) aims to strengthen its competitiveness, respond to evolving regulatory requirements such as CBAM, and meet the growing demand for lower-carbon construction materials.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

27

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

2301750

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

28

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments in low-clinker cement directly support Batıçim's climate transition plan by reducing process-related Scope 1 emissions, which represent the largest share of emissions from cement production. The development of blended cement formulations enables a reduction in clinker content while maintaining product quality and performance. This supports the expansion of Batıçim's sustainable product portfolio and contributes to the target of increasing sustainable products to 85% by 2035 and 100% by 2053, while improving preparedness for CBAM and growing demand for low-carbon construction materials.

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Fuel switching

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

23

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1961000

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

30

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments in fuel switching support the replacement of fossil fuels with alternative fuels, reducing direct greenhouse gas emissions and increasing resource efficiency. Research activities focus on improving fuel compatibility, combustion performance and operational stability to enable higher substitution rates. These investments support Batıçim's climate transition plan and its target of increasing the alternative fuel substitution rate to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053, contributing directly to long-term decarbonization.

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Control systems

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

9

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

767250

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

10

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments in digital control systems support Batıçim's climate transition plan by improving process efficiency, optimizing energy consumption and strengthening emissions monitoring. Digital process optimization enables continuous operational improvements, enhances data quality for climate reporting and supports more efficient implementation of decarbonization measures across production facilities.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Waste heat recovery

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

21

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1790250

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments in waste heat recovery support Batıçim's climate transition plan by improving energy efficiency and reducing indirect emissions through increased electricity generation from recovered thermal energy. Research focuses on optimizing system performance and maximizing energy recovery from production processes. These activities contribute to Batıçim's target of increasing electricity generated from recovered energy to 20% by 2035 and 25% by 2053, while reducing dependence on externally supplied electricity.

Row 5

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Alternative raw material

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

20

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1704748

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

R&D investments in alternative raw materials support Batıçim's climate transition plan by reducing clinker demand, lowering process-related emissions and improving resource efficiency through circular economy practices. Research focuses on evaluating industrial by-products and alternative materials that can replace virgin raw materials without compromising product quality. These activities contribute to Batıçim's targets of increasing the alternative raw material utilization rate to 15% by 2035 and 25% by 2053.

Row 6

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☒ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

2

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) is recognized as a potential long-term decarbonization pathway for the cement sector. However, Batıçim has not made dedicated R&D investments in CCUS during the reporting period and currently prioritizes commercially available decarbonization measures such as alternative fuels, low-clinker cement, alternative raw materials and energy efficiency improvements. Batıçim continues to monitor technological developments and regulatory frameworks related to CCUS as part of its long-term climate transition planning.

[Add 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)

671

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

-60

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

98

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

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related OPEX increased from TRY 16.3 million in 2024 to TRY 32.3 million in 2025 (+98%), mainly due to increased operational activity, including approximately threefold growth in exports, and higher electricity costs affecting water abstraction, pumping, treatment and distribution. OPEX is expected to increase by approximately 30% in the next reporting period due to production levels, electricity prices, inflation and routine maintenance. Water-related CAPEX increased from TRY 1.17 million in 2024 to TRY 9.05 million in 2025 (+671%), primarily due to the “Drop by Drop for the Future” initiative, including digital water meters, monitoring infrastructure and equipment upgrades. Following these investments, CAPEX is expected to decrease by approximately 60% in the next reporting period, while investments in digital water management, system integration and optimization will continue.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	Select from: ☒ Yes
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scenario analysis
- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Alignment to international standards
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- ☒ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Batıçım introduced an internal shadow carbon price of USD 10/tCO₂e in 2025 as part of its climate risk management and transition planning framework. The price was established to support investment appraisal, financial planning, scenario analysis and climate-related decision-making. The methodology is based on multiple reference points, including trends in international carbon markets, allowance prices under Emissions Trading Systems (ETS), expected impacts of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and the anticipated development of Türkiye's national emissions trading framework. The internal carbon price is integrated into the EKSEN (ESG Carbon Sustainability Integration) Project, implemented in 2025, which provides a centralized platform for greenhouse gas data management, emissions verification, carbon cost projections and sustainability reporting. The project improves the quality, traceability and consistency of emissions data, enabling carbon cost assumptions to be incorporated into investment evaluations, energy efficiency projects, alternative fuel investments and low-carbon product development. The current price of USD 10/tCO₂e represents an initial management assumption rather than a forecast of future market prices. It is reviewed periodically in line with regulatory developments, carbon market trends and Batıçım's evolving transition strategy to ensure that investment decisions remain robust under different climate policy scenarios.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The internal carbon price is expected to increase progressively over time as the regulatory environment evolves and carbon markets mature. The current price of USD 10/tCO₂e represents an initial management price established to support investment appraisal and climate-related decision-making. As carbon costs are expected to increase over the medium and long term, Batıçım anticipates gradually adjusting its internal carbon price to better reflect future regulatory and market conditions and to ensure that investment decisions remain resilient under higher-carbon-cost scenarios. The internal carbon price is expected to increase over time as carbon markets mature and climate policies become more stringent. The current pricing approach applies a range from 428.50 TL/tCO₂e (equivalent to USD 10/tCO₂e) to 1,285.50 TL/tCO₂e (equivalent to USD 30/tCO₂e) to reflect different regulatory and market scenarios. The lower bound is used for current investment appraisal, while the upper bound is applied in long-term scenario analysis and stress testing to assess the resilience of investments under higher carbon cost assumptions. The price range will be reviewed periodically considering developments in Türkiye's ETS, the EU CBAM, international carbon markets and exchange rate movements.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

428.5

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO₂e)

1285.5

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The effectiveness of the internal carbon pricing approach is monitored through Batıçım's ESG Carbon Sustainability Integration (EKSEN) Project, which enables the centralized collection, verification and analysis of greenhouse gas emissions and projected carbon costs. The internal carbon price is periodically reviewed by the Sustainability Directorate together with relevant business units and management to ensure that it remains aligned with Batıçım's climate transition plan and investment priorities. The evaluation process considers developments in Türkiye's emerging Emissions Trading System (ETS), the implementation of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), international carbon market developments, regulatory changes, and evolving carbon price expectations. The internal carbon price is also assessed through its application in capital investment evaluations, energy efficiency projects, alternative fuel investments, low-carbon product development and climate risk assessments. Lessons learned from these evaluations are incorporated into strategic planning and financial decision-making, ensuring that the pricing approach continues to support emissions reduction objectives, climate resilience and long-term business value creation.

[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive water efficiency
- ☒ Stress test investments
- ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- ☒ Drive water-related investment
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets
- ☒ Costs of disposing water
- ☒ Costs of treating water
- ☒ Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The internal water price is calculated using a risk-based methodology that reflects both the direct cost of water use and the potential financial impacts of water-related physical risks. The calculation incorporates water abstraction costs, water and wastewater treatment costs, operational expenditures, infrastructure investments, maintenance costs and other direct and indirect water management expenses. To reflect location-specific water risks, each operating site is assessed using the WRI

Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Facilities are assigned a water risk score ranging from 1 (low risk) to 5 (very high risk), and these risk coefficients are integrated into the internal pricing model to reflect the potential financial implications of increasing water stress and scarcity. The methodology assumes that future water availability, climate-related physical risks and water management costs will become increasingly material for business operations. The internal water price is therefore used to support investment appraisal, water efficiency projects, operational decision-making and long-term financial planning by assigning an economic value to water that goes beyond existing water tariffs. For 2025, the resulting internal water price ranges from 22.82–114.12 TL/m³ for Batıçim and 14.85–74.24 TL/m³ for Batisöke, depending on the site-specific water risk level.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Evolutionary

(5.10.2.10) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The internal water price is expected to increase gradually over time as physical water risks, water management costs and regulatory expectations evolve. The price will be reviewed and updated annually by considering changes in water abstraction and wastewater management costs, operational and infrastructure expenditures, and site-specific physical water risks based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. This evolutionary approach ensures that the internal water price continues to reflect the increasing economic value of water, supports water efficiency investments, strengthens climate resilience and enables informed long-term investment and operational decision-making. For 2025, the resulting internal water price ranges from 22.82–114.12 TL/m³ for Batıçim and 14.85–74.24 TL/m³ for Batisöke, depending on the site-specific water risk level.

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

22.82

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Product and R&D
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Impact management
- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The effectiveness of the internal water pricing approach is monitored through Batıçim's water management and sustainability processes, which support the monitoring of water use, water-related risks, costs and investment needs across operations. The internal water price is periodically reviewed by the Sustainability Directorate together with relevant business units and management to ensure that it remains aligned with water efficiency targets, climate resilience objectives and investment priorities. The evaluation process considers changes in water tariffs, water abstraction and wastewater management costs, operational and infrastructure expenditures, and site-specific water risks identified through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The internal water price is also assessed through its application in water efficiency investments, digital metering and monitoring systems, water reuse projects, infrastructure improvements and operational decision-making. The results of these evaluations are incorporated into water management planning, CAPEX prioritization and long-term financial decision-making. This approach ensures that the internal price continues to reflect the increasing economic importance of water, supports the achievement of water efficiency targets and strengthens resilience to water-related physical risks.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Batiçim identifies substantive suppliers based on the significance of supplied goods/services and climate performance. Carbon-intensive suppliers, including fuels, raw materials and clinker-related inputs, are prioritized due to their Scope 3 contribution. Suppliers are assessed through the Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, and high-emission or low-performing suppliers are prioritized for engagement and monitoring.

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

91

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

- ☒ Basin/landscape/marine ecosystem condition
- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- ☒ Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Batıçım defines substantive suppliers based on location-specific water risk and water management performance. Suppliers in “High” or “Extremely High” water-stressed basins under the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas are considered substantive; 77% of assessed suppliers operate in extremely high-stress areas. Water performance is assessed through Batıçım's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, covering water use and management.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

91

[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

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- ☒ Other, please specify :Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Batiçim prioritizes supplier engagement on climate-related issues using a risk- and impact-based methodology aligned with its sustainability strategy and TSRS framework. Priority is given to suppliers of carbon-intensive and critical inputs, including coal, petcoke, clinker, aggregates and chemical additives, due to their contribution to Scope 3 emissions and operational continuity. Climate performance is assessed through Batiçim's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, covering GHG emissions, energy consumption, climate governance, emissions reduction and sustainability practices. Suppliers with substantive climate impacts or insufficient performance are prioritized for engagement, improvement plans and monitoring. The process also considers physical climate risks, including high water stress and drought identified through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Rather than applying immediate sanctions, Batiçim works with prioritized suppliers through feedback, capacity-building and corrective action plans. Where necessary, alternative sourcing options are evaluated to reduce climate risks, strengthen value chain resilience and support Batiçim's climate transition plan.

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

- ☒ Material sourcing
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Business risk mitigation
- ☒ Leverage over suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- ☒ Other, please specify :Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Batiçim prioritizes supplier engagement on water-related issues using a risk-based methodology that combines physical water risk assessments with supplier water management performance. Suppliers operating in river basins classified as "High" or "Extremely High" water stress according to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas are considered priority suppliers for engagement. Based on Batiçim's assessment, approximately 77% of the suppliers evaluated operate in areas exposed to extremely high water stress, making water stewardship a key consideration in supplier management. Water-related performance is assessed through Batiçim's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, which covers water consumption, water efficiency, wastewater management, environmental management practices and other sustainability-related indicators. Suppliers demonstrating inadequate water management performance or operating in high water-risk regions are prioritized for engagement, corrective action plans and ongoing monitoring. This approach enables Batiçim to proactively manage water-related dependencies across its supply chain, improve supplier awareness and resilience, encourage more efficient water management practices and, where appropriate, evaluate alternative sourcing options to reduce exposure to physical water risks and support Batiçim's long-term water stewardship objectives.

[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

Batiçim integrates climate-related environmental requirements into its supplier qualification, evaluation and procurement processes. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria are incorporated into the approved supplier pre-qualification process, and suppliers holding internationally recognized management system certifications, such as ISO 14001 and ISO 50001, receive additional evaluation points. Suppliers are informed of their environmental obligations during the contracting process and are required to comply with applicable environmental legislation and Batiçim's Supplier Code of Conduct Commitment, which includes commitments to environmental protection, regulatory compliance, resource efficiency and the reduction of environmental impacts. Climate-related performance is further assessed through the Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, covering greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3), energy management, emissions reduction initiatives and climate governance. Supplier performance is monitored through quarterly Supplier Performance Evaluations. Where performance does not meet expectations, suppliers enter a structured improvement process. If the required improvements are not achieved, administrative and commercial actions, including contract termination where appropriate, may be implemented. This approach supports the reduction of Scope 3 emissions and strengthens the implementation of Batiçim's climate transition plan.

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

Batiçim incorporates water-related environmental requirements into its supplier qualification and procurement processes as part of its broader environmental management approach. ESG criteria are included in the approved supplier pre-qualification process, while suppliers with certified environmental management systems, such as ISO 14001, receive additional evaluation points. Water management performance is assessed through the Supplier Sustainability and Climate

Questionnaire, which includes water consumption, water efficiency, wastewater management and other environmental indicators. In addition, suppliers are evaluated using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to identify those operating in river basins exposed to high or extremely high water stress. Suppliers identified as having elevated water-related risks are prioritized for engagement, corrective action plans and continuous monitoring. Supplier compliance with environmental obligations is monitored through quarterly Supplier Performance Evaluations and ongoing supplier assessments. The Supplier Code of Conduct Commitment requires suppliers to comply with environmental legislation, minimize environmental impacts and promote the efficient use of natural resources. Where supplier performance remains below expectations despite improvement actions, appropriate commercial measures, including contract termination, may be applied. This process supports responsible water stewardship and strengthens supply chain resilience.

[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:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Ground-based monitoring system

☒ First-party verification

☒ Second-party verification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

ISO 14001 certification is incorporated into Batıçım's supplier evaluation process as an ESG criterion and provides additional evaluation points. Currently, 44% of approved suppliers are certified to ISO 14001, and efforts are ongoing to increase the certification rate. Supplier environmental performance is monitored through quarterly Supplier Performance Evaluations and periodic sustainability assessments. Results are evaluated through the supplier sustainability rating system, with suppliers classified as Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum. Improvement areas are communicated to suppliers, and corrective actions are monitored through subsequent assessments and supplier performance evaluations. Suppliers performing below expectations are first subject to a structured improvement process and follow-up monitoring; where sufficient improvement is not achieved, administrative and commercial measures, including contract termination, may be applied.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

ISO 14001 certification is incorporated into Batıçim's supplier evaluation process as an ESG criterion and provides additional evaluation points. Currently, 44% of approved suppliers are certified to ISO 14001, and efforts are ongoing to increase the certification rate. Supplier environmental performance is monitored through quarterly Supplier Performance Evaluations and periodic sustainability assessments. Results are evaluated through the supplier sustainability rating system, with

suppliers classified as Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum. Improvement areas are communicated to suppliers, and corrective actions are monitored through subsequent assessments and supplier performance evaluations. Suppliers performing below expectations are first subject to a structured improvement process and follow-up monitoring; where sufficient improvement is not achieved, administrative and commercial measures, including contract termination, may be applied.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 GHG emissions through Batıçım's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire. The assessment helps determine whether suppliers calculate their emissions and understand their emissions profiles. Results are evaluated through the supplier sustainability rating system, with suppliers classified as Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum. Improvement areas are communicated to suppliers, and corrective actions are monitored through subsequent assessments and supplier performance evaluations.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification ☒ Ground-based monitoring system
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers' water-related risks are assessed through Batıçim's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire and WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Suppliers operating in areas exposed to high or extremely high water stress are identified and prioritized for further assessment and engagement. Water-related risks and improvement areas are monitored through periodic supplier evaluations and follow-up actions.

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

☒ First-party verification

☒ Second-party verification

☒ Supplier self-assessment

☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(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:

- ☒ Less than 1%

(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

Environmental information is collected through Batıçim's dedicated Supplier Sustainability Digital Platform, which enables the systematic collection, monitoring and evaluation of supplier ESG data. During the reporting year, 97% of approved suppliers were integrated into the platform. Assessment results are used to identify improvement areas, provide suppliers with performance feedback and support continuous monitoring of environmental performance.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Regular environmental risk assessments (at least once annually)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers' environmental risks are assessed regularly through Batıçim's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire, supplier audits and periodic Supplier Performance Evaluations. Environmental risks and improvement areas identified through these assessments are communicated to suppliers, while corrective actions are followed up through subsequent evaluations. This process supports continuous improvement and strengthens environmental risk management across the supply chain.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers disclose waste management, resource efficiency and material circularity practices through Batıçim's Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire. Suppliers are evaluated on their approaches to waste reduction, resource efficiency and responsible material use, with improvement areas identified through the assessment process. Performance feedback and corrective actions are provided where necessary, and progress is monitored through subsequent supplier evaluations. Results are evaluated through the supplier sustainability rating system, with suppliers classified as Bronze, Silver, Gold or Platinum. Improvement areas are communicated to suppliers, and corrective actions are monitored through subsequent assessments and supplier performance evaluations.

Water

(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
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Ground-based monitoring system

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers' water-related environmental information is collected through Batıçım's dedicated Supplier Sustainability Digital Platform and Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire. The assessment covers water consumption, water efficiency and wastewater management, enabling Batıçım to identify water-related risks and improvement areas and systematically monitor supplier performance. During the reporting year, 97% of approved suppliers were integrated into the platform. Assessment results are used to identify improvement areas, provide suppliers with performance feedback and support continuous monitoring of environmental performance.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification ☒ Ground-based monitoring system
- ☒ First-party verification
- ☒ Second-party verification
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(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:

☒ Less than 1%

(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

Suppliers' water-related environmental information is collected through Batıçim's dedicated Supplier Sustainability Digital Platform and Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire. Water efficiency and withdrawal reduction are assessed through supplier sustainability evaluations, including water consumption and water management practices. Suppliers are encouraged to identify opportunities to reduce water withdrawals and improve water-use efficiency. Where improvement areas are identified, suppliers receive feedback and corrective action guidance, with progress monitored through subsequent supplier evaluations. During the reporting year, 97% of approved suppliers were integrated into the platform. Assessment results are used to identify improvement areas, provide suppliers with performance feedback and support continuous monitoring of environmental performance.

[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:

- ☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(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

During the reporting year, Batıçim continued to strengthen supplier engagement through a structured environmental performance improvement programme focused on strategically important Tier 1 suppliers. Environmental audits were completed for 91 critical raw material suppliers, while 45 suppliers participated in the Supplier Sustainability and Climate Questionnaire covering greenhouse gas emissions, energy management, environmental management systems, climate risks and

sustainability practices. In parallel, 97% of approved suppliers were integrated into Batiçim's Approved Supplier Digital Platform, improving the efficiency, traceability and consistency of supplier sustainability data collection. Following each assessment, suppliers receive detailed feedback identifying improvement areas together with recommendations to strengthen their environmental performance. Rather than serving solely as a compliance exercise, the programme is designed to build supplier capacity by improving awareness of greenhouse gas management, resource efficiency, circular economy practices and evolving regulatory expectations. In addition, annual environmental training programmes delivered by Batiçim's environmental managers reached 97.4% of employees working for raw material suppliers and contractors. The outcomes of audits, questionnaires and training activities are incorporated into supplier performance evaluations, enabling Batiçim to monitor progress over time, identify recurring gaps and continuously strengthen climate-related performance across its upstream value chain. As a result of these engagement activities, Batiçim has strengthened the quality, consistency and traceability of supplier sustainability data, enabling more robust assessment of upstream climate-related risks and opportunities. The programme has also increased supplier awareness of greenhouse gas management, environmental compliance and resource efficiency, supporting more informed procurement decisions and enhancing the resilience of Batiçim's supply chain in preparation for evolving climate-related regulations and customer expectations.

(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 :Environmental management certifications (e.g., ISO 14001 and ISO 50001), annual disclosure of GHG emissions and environmental performance, and implementation of emissions reduction and resource efficiency practices.

(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:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(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

Batiçim implements a risk-based supplier engagement programme to strengthen water stewardship throughout its supply chain. During the reporting year, 91 strategically important suppliers were assessed using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter to identify suppliers operating in areas exposed to high or extremely high water stress. Water-related information is also collected through supplier sustainability assessments covering water consumption, wastewater management and broader environmental management practices. In addition, 97% of approved suppliers were integrated into Batiçim's Approved Supplier Digital Platform, improving the traceability and consistency of water-related supplier information. Assessment results are communicated to suppliers together with recommendations to improve water efficiency, wastewater management and overall environmental performance. Annual environmental training programmes delivered by Batiçim's environmental managers reached 97.4% of employees working for raw material suppliers and contractors, supporting greater awareness of responsible water management and environmental compliance. The findings from supplier assessments and water risk analyses are integrated into procurement and supplier performance evaluations, enabling Batiçim to prioritize engagement with suppliers operating in water-stressed regions and continuously strengthen supply

chain resilience. These engagement activities have improved the visibility of water-related risks across the supply chain and strengthened Batıçım's ability to identify suppliers operating in high water-stress regions. The enhanced quality of supplier water data supports more effective risk-based procurement decisions, helps prioritize supplier improvement initiatives and contributes to building a more resilient supply chain against increasing water scarcity and climate-related physical 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 :Environmental management certifications (e.g., ISO 14001), regular water risk assessments, monitoring of water consumption and wastewater management practices, and implementation of water efficiency initiatives.

(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

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Customers are key stakeholders in Batıçim's climate transition as demand for low-carbon construction materials and transparent environmental information continues to increase. Regular engagement enables Batıçim to better understand customer expectations regarding product sustainability, carbon performance, environmental certifications and regulatory developments while supporting long-term business relationships and value chain decarbonization. Engagement also supports customers in responding to evolving sustainability requirements, including increasing expectations related to the EU Taxonomy, CBAM and demand for lower-carbon construction materials.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement enables Batıçim to better understand evolving sustainability expectations and integrate customer feedback into its sustainability strategy, product development and service improvement processes. Regular dialogue with customers supports greater transparency regarding the Batıçim's environmental performance, climate commitments and sustainable product portfolio, while also helping customers respond to emerging market and regulatory expectations, including CBAM and the EU Taxonomy. In 2025, customer satisfaction surveys reported an overall corporate image score of 91.7%, a 93.6% satisfaction rate for sales and after-sales services, and 91.2% satisfaction with products and services, demonstrating a high level of customer confidence in the Batıçim's quality, technical expertise and sustainability approach. Feedback obtained through these engagement activities is systematically evaluated and contributes to the continuous improvement of environmental performance and long-term customer value creation.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes
- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Customers are key stakeholders in Batıçim's water stewardship approach as expectations for responsible water management, resource efficiency and transparent sustainability reporting continue to increase. Regular engagement enables Batıçim to better understand customer expectations regarding water efficiency, responsible production practices and environmental performance, while supporting long-term customer relationships and sustainable value creation. Engagement also helps customers respond to evolving sustainability and regulatory expectations related to responsible water management and sustainable construction materials.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Customer engagement enables Batıçim to integrate customer expectations regarding responsible water management into its sustainability strategy, operational improvement programmes and product development activities. Regular dialogue with customers strengthens transparency on the Batıçim's water stewardship practices, water efficiency initiatives and environmental performance. In 2025, customer satisfaction surveys reported an overall corporate image score of 91.7%, a 93.6% satisfaction rate for sales and after-sales services, and 91.2% satisfaction with products and services, reflecting strong customer confidence in the Batıçim's quality, technical support and sustainability approach. Feedback obtained through these engagement activities is systematically evaluated and contributes to the continuous improvement of water management practices, customer satisfaction and long-term value creation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(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:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders in the Batıçim's climate governance and long-term value creation. Regular engagement ensures transparent communication of climate-related risks, opportunities, transition strategy, greenhouse gas performance and progress towards sustainability targets through annual reports, sustainability reports in accordance with GRI 2021 and TSRS (IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards), CDP disclosures and investor communications. As a participant of the UN Global Compact and BIST Sustainability Index, Batıçim provides transparent information on climate-related risks, opportunities, greenhouse gas performance, transition initiatives and progress towards its sustainability targets. Engagement also supports investors in understanding the potential financial implications of emerging regulations, including CBAM, the EU Taxonomy and climate-related reporting requirements.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Regular engagement has strengthened transparency and increased investor confidence in the Batıçim's climate governance and sustainability performance. Comprehensive disclosures aligned with GRI and TSRS, together with CDP reporting and public sustainability commitments, enable investors to better assess climate-related risks, opportunities and long-term resilience. The Batıçim's continued inclusion in the BIST Sustainability Index and membership of the UN Global Compact demonstrate its commitment to internationally recognized sustainability principles and transparent ESG reporting, supporting long-term shareholder value creation.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

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

Suppliers play a critical role in reducing upstream climate impacts and strengthening value chain resilience. Engagement is prioritized for strategic raw material suppliers based on procurement criticality, carbon intensity and climate-related risk exposure. Batıçim engages suppliers through sustainability questionnaires, environmental audits, technical guidance and training to improve GHG emissions management, environmental performance and climate risk awareness while supporting compliance with evolving sustainability expectations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Supplier engagement has strengthened climate-related governance and environmental performance across the value chain by improving the quality, consistency and transparency of supplier sustainability data. Annual supplier audits, sustainability assessments and environmental training programmes support suppliers in identifying improvement opportunities and implementing corrective actions. Individual feedback reports and improvement roadmaps are provided following assessments, enabling continuous performance improvement. In addition, 97% of approved suppliers have been integrated into the Batıçim's Digital Supplier Platform, significantly enhancing data traceability, performance monitoring and communication throughout the supplier management process. This systematic approach strengthens value chain resilience and supports continuous improvement in supplier ESG performance.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(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:

☒ 100%

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

Investors and shareholders are key stakeholders in Batıçım's water stewardship strategy and long-term resilience. Through Annual Reports, Sustainability Reports, investor communications and public disclosures prepared in accordance with GRI 2021 and TSRS (IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards), Batıçım provides transparent information on water-related risks, physical water stress assessments, water efficiency initiatives and progress towards its water management targets. As a constituent of the BIST Sustainability Index and a participant of the UN Global Compact, Batıçım enables investors to understand how water-related risks and opportunities are integrated into corporate strategy and long-term value creation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Regular engagement has strengthened transparency regarding water-related risks and management practices, enabling investors to better assess the Batıçım's resilience to increasing water stress and climate-related physical risks. Water-related disclosures prepared in accordance with TSRS, GRI and CDP support informed investment decisions, reinforce ESG governance and contribute to long-term shareholder value. Continued inclusion in the BIST Sustainability Index, together with the Batıçım's commitment to the UN Global Compact, demonstrates the maturity of its sustainability governance framework and supports long-term investor confidence.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Suppliers are key stakeholders in strengthening responsible water stewardship across the value chain. Engagement is prioritized for strategic suppliers operating in water-stressed regions and those with significant environmental impacts. Batıçım uses supplier sustainability questionnaires, environmental audits and water risk analyses based on the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF Water Risk Filter to improve water management practices, enhance resilience and support responsible resource use.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Supplier engagement has improved transparency regarding water-related risks and strengthened supplier awareness of responsible water management practices. Water risk assessments, sustainability questionnaires, annual environmental audits and environmental training programmes help suppliers identify improvement opportunities and enhance water stewardship practices. Individual feedback reports and improvement recommendations are shared following assessments to support continuous improvement. Furthermore, 97% of approved suppliers have been integrated into the Batıçım's Digital Supplier Platform, improving data quality, traceability and performance monitoring while strengthening water risk management and long-term resilience across the supply chain

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

As Batıçim, we recognize our employees as one of the key drivers of our climate strategy and long-term decarbonization objectives. We engage our employees through mandatory sustainability training programmes, environmental awareness activities, internal communications and continuous improvement initiatives to strengthen climate competencies across all business functions. This engagement supports the integration of climate-related considerations into operational practices, decision-making processes and our corporate sustainability culture while reinforcing our climate commitments and transition strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Employee engagement has strengthened climate awareness and enhanced the integration of sustainability into daily operations across Batıçim. In 2025, the completion rate of mandatory sustainability training programmes for Batıçim employees reached 100%, demonstrating our commitment to building internal climate capabilities and fostering a strong sustainability culture. Training programmes cover climate change, greenhouse gas management, energy efficiency, environmental management and corporate sustainability. Employee participation and training effectiveness are regularly monitored, contributing to continuous improvement in environmental performance, operational excellence and the achievement of our climate-related objectives.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- ☒ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

As Batıçim, we recognize our employees as contributors to responsible water stewardship and the efficient management of water resources across our operations. We engage our employees through mandatory sustainability training programmes, environmental awareness activities and continuous improvement initiatives to strengthen knowledge of water efficiency, responsible water use and water risk management. This engagement supports the integration of water stewardship principles into operational practices and reinforces our long-term water management strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Employee engagement has strengthened awareness of responsible water management and supported the integration of water stewardship practices across Batıçim. In 2025, the completion rate of mandatory sustainability training programmes for Batıçim employees reached 100%, demonstrating our commitment to embedding responsible water management throughout the organization. Training programmes include water efficiency, water conservation, environmental management and sustainable resource use. Employee participation and training effectiveness are regularly monitored, contributing to the achievement of our sustainability targets and fostering a culture of continuous improvement across Batıçim.

[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

An operational control approach has been adopted in order to report the emissions of Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries in a comprehensive, consistent and manageable manner. This approach increases data quality and comparability in reporting by ensuring that emissions from activities in which Batıçim directly manages its operations and has control over its environmental effects are fully included in the calculations. This approach is applied consistently throughout the Community. With this method, emission data for all operations and subsidiaries within the Community are measured and reported with a single methodology.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

An operational control approach has been adopted to report water-related performance data of Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries in a comprehensive, consistent, and manageable manner. This approach enhances data quality and comparability by ensuring that all water withdrawals, consumption, discharges, and recycling activities from operations under the Batıçim's direct operational control are fully captured and included in the reporting boundary. The approach is applied consistently across the Batıçim. Using a single methodology, water-related data from all operations and subsidiaries are measured, monitored, and reported to support effective water stewardship, performance evaluation, and informed decision-making.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

An operational control approach has been adopted to report biodiversity-related performance data of Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries in a comprehensive, consistent, and manageable manner. This approach ensures that biodiversity impacts arising from activities under the Batıçim's direct operational control, particularly mining, quarrying, and raw material extraction operations, are fully considered within the reporting boundary. The approach is applied consistently throughout the Batıçim. Using a common methodology, biodiversity-related information, including land disturbance, rehabilitation activities, and environmental management practices, is monitored and reported across all relevant operations and subsidiaries to support effective oversight and continuous improvement.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019
- ☒ US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Fugitive Emissions from Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Fire Suppression, and Industrial Gases

(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

Batiçim reports Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions using both the location-based and market-based approaches in accordance with the GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018. Scope 2 emissions include indirect greenhouse gas emissions from purchased and consumed electricity across Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using electricity consumption data obtained from utility invoices and the Türkiye Electricity Consumption Emission Factor. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are assessed by considering contractual instruments related to

purchased electricity, where available. As no renewable electricity certificates or other contractual instruments were procured during the reporting period, Scope 2 emissions are reported on a location-based basis.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3354684

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Batiçim quantifies Scope 1 GHG emissions under the operational control approach, consolidating all facilities within the reporting boundary. Emissions cover direct fuel consumption from cement kilns, mobile combustion sources, and stationary equipment. Calculations are carried out using the formula Activity Data (fuel use) × Emission Factor. The methodology is aligned with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, and national emission factors published by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Fuels covered include coal, petcoke, natural gas, diesel, fuel oil, LPG, and other fossil fuels used in cement kilns, company-owned vehicles, and on-site equipment. All Scope 1 data are subject to independent third-party verification annually, ensuring accuracy, transparency, and consistency with international reporting frameworks. This approach provides comprehensive coverage of Batiçim's direct emissions and strengthens alignment with both global best practices and local regulatory requirements.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149653

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions are calculated using electricity consumption data obtained from supplier invoices. The national grid emission factor published annually by Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is applied. Methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and local regulatory requirements (TSRS). Emissions are calculated as Activity Data × Grid Emission Factor.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

149653

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 market-based emissions are quantified using the same activity data as the location-based method. As Batıçim has not yet procured renewable energy certificates (e.g. I-REC, YEK-G), market-based emissions are currently equivalent to location-based results. For future reporting periods, any purchased contractual instruments will be reflected in market-based calculations, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from purchased goods and services have been calculated starting from 2022 which is defined as the base year. The methodology is based on procurement data covering raw materials packaging and auxiliary materials. Activity data (tonnage of purchased goods) has been multiplied with category-specific emission factors from the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard and secondary databases. Reported data is subject to third-party verification in accordance with ISO 14064-3 ensuring transparency accuracy and alignment with international assurance practices. Emission factors are sourced from DEFRA 2023 ecoinvent IPCC 2006 Guidelines EPA standards NKD Türkiye datasets and the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance. This methodology comprehensively covers emissions across cement ready-mix concrete port and energy operations

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

415.48

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions have been measured since 2022 which is defined as the base year. Calculations are based on procurement and investment data for purchased capital goods. Emissions are estimated using category-specific emission factors in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard and secondary databases (DEFRA 2023 ecoinvent EF IPCC 2006 - NKD Türkiye EPA standards and Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance). Reported data is subject to independent third-party verification in accordance with ISO 14064-3 ensuring transparency accuracy and alignment with international assurance practices. This methodology covers cement ready-mix concrete port and energy operations.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

219871.81

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from purchased fuels and energy-related activities (not already included in Scope 1 or 2) were calculated using activity data from supplier invoices and energy procurement records. Emission factors were applied from the GHG Protocol and national datasets. The calculation covers upstream lifecycle emissions (extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and purchased energy).

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

774948.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution have been calculated since 2022 based on logistics and distribution data covering the transport of raw materials packaging and auxiliary goods. Activity data (ton-km) is derived from logistics records and multiplied by category-specific emission factors from DEFRA 2023 and the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance. Additional reference datasets including ecoinvent and EPA standards as well as IPCC 2006 and NKD Türkiye were used to ensure methodological robustness and sectoral alignment. Reported data is independently verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3 ensuring transparency accuracy and consistency with international assurance practices. This methodology covers cement ready-mix concrete port and energy operations.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58.88

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from waste generated in operations were estimated using facility-level waste management data covering both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Reported waste quantities were multiplied by treatment-specific emission factors (landfilling recycling incineration) sourced from DEFRA 2023. The methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard. Reported data is independently verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3 to ensure transparency accuracy and consistency with international assurance practices.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Business travel–related emissions were calculated for the 2022 base year using activity data collected from employee travel records (e.g. flights accommodation and other modes). Emission factors from the UK DEFRA 2023 database were applied consistently across all travel categories. This ensures methodological alignment transparency and comparability of results.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

259.53

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions for business travel were calculated using the operational control approach in line with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Business travel includes air travel and hotel accommodation for Batıçim's employees. The distance-based method was applied, multiplying activity data (passenger-kilometers by vehicle type and hotel nights) by the relevant emission factors. DEFRA 2023 conversion factors were used. Travel information was gathered from Batıçim's travel management provider and internal declarations.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

286551.33

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions for downstream transportation and distribution were calculated using the operational control approach under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers the transportation of sold products from our facilities to customers across all business units, including road, rail, and waterway transport. Emissions were quantified using the distance-based method, by multiplying the transported mass and distance by vehicle-specific emission factors. Each transport leg was calculated separately and aggregated to total emissions. Activity data is based on sales records, and emission factors were sourced from DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors 2023.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24613

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions for processing of sold products were calculated using the operational control principle under the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. The average-data method was applied estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products (cement) based on secondary data and average emissions per process.

The reported emissions cover electricity consumption at ready-mixed concrete plants applying an emission factor for cement as per the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance (WBCSD). Emission factors were taken from DEFRA 2023 and the official dataset of the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources link.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115277.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions for end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated using the operational control approach under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method was applied to account for waste treatment after consumer use. Waste-type-specific emission factors were used (DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors 2023). Since the product sold is concrete it was conservatively assumed that all concrete is sent to landfill for disposal. The amount of sold product is based on sales data.

[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)

3152629.25

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Fixed combustion (fossil fuels, alternative fuels, diesel and gasoline) mobile combustion (diesel and gasoline) fuel consumption followed from the invoices of third party companies of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries in the reporting period refers to process-induced (clinker and non-carbonate carbon) and leakage (leakage) emissions (refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers) from service forms. In the calculations, CO2 equivalent factors consisting of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrogen oxide (N2O) equivalent emission factors were used. Global Warming Potential (GWP), gross calorific value and emission factors used in

greenhouse gas calculations; EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6. It is taken from the Evaluation Report and calculated as CO₂ equivalent by multiplying each greenhouse gas component with the appropriate conversion coefficients. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Past year 1

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

2835208.66

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2024

(7.6.3) Methodological details

During the reporting period, the fuel consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries, tracked through third-party invoices, includes fixed combustion fuels (fossil fuels, alternative fuels, diesel, and gasoline) and mobile combustion fuels (diesel and gasoline); it also refers to greenhouse gas emissions from fugitive sources (leakages) monitored via process sources (non-clinker and noncarbonate carbon) and service forms (refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers). In the calculations, CO₂ equivalent factors, which consist of emission factors for carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), have been used. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) used in greenhouse gas calculations, along with gross calorific values and emission factors, are sourced from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report. Each greenhouse gas component is calculated as a CO₂ equivalent by multiplying it with the appropriate conversion factors. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Past year 2

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

3315677.58

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

During the reporting period, the fuel consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries, tracked through third-party invoices, includes fixed combustion fuels (fossil fuels, alternative fuels, diesel, and gasoline) and mobile combustion fuels (diesel and gasoline); it also refers to greenhouse gas emissions from fugitive sources (leakages) monitored via process sources (non-clinker and noncarbonate carbon) and service forms (refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers). In the calculations, CO2 equivalent factors, which consist of emission factors for carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O), have been used. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) used in greenhouse gas calculations, along with gross calorific values and emission factors, are sourced from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report. Each greenhouse gas component is calculated as a CO2 equivalent by multiplying it with the appropriate conversion factors. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Past year 3

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

3354684

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

During the reporting period, the fuel consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries, tracked through third-party invoices, includes fixed combustion fuels (fossil fuels, alternative fuels, diesel, and gasoline) and mobile combustion fuels (diesel and gasoline); it also refers to greenhouse gas emissions from fugitive sources (leakages) monitored via process sources (non-clinker and noncarbonate carbon) and service forms (refrigerant gases and fire extinguishers). In the calculations, CO2 equivalent factors, which consist of emission factors for carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O), have been used. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) used in greenhouse gas calculations, along with gross calorific values and emission factors, are sourced from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment Report. Each greenhouse gas component is calculated as a CO2 equivalent by multiplying it with the appropriate conversion factors. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

[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)

140787.44

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

140787.44

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based - It refers to the indirect greenhouse gas emissions of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries from the purchased and consumed electricity during the reporting period. Scope 2 emissions based on location were calculated based on the electricity consumption data followed from the invoices of the service provider companies and using the Turkey Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factor. Market-based - In the reporting period, information on contractual instruments, if any, is also taken into account in the assessment of Scope 2 emissions from purchased and consumed electricity of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries. No renewable energy certificate or other contractual vehicle within this scope was provided in 2025. Therefore, explanations regarding Scope 2 emissions in the reporting period were presented on the basis of the locationbased method. Scope 2 emissions based on location were calculated using the network emission factor emission factor included in the Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR). As no renewable electricity certificates or other contractual instruments were procured during the reporting period, Scope 2 emissions are reported on a location-based basis.

Past year 1

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

146755.82

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

146676.26

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2024

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based - Refers to the amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the electricity consumption tracked via the invoices of service provider companies, representing the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Market-based - Refers to the result obtained by subtracting the amount of purchased renewable energy certificates (YEK-G) from the indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from electricity consumption, which is tracked through the invoices of service provider companies and reflects the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Emissions have been calculated using the grid emission factor of provided in the Information Form on Türkiye's Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors, published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR). YEK-G certificates were purchased in the reporting year. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Past year 2

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

158493.05

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

158493.05

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based - Refers to the amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the electricity consumption tracked via the invoices of service provider companies, representing the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Market-based - Refers to the result obtained by subtracting the amount of purchased renewable energy certificates (YEK-G) from the indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from electricity consumption, which is tracked through the invoices of service provider companies and reflects the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Emissions have been calculated using the grid emission factor of provided in the Information Form on Türkiye's Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors, published by Türkiye Elektrik İletim A.Ş. (TEİAŞ). No I-REC or equivalent renewable energy certificates were purchased in the reporting year; therefore the market-based results are effectively the same as location-based values. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

Past year 3

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

149653

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

149653

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based - Refers to the amount of indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the electricity consumption tracked via the invoices of service provider companies, representing the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Market-based - Refers to the result obtained by subtracting the amount of purchased renewable energy certificates (YEK-G) from the indirect greenhouse gas emissions arising from electricity consumption, which is tracked through the invoices of service provider companies and reflects the indirect energy consumption of Batıçim and its Consolidated Subsidiaries during the reporting period. Emissions have been calculated using the grid emission factor of provided in the Information Form on Türkiye's Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors, published by Türkiye Elektrik İletim A.Ş. (TEİAŞ). No I-REC or equivalent renewable energy certificates were purchased in the reporting year; therefore the market-based results are effectively the same as location-based values. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol.

[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)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard using the operational control approach. All reported greenhouse gas emissions data are independently verified by an accredited third-party verification body in accordance with TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol. Purchased raw materials were calculated using purchased quantities and Ecoinvent emission factors, while other purchased goods and services were calculated using procurement expenditure and EPA spend-based emission factors.

Capital goods**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

805.66

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*

- ☒ Average spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Capital goods were calculated using the average spend-based method. Capital expenditure data from Batıçim's financial and procurement records were multiplied by the relevant EPA spend-based emission factors.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

181796.23

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities were calculated using the fuel-based method. Fuel and electricity consumption data were multiplied by the relevant emission factors. DEFRA emission factors were applied for fuel-related activities, while the Türkiye Electricity Emission Factor was applied for electricity-related activities.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

182874.61

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution were calculated using the distance-based method. Transportation activity data, including transported quantities and travel distances, were multiplied by the relevant DEFRA emission factors for the applicable transport modes.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

133.96

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Waste generated in operations was calculated using the waste-type-specific method. Waste quantities by disposal and recovery method were multiplied by the relevant DEFRA emission factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

249.2

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Business travel was calculated using the distance-based method. Flight emissions were calculated in accordance with the myclimate Flight Emission Calculator Methodology using travel activity data. Accommodation-related emissions were calculated by multiplying activity data by the relevant DEFRA emission factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

354.46

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Employee commuting data, including commuting distances and transportation modes, were multiplied by the relevant DEFRA emission factors.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Batiçim did not have any upstream leased assets during the reporting period.

(7.8.6) Please explain

Batiçim did not have any upstream leased assets during the reporting period.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

217621.01

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution emissions were calculated using the distance-based method. Transportation activity data (tonne-km) for road, rail and sea freight were multiplied by the relevant DEFRA emission factors.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

29232.07

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Processing of sold products was calculated using the average product method. Processing emissions for clinker were calculated by multiplying the quantity sold by the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) Cement Study emission factor. Processing emissions for cement were calculated by multiplying the quantity sold by emission factors derived from the GHG Protocol Guidelines and the Türkiye Electricity Emission Factor.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Batiçim did not have any use of sold products during the reporting period.

(7.8.6) Please explain

Batiçim did not have any use of sold products during the reporting period.

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)

10947.73

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

End-of-life treatment of sold products was calculated using the average product method. End-of-life emissions for cement, clinker and limestone were calculated by multiplying the quantity sold by the relevant DEFRA emission factors. End-of-life emissions for bags, pallets and stretch film were calculated by multiplying the quantities sold by the relevant DEFRA emission factors and EPA disposal rates.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

348.62

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Downstream leased assets were calculated using the spend-based method. Activity data based on total expenditure were multiplied by the relevant EPA emission factors.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Batiçim did not operate any franchises during the reporting period.

(7.8.6) Please explain

Batıçim did not operate any franchises during the reporting period.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1494.78

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

☒ Other, please specify :Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

Investments were calculated using the investment-specific method. Investment expenditure data were multiplied by the relevant EPA emission factors to calculate greenhouse gas emissions associated with investments.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :There are no additional upstream emission sources in the reporting year.

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no additional upstream emission sources in the reporting year.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :There are no additional upstream emission sources in the reporting year.

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no additional upstream emission sources in the reporting year.

[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

12/31/2024

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

326176.13

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

7027.66

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

269661.31

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

8282.41

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

808.51

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

184.54

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

258.5

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

0

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

22153.26

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

29232.07

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

0

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

5276.79

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

143.75

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

0

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

14880.8

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004) is used as the basis for emission calculations; all emission data are reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). While not all Scope 3 emission categories were calculated in 2022 and 2023, since 2024, all Scope 3 categories defined under the GHG Protocol have been included in Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) emission calculations. In the reporting year, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies had no activities related to upstream leased assets, use of sold products, or franchises; therefore, emissions from these categories were zero. These categories will continue to be evaluated in subsequent reporting periods based on Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' activities. In addition, emission data are regularly verified by independent accredited organizations in accordance with the TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse Gases standard for data verification and methodological assurance purposes.

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

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

86098.14

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

453.35

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

190291.51

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

300239.61

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

183.27

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

48.66

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

291.82

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

152102.31

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

17456.86

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

83810.19

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004) is used as the basis for emission calculations; all emission data are reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). Emission data are regularly verified by independent accredited organizations in accordance with the TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse Gases standard for data verification and methodological assurance purposes.

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

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

1256780.86

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

415.58

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

219871.81

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

774948.54

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

58.88

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

36.13

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

259.53

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

286551.33

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

24613.66

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

115277.64

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, 2004) is used as the basis for emission calculations; all emission data are reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). Emission data are regularly verified by independent accredited organizations in accordance with the TS EN ISO 14064-1:2018 Greenhouse Gases standard for data verification and methodological assurance purposes.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

batibeton_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,baticim_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batienerji_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batiliman_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batisoke_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 1 Full Report

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISAE3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410
- ☒ ISO14064-1
- ☒ 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

batienerji_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batiliman_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batisoke_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batibeton_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, baticim_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full report

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-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

batienerji_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batiliman_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batisoke_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, batibeton_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf, baticim_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Full report

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

☒ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(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

batibeton_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,baticim_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batienerji_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batiliman_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batisoke_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Full report

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

☒ ISO14064-1

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Increased

(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)

5968.38

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.07

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The share of electricity supplied through waste heat recovery systems increased from 13% in 2024 to 15.6% in 2025, representing a 20% increase compared with the previous year. This increase reduced reliance on externally purchased electricity and supported lower indirect emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(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 additional Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions reduction activities occurred during the reporting period.

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 divestments occurred during the reporting period.

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 acquisitions occurred during the reporting period.

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 mergers occurred during the reporting period.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311452.2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

10.44

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased due to higher clinker production at the Batisöke cement plant. The increase in production resulted in higher fuel consumption for clinker manufacturing, leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions compared with the previous reporting period.

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 changes occurred in methodology during the reporting period.

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 changes occurred in the organizational or operational boundary during the reporting period.

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 changes occurred in physical operating conditions during the reporting period.

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

NA

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

	Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities	Specify the reason for no significant activities
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified

[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No, explanation provided	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No relevant activities identified	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

(7.15.1) Emissions breakdown by greenhouse gas type

Select from:

☒ Yes, both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

3135989.34

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3135989.34

(7.15.1.4) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

140787.44

(7.15.1.5) Scope 2 location-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

140787.44

(7.15.1.6) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

140787.44

(7.15.1.7) Scope 2 market-based emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

140787.44

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH₄

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

139.47

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

3891.27

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N₂O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

20.16

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

5504.22

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

1.06

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7158.59

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of selected gas)

0.004

(7.15.1.3) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

85.99

(7.15.1.8) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Türkiye	3152629.25	140787.44	140787.44

[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 facility

☒ 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>Grey Cement</i>	<i>3150284.3</i>
Row 2	<i>Ready-mixed Concrete</i>	<i>2152.5</i>
Row 3	<i>Port Operations</i>	<i>19.57</i>
Row 4	<i>Hydroelectric Power Generation</i>	<i>172.88</i>

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Batiçim Bornova Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255339.98

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.454345

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.261991

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Batisöke Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1894944.62

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.771694

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.432092

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Batibeton Ready-Mixed Concrete Facilities

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2152.5

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.454345

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.261991

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Batılman Port Operations

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.57

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.757736

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.922374

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Batienerji Hydroelektrik Power Plants

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.58

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.626244

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.860781

[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>1226817.01</i>
Row 2	<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	<i>2270.55</i>
Row 3	<i>Fugitive Emissions</i>	<i>7246.68</i>
Row 4	<i>Process Emissions</i>	<i>1916295.01</i>

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.19.1) Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e

3150284.3

(7.19.2) Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e

2989925.53

(7.19.3) Comment

The difference between gross and net Scope 1 emissions is primarily attributable to the use of alternative fuels containing biogenic biomass. Under the GHG Protocol, biogenic CO₂ emissions from biomass are reported separately and are therefore excluded from net Scope 1 emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By business division

☒ By facility

☒ 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>Grey Cement</i>	<i>137968.03</i>	<i>137968.03</i>
Row 2	<i>Ready-mixed Concrete</i>	<i>2063.91</i>	<i>2063.91</i>
Row 3	<i>Port Operations</i>	<i>410.83</i>	<i>410.83</i>
Row 4	<i>Hydroelectric Power Generation</i>	<i>344.67</i>	<i>344.67</i>

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Batıçım Bornova Cement Plant</i>	<i>55879.83</i>	<i>55879.83</i>
Row 2	<i>Batisöke Cement Plant</i>	<i>82088.2</i>	<i>82088.2</i>
Row 3	<i>Batıbeton Ready-Mixed Concrete Facilities</i>	<i>2063.91</i>	<i>2063.91</i>

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 4	<i>Batiliman Port Operations</i>	410.83	410.83
Row 5	<i>Batienerji Hydroelektrik Power Plants</i>	344.67	344.67

[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>	140787.44	140787.44

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

(7.21.1) Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e

137968.03

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

137968.03

(7.21.3) Comment

Location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions are identical because no renewable electricity certificates or other contractual instruments were purchased during the reporting period.

[Fixed 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)

3152629.25

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

140787.44

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

140787.44

(7.22.4) Please explain

The data presented represents the full scope of Batıçım's consolidated operations and includes all entities consolidated in the Group's financial statements, namely Batıçım, Batısöke, Batıbeton, Batılıman and Batıenerji.

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

There are no additional entities providing emissions data.
[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

Batisöke Söke Çimento Sanayii T.A.Ş.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Cement

(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

TRABSOKE91F5

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1894944.32

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

82088.2

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

82088.2

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Batisöke is a consolidated subsidiary in which Batıçim holds a 74.62% ownership interest.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Batıbeton Sanayi A.Ş

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Concrete products

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2152.5

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

2063.91

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

2063.91

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Batibeton is a consolidated subsidiary in which Batıçim holds a 100% ownership interest.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Batılıman Liman İşletmeleri A.Ş

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Transportation support services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.57

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

410.83

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

410.83

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Batlıman is a consolidated subsidiary in which Batıçım holds a 90% ownership interest.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Batıçım Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Hydro generation

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

172.88

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

344.67

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

344.67

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Batıçım Enerji is a consolidated subsidiary in which Batıçım holds a 100% ownership interest.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ege İş Madencilik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Ege İş Madencilik is a consolidated subsidiary in which Batıçim holds a 100% ownership interest and currently does not carry out production activities and is not operational in terms of industrial processes.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Cement

(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

TRABTCIM91F5

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1255339.98

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

55879.83

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

55879.83

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Batiçim includes the Bornova Cement Plant, which is operated directly by Batiçim and is included within the consolidated reporting boundary.
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

328061

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3047434

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

3375495.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

322880.24

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

322880.24

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

59700.76

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

59700.76

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

387761.76

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3370314.24

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

3758076.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.2.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

328061

(7.30.2.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

3047434

(7.30.2.4) Total MWh

3375495.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.2.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

0

(7.30.2.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

316382.99

(7.30.2.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside cement sector boundary

0

(7.30.2.4) Total MWh

316382.99

Total energy consumption

(7.30.2.1) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

328061

(7.30.2.2) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside cement sector boundary

3363816.99

(7.30.2.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources inside cement sector boundary

0

(7.30.2.4) Total MWh

3691877.99

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

328061

(7.30.7.7) Comment

All the biomass used is from waste sources.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

During the reporting period, no renewable hydrogen or other renewable fuels under this category were consumed in our cement production activities. Therefore, the reported consumption is zero.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2017423

(7.30.7.7) Comment

It is the data obtained by multiplying the ton amount of imported lignite and domestic lignite calculations with the MWh conversion factor for each type of coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7163

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Fuel oil is used as a supplementary fuel in clinker production.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas is not used.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1022848

(7.30.7.7) Comment

It is the data obtained by the ton amount of petroleum coke calculations with the MWh conversion factor.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3375495

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Sum of all mentioned fuels.

[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

328061

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

Other biomass includes biogenic waste materials utilized as alternative fuels in cement kilns. These materials are exclusively used for clinker kiln energy, with no application in electricity generation, external heat, or cogeneration.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities**

0

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

During the reporting period, no renewable hydrogen or other renewable fuels under this category were consumed in our cement production activities. Therefore, the reported consumption is zero.

Coal**(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities**

2017423

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

2017423

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

Coal is consumed entirely for clinker production in cement kilns.

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

7163

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

7163

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

Fuel oil is used in small amounts as a supplementary fuel in cement kilns.

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

Natural gas is not used.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

1022848

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

1022848

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

Petroleum coke is consumed entirely for clinker production in cement kilns.

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

3375495

(7.30.8.2) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

3375495

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.6) Comment

The total fuel consumption value represents the sum of all reported fuel types (coal, petcoke, fuel oil, alternative fuels, and biomass) used in cement production activities. No natural gas or other renewable fuels were consumed during the reporting period.

[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)

59700.7

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

59700.7

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

59700.7

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

59700.7

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]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	59700.7	59700.7
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0

[Fixed row]

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

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

322880.24

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

59700.7

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

0

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

0

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

382580.94

[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

0.00022

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

3293416.69

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14289483357

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

10.3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in output

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity remained unchanged compared with the previous reporting year. Although absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions increased due to higher clinker and cement production, this increase was offset by higher revenue driven by increased production and export sales. As a result, the emissions intensity per unit of revenue remained at a similar level to the previous year.

[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	0.899	0.854	0.029
Cement equivalent	0.684	0.65	0.03
Cementitious products	0	0	0
Low-CO2 materials	0	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Energy usage:Alternative Fuel Use Ratio

(7.52.2) Metric value

14.5

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

%

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total thermal energy consumption

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

68.6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The alternative fuel substitution rate increased from 8.6% in 2024 to 14.5% in 2025, representing a 68.6% increase. This improvement was achieved through the expanded use of alternative fuels in cement kilns, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and supporting the Batıçim's decarbonization strategy.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Energy usage:Waste heat utilization Ratio

(7.52.2) Metric value

15.6

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

%

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total electricity consumption

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The share of renewable electricity consumption increased from 13.0% in 2024 to 15.6% in 2025 as a result of increased electricity generation from the waste heat recovery system. This reduced reliance on purchased grid electricity and supported the Batıçim's decarbonization and energy efficiency objectives.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.706

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.036

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.7420000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.73

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.6475434000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

59.7

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.684

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.03

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.7140000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

29.64

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Batçim's intensity reduction target covers 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from consolidated cement production operations.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of cement production through operational efficiency improvements and low-carbon production practices. By increasing alternative fuel use, reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio, improving energy efficiency and expanding waste heat recovery, Batıçim aims to contribute to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target while strengthening the sustainability of its operations.

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

Batıçim is implementing its Climate Transition Plan through increasing alternative fuel use, expanding electricity generation from waste heat recovery systems, reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio, increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials, improving energy efficiency and modernizing production processes. During the reporting year, the combined gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased from 0.744 to 0.718 tCO₂e per metric ton of cement, demonstrating continued progress towards the 2035 ve 2053 targets.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of Clinker

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.905

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.034

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.9390000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

12.14

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.8250054000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

57.4

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.899

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.9280000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:*☒ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

9.65

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions***Batiçim's intensity reduction target covers 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from consolidated cement production operations.***(7.53.2.86) Target objective***The objective of the target is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of clinker production through operational efficiency improvements and low-carbon production practices. By increasing alternative fuel use, reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio, improving energy efficiency and expanding waste heat recovery, Batiçim aims to contribute to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target while strengthening the sustainability of its operations.***(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year***Batiçim is implementing its Climate Transition Plan through increasing alternative fuel use, expanding electricity generation from waste heat recovery systems, reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio, increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials, improving energy efficiency and modernizing production processes. During the reporting year, the combined gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased from 0.939 to 0.928 tCO₂e per metric ton of clinker, demonstrating continued progress towards the 2035 ve 2053 targets.*

(7.53.2.88) 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

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

48099.46

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

13

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

20

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

15.6

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

37.14

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. Increasing electricity generation from waste heat recovery supports the reduction of indirect (Scope 2) greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing reliance on purchased grid electricity.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the Batıçim İzmir cement plant and Batısöke cement plant, both of which have waste heat recovery (WHR) systems.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target to increase the share of electricity supplied from waste heat recovery systems to 25% by 2053 is included in Batıçim's Climate Transition Plan. It is aligned with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target and aims to improve energy efficiency and reduce reliance on purchased electricity in cement production.

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

Batıçim and Batısöke operate waste heat recovery systems to generate electricity from waste heat generated during cement production. In the reporting year, electricity generated through waste heat recovery accounted for 15.6% of electricity consumption, compared with 13% in the base year. To further increase the share of electricity generated from waste heat recovery, a 4 MW additional capacity waste heat recovery investment has been initiated at Batısöke, with commissioning planned for 2026. Further optimization of existing systems and monitoring of energy efficiency KPIs will support the achievement of the target.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Heat

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.3

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

30

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

14.5

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.81

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year*Select from:*☒ Underway**(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Yes. The target is an integral part of Batıçim's greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy. Increasing the use of low-carbon alternative fuels reduces fossil fuel consumption in cement kilns and directly contributes to lowering Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions and advancing Batıçim's decarbonization pathway.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?*Select all that apply*☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the Batıçim İzmir cement plant and Batısöke cement plant. Both plants hold waste incineration licenses and have the infrastructure required for the use of low-carbon alternative fuels in cement production.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The target to increase the alternative fuel substitution rate to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053 is included in Batıçim's Climate Transition Plan. The target is aligned with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target and aims to reduce fossil fuel consumption by increasing the use of low-carbon alternative fuels in cement production, thereby supporting the Batıçim's long-term decarbonization strategy.

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

Batıçim and Batısöke are increasing the use of low-carbon alternative fuels in cement kiln operations to reduce fossil fuel consumption. The alternative fuel substitution rate increased from 0.3% in the base year to 14.5% in the reporting year. At Batısöke, an Alternative Fuel Derived from Waste (ATY) preparation and feeding facility investment has been initiated to further increase alternative fuel utilization. Both plants hold waste incineration licenses, enabling the use of suitable alternative fuels in cement production. Further measures will focus on commissioning and optimizing the ATY facility, increasing the availability and quality of suitable alternative fuels, optimizing kiln operations, monitoring plant-level KPIs and training relevant teams on the safe and efficient use of alternative fuels.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Intensity

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Resource consumption or efficiency

☒ Other resource consumption or efficiency, please specify :Clinker-to-cement ratio (%)

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2024

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

78

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2035

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

70

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

76.1

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Yes. The clinker factor target is an integral part of Batıçım's greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy. Reducing the clinker content in cement lowers process emissions associated with clinker production and supports Batıçım's long-term decarbonization pathway.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative**(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The target covers Batıçım's two cement production facilities: the Batıçım İzmir cement plant and the Batisöke cement plant. The target applies to clinker and cement production at these two facilities.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The target to reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio to 70% by 2035 and 50% by 2053 is included in Batıçım's Climate Transition Plan. The target is aligned with Türkiye's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target and aims to reduce process emissions by increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials, thereby supporting the Batıçım's long-term decarbonization strategy.

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

Batıçım is working to reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio by increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials and optimizing cement formulations and production processes. The clinker-to-cement ratio decreased from 78% in the 2024 base year to 76.1% in the 2025 reporting year, representing a 1.9 percentage-point reduction and 23.75% of the total reduction required to reach the 70% target by 2035. Further measures are planned to increase the use of suitable supplementary cementitious materials, optimize product formulations, evaluate opportunities for clinker substitution and improve process efficiency. In 2025, an R&D Department was established to strengthen Batıçım's capabilities in technology development and technical validation. In 2026, Batıçım plans to complete the application process for establishing an R&D Center. The 2026 priorities include strengthening R&D and technical laboratory infrastructure and expanding the project

portfolio focused on low-carbon production and resource efficiency. These activities will support the development and scale-up of solutions that can further reduce clinker content and contribute to achieving the 2035 target and the longer-term 50% target by 2053.
[Add row]

(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

12/31/2025

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2053

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(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

The 2053 net-zero target covers Batıçim's operations and value chain and encompasses Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions. Batıçim has established a phased decarbonization pathway with quantitative milestones covering key emission reduction levers. By 2035, the Group aims to increase alternative fuel utilization to 30%, increase the use of supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) to 25%, reduce the clinker-to-cement ratio to 70%, increase waste heat recovery to cover 20% of electricity consumption and achieve a 40% reduction in Scope 1+2 emissions compared with the base year. By 2040, alternative fuel utilization is targeted at 50%, while the clinker-to-cement ratio is targeted at 65%. By 2053, alternative fuel utilization is targeted at 60%, SCM utilization at 40%, the clinker-to-cement ratio at 60% and waste heat recovery at 25% of electricity consumption, supporting the achievement of net-zero emissions. The long-term pathway also considers carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) and other emerging decarbonization technologies.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective is to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2053 through deep and measurable emissions reductions across Batıçim's operations and value chain. The decarbonization pathway prioritizes alternative fuel substitution, clinker factor reduction, increased use of supplementary cementitious materials, energy and thermal efficiency, waste heat recovery, low-carbon products and, in the longer term, CCUS. Batıçim's quantitative milestones include increasing alternative fuel utilization from 30% by 2035 to 60% by 2053; increasing SCM utilization to 25% by 2035 and 40% by 2053; reducing the clinker-to-cement ratio to 70% by 2035, 65% by 2040 and 60% by 2053; and increasing waste heat recovery to cover 20% of electricity consumption by 2035 and 25% by 2053.

(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:

☒ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(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

☒ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

As part of its decarbonization pathway toward the 2053 net-zero target, Batıçim has initiated investments to reduce emissions and progressively minimize residual emissions. At Batisöke, an Alternative Fuel (RDF) Preparation and Feeding Facility investment has been initiated to further increase the use of alternative fuels and reduce fossil fuel consumption. In addition, an investment has been initiated for a Waste Heat-to-Energy Generation Facility with an additional 4 MW capacity at Batisöke to strengthen the existing waste heat recovery infrastructure. The facility is planned to be commissioned in 2026. These investments will contribute to reducing the amount of residual emissions that may need to be addressed through permanent carbon removals at the end of the 2053 net-zero pathway. In the longer term, CCUS will be evaluated as a technology for addressing remaining process emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Batıçim's 2053 net-zero target and its decarbonization pathway are reviewed periodically under the oversight of the Sustainability Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors. Progress against the target and interim milestones is monitored through quantitative performance indicators, including greenhouse gas emissions, alternative fuel utilization, clinker-to-cement ratio, supplementary cementitious material utilization, waste heat recovery and energy efficiency. The Sustainability Committee evaluates progress and reviews the target and decarbonization pathway considering regulatory developments, technological advancements, climate scenarios, actual emissions performance, operational conditions and investment feasibility. The outcomes of the review are reported to the Board of Directors, and the target pathway, milestones and implementation actions are updated where necessary.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	6	28771.2

[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

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions

☒ Process material substitution

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

19760

(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)

51721785

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

5500000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

By optimizing ash feeding lines and improving ash supply processes, a higher proportion of mineral additives was used in production, thus reducing clinker usage and contributing to a decrease in process-related CO₂ emissions.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

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

4164.4

(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)

28661461

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period*Select from:*☒ <1 year**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative***Select from:*☒ 11-15 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Process optimization has increased thermal energy efficiency, reducing fuel consumption per unit of production and resulting in lower operating costs and CO₂ emissions.

Row 3**(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Compressed air**(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)**

3540.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur*Select all that apply*☒ Scope 2 (location-based)**(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory**

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

23702453

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

12876746

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

By optimizing the compressed air system and reducing leaks, the energy consumption of the compressors has been lowered, energy efficiency has been increased, and CO₂ emissions have been reduced.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☒ Refrigerant leakage reduction

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

767.04

(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)

691671

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

230000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Improvements in pulley systems have reduced pipe cracks and associated refrigerant leaks in air conditioning systems. Periodic maintenance and inspections ensure system leak-tightness, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions from refrigerants.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Motors and drives

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

354.6

(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)

2049164

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

919617

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In the flour mill – homogeneous silo feeding elevators – improvements to the drive systems have increased the equipment's operating efficiency and reduced electricity consumption, resulting in a decrease in energy-related CO₂ emissions.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

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

203

(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)

1221698

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

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

☒ 1-2 years**(7.55.2.9) Comment**

Through optimization studies conducted in the flour line, coal mill, and kiln processes, process efficiency has been increased, specific electrical energy consumption has been reduced, and consequently, CO₂ emissions from electricity sources have decreased.

[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:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards**(7.55.3.2) Comment**

Batıçım integrates climate- and environment-related regulatory developments into its investment planning and capital allocation processes. Investment priorities are shaped by evolving regulations, including Türkiye's Climate Law, the national Emissions Trading System (ETS), the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), and other applicable environmental and energy legislation. Since September 2023, Batıçım has been preparing and sharing CBAM reports with its customers to support compliance with EU regulatory requirements. In addition, Batıçım has published TSRS-aligned sustainability reports for the past two consecutive reporting years, strengthening transparency and the integration of climate-related financial and sustainability

considerations into corporate decision-making. Monitoring and proactively responding to these regulatory developments enables Batıçım to prioritize investments that support regulatory compliance, long-term decarbonization and business resilience.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Batıçım allocates dedicated capital expenditure to energy efficiency projects to reduce energy consumption, improve operational efficiency and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Investments focus on production process optimization, equipment modernization, digital energy management systems and waste heat recovery technologies. As part of these efforts, Batisöke has initiated the construction of a 4 MW Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant, scheduled to become operational in 2026. By increasing on-site electricity generation from recovered waste heat, the project is expected to reduce purchased electricity consumption and contribute to the reduction of Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, supporting Batıçım's long-term decarbonization objectives.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Batıçım has established an R&D Department and is currently working towards the establishment of an accredited R&D Center to accelerate innovation in low-carbon cement technologies. Dedicated funding is allocated to research on increasing the use of supplementary cementitious materials, reducing the clinker factor, improving product performance and developing lower-carbon cement products. These activities support Batıçım's long-term decarbonization strategy while responding to evolving market and customer expectations.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Batiçim allocates dedicated investment to strategic greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects beyond energy efficiency initiatives. At Batisöke, construction of an Alternative Fuel (Refuse-Derived Fuel – RDF) Preparation and Feeding Facility has commenced to significantly increase the substitution of fossil fuels with alternative fuels. This investment supports Batiçim's roadmap to increase the alternative fuel substitution rate to 30% by 2035 and 60% by 2053. By reducing fossil fuel consumption, the project is expected to lower Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions and decrease the carbon intensity of clinker and cement production. Batiçim also continues to invest in production process modernization and other operational improvements that support its long-term decarbonization objectives.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Batiçim promotes employee engagement as a key enabler of its energy efficiency and decarbonization strategy. Energy efficiency training programs are tailored to different employee groups, including operational personnel, newly recruited engineers and technical specialists involved in energy management. These programs aim to strengthen technical competencies, increase awareness and encourage the identification of energy-saving opportunities across operations. In 2025, a total of 624 person-hours of energy efficiency training was delivered, supporting the continuous improvement of operational performance and emissions reduction initiatives.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Batiçim evaluates emissions reduction investments through comprehensive technical, financial and sustainability assessments. Investment decisions consider expected greenhouse gas emissions reductions, energy savings, operational efficiency improvements, implementation costs, regulatory developments and

investment payback periods. Batıçim also monitors developments related to the EU Taxonomy to strengthen the integration of sustainable finance principles into its investment and financing processes. Batıçim prioritizes investments that generate both environmental and economic value, including the Batisöke Alternative Fuel (RDF) Preparation and Feeding Facility and the 4 MW Waste Heat Recovery Power Plant. These investments contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving resource and energy efficiency, and supporting the transition to low-carbon cement production. To support these strategic projects, Batıçim plans to utilize USD 14.7 million in sustainable financing, reinforcing long-term value creation, strengthening climate resilience and supporting its decarbonization strategy.

[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization’s best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	50
Pre-calciner	50

[Fixed 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:

☒ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Low-carbon cement products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Batiçim classifies its low-carbon products as cement products manufactured with a reduced clinker factor through the increased use of supplementary cementitious materials, including fly ash and other alternative raw materials. This approach lowers the embodied carbon intensity of cement by reducing process-related CO₂ emissions associated with clinker production while supporting circular economy principles through the recovery and beneficial use of industrial by-products. These products maintain the required quality and performance standards while contributing to climate change mitigation and more resource-efficient construction. During the reporting year, low-carbon cement products accounted for 72.6% of total cement sales, representing 27% of Batiçim's total revenue.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

26

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals from groundwater wells are monitored using dedicated flow meters and recorded on a monthly basis across all applicable facilities. Water withdrawal data are systematically recorded through Batıçım's digital data management system in coordination with the Environment and Maintenance Departments. Water withdrawn from the municipal network is monitored through İZSU meters and verified against monthly invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal is a key environmental performance indicator monitored within Batıçım's ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. Water data are monitored monthly across 100% of Batıçım's applicable facilities, with responsibilities assigned to relevant personnel and data consolidated and reviewed through Batıçım's environmental management processes. Water performance is further reviewed periodically by management, and water reduction targets are established and monitored as part of Batıçım's sustainability and environmental performance management. Annual ISO 14001 audits conducted by an independent accredited certification body provide an additional level of oversight over Batıçım's environmental management practices and related monitoring processes.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals from groundwater wells and municipal water networks are monitored through dedicated water meters. Groundwater withdrawals are recorded based on meter readings, while municipal water withdrawals are monitored through İZSU meters and verified against monthly invoices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Batıçim's Bornova Cement plant, both groundwater and municipal water are used, while the Batisöke Cement plant and Batiliman operations rely exclusively on groundwater. Within Batibeton operations, some facilities use a combination of groundwater and municipal water, while the remaining facilities rely solely on groundwater. Across Batıçim's operations, 100% of water withdrawals by source are monitored on a monthly basis. Groundwater is the predominant source of water withdrawal, and all groundwater wells used by Batıçim operate under valid water utilization permits issued by the State Hydraulic Works (DSİ). The monitored data are systematically recorded and reviewed as part of Batıçim's environmental and sustainability management processes.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality is monitored through routine measurements and laboratory analyses at applicable facilities. For potable water, quality is monitored in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, including analyses conducted by accredited laboratories where required. In addition, wastewater quality and discharge parameters are monitored through regular sampling and analyses by İZSU, the relevant municipalities or Organized Industrial Zones (OIZs), as applicable.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality management covers both potable water used in our operations and wastewater generated from our activities. Where abstracted water is intended for potable use, reverse osmosis treatment is applied to ensure appropriate water quality prior to use in cafeterias and administrative facilities. Water quality is subsequently monitored through designated sampling points and analyses conducted by accredited laboratories in accordance with applicable regulatory and health requirements. Wastewater quality is regularly monitored through sampling and laboratory analyses by İZSU, the relevant municipality or the respective Organized Industrial Zone, depending on the location of the facility. These controls support systematic monitoring of key water quality parameters and wastewater characteristics and ensure compliance with applicable regulatory and discharge requirements. Water quality monitoring and wastewater controls cover 100% of our applicable operations, with measurement.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- ☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are monitored and recorded through facility-specific measurement and tracking systems, including wastewater meters, vacuum truck (sewage tanker) records, organized industrial zone records and İZSU sewer system data. For facilities discharging wastewater through treatment plants, discharge volumes are monitored based on installed flow meters and relevant treatment plant records. The data are consolidated and reviewed as part of Batıçim's environmental management processes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges across Batıçim and its subsidiaries are monitored at 100% of applicable operations, taking into account the specific wastewater management practices of each facility. At concrete plants, industrial wastewater generated from pump and mixer washing is physically treated and fully reused in production, resulting in no external discharge of this wastewater stream. At cement plants, process water is recirculated within the production process and no process wastewater is discharged. Domestic wastewater collected in septic tanks is tracked through vacuum truck records, while wastewater discharged to the İZSU sewer system is monitored through installed meters and relevant utility records. Facilities located within Organized Industrial Zones are monitored through the respective OIZ infrastructure and records. At Batılman, both domestic and industrial wastewater are managed through dedicated wastewater treatment facilities.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by destination are monitored through facility-specific records and measurement systems, including İZSU meters and records, vacuum truck records, Organized Industrial Zone records, and wastewater treatment plant flow measurements. Wastewater treatment plant capacities and discharge conditions are also verified through official wastewater identification documents issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges across Batıçim and its subsidiaries are monitored at 100% of applicable operations according to the relevant discharge destination and facility-specific wastewater management practices. Domestic wastewater collected in septic tanks is tracked through vacuum truck records, while wastewater discharged to the İZSU sewer system is monitored through installed meters and relevant utility records. Facilities located within Organized Industrial Zones are monitored through the respective OIZ infrastructure and records. At concrete plants, industrial wastewater generated from pump and mixer washing is physically treated and fully reused in production, resulting in no external discharge of this wastewater stream. At cement plants, process water is recirculated within the production process and no process wastewater is discharged. At Batılman, both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants are operated for wastewater generated from port operations

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Wastewater volumes and treatment methods are monitored through facility-specific records, including vacuum truck records, İZSU and Organized Industrial Zone records, and wastewater treatment plant records. Treatment processes and discharge conditions are verified against the requirements of the applicable national wastewater legislation.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges across Batıçim and its subsidiaries are monitored at 100% of applicable operations. Wastewater treatment processes are implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Water Pollution Control Regulation (SKKY) and applicable environmental legislation. At concrete plants, wastewater generated from pump and mixer washing is physically treated and fully reused in production. At cement plants, process water is recirculated within the production process and no process wastewater is discharged. Domestic wastewater collected in septic tanks is managed through authorized vacuum truck services, while wastewater discharged to the İZSU sewer system is monitored through installed meters. Facilities located within Organized Industrial Zones are managed through the respective OIZ wastewater infrastructure. At Batılman, both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants are operated.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Treated wastewater quality is monitored through periodic sampling and laboratory analyses conducted by accredited laboratories. Standard effluent parameters including BOD, COD, TSS and pH are analyzed. At Batiliman, additional parameters are analyzed for industrial wastewater according to the applicable discharge requirements, including oil and grease, phosphorus, chromium, lead, cyanide, cadmium, iron, fluoride, copper, zinc, mercury, sulfur, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, fish bioassay and color.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality is monitored across 100% of operations in accordance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation (SKKY) and applicable discharge requirements. At Batıçim İzmir Cement Plant, treated domestic wastewater is periodically analyzed by an accredited laboratory. At Batiliman, both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants are operated, and treated wastewater is periodically analyzed by accredited laboratories. At concrete plants, industrial wastewater generated from pump and mixer washing is physically treated and fully reused in production. At cement plants, process water is recirculated within the production process, resulting in no process wastewater discharge. Wastewater discharged to the sewer system and wastewater managed within Organized Industrial Zones are subject to the applicable monitoring and control requirements.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored through periodic sampling and analysis by accredited laboratories, in accordance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation (SKKY) and applicable discharge requirements. At Batiliman, samples from both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities are periodically analyzed for applicable parameters, including total phosphorus, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), heavy metals, cyanide, oil and grease, COD, TSS and pH.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Batiçim monitors water discharge quality in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. At Batiliman, both domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities are operated, and treated wastewater is periodically sampled and analyzed by accredited laboratories. The analyses cover applicable standard effluent and priority substance parameters, including total phosphorus, TKN, heavy metals, cyanide, oil and grease, COD, TSS and pH. The mass of pollutants discharged to water is calculated by multiplying the measured pollutant concentration by the corresponding wastewater discharge volume and converting the result to mass units.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring is conducted through pH measurements which also provide information on temperature as well as through vacuum truck records organized industrial zone directorate records and İzsu (Water and Sewerage Administration) channel records. For wastewater treatment plants the wastewater treatment facility identity certificates issued by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization are taken as the basis. If it is required by the regulation the temperature of discharge is monitored.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge temperature is monitored across 100% of applicable operations in accordance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation (SKKY) and facility-specific discharge requirements. Where temperature monitoring is required under applicable regulatory or discharge requirements, the parameter is measured and evaluated as part of the wastewater quality monitoring process.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total water consumption is calculated based on measured water withdrawals and monitored water discharges, where applicable. Water withdrawn from groundwater wells and municipal water networks is measured through installed flow meters. Water consumption includes water used in production and operational activities, as well as water lost through evaporation and other non-returned uses. Data from all applicable operations are recorded and consolidated through Batıçım's environmental data management.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored across 100% of Batıçım's applicable operations on a monthly basis. Water withdrawals from groundwater wells and municipal networks are measured through flow meters, while water discharges are monitored through facility-level records, meters and relevant wastewater management systems. Total water consumption is determined based on the difference between water withdrawn and water discharged, taking into account water retained in products, reused within operations, and water lost through evaporation or other non-returned uses. Water use varies according to the operational characteristics of each business. At cement plants, process water is largely recirculated within production, while at concrete plants, wastewater generated from equipment and mixer washing is physically treated and reused in production. These practices reduce freshwater demand and contribute to more efficient water use.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The volume of water recycled and reused in production is monitored through installed water meters and automatically recorded in the Batıçim's Oracle system. The data is monitored and consolidated on a monthly basis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Batıçim monitors recycled and reused water across 100% of applicable operations as part of its water efficiency management. Water reused in production is measured through installed water meters, with the relevant data automatically recorded and monitored through the Batıçim's Oracle system. At concrete plants, wastewater generated from pump and mixer washing is physically treated and reused in production. At cement plants, process water is recirculated within the production process, reducing freshwater demand. Recycled and reused water data are systematically tracked through the digital monitoring system and reviewed as part of the Batıçim's environmental management processes. These practices support water efficiency, resource conservation and the reduction of freshwater withdrawals.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ At least once a month

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The availability and functionality of WASH services are monitored through routine site inspections, occupational health and safety practices, facility checks and employee feedback mechanisms.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Batıçim provides access to fully functioning and safely managed WASH services for 100% of workers across applicable operations. This includes access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities, toilets, handwashing and hygiene facilities, and showers where required by the nature of operations. The availability, cleanliness and functionality of these facilities are monitored through routine site inspections and occupational health and safety practices. Any identified deficiencies are addressed by the responsible operational units. WASH provisions are managed as an integral part of Batıçim's occupational health, safety and environmental management practices, supporting healthy, safe and hygienic working conditions for all workers.

[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)

1979.65

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption increased by 11.4% in 2025, from 1,777,062.61 m³ in 2024 to 1,979,650.23 m³. To provide a consistent interpretation of year-on-year changes, Batıçim classifies changes of 0–10% as “About the same”, changes of 10–20% as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes

exceeding 20% as “Much higher” or “Much lower”. Based on this classification, the 11.4% increase in total water consumption in 2025 is categorized as “Higher”. The increase was mainly influenced by the approximately threefold increase in export activities during the reporting period, which contributed to higher operational activity and associated water consumption. At the same time, Batıçim has strengthened its water management practices through the identification of water losses and leakages and the implementation of water monitoring systems. Significant investments in digital water management infrastructure in 2026 are expected to further improve monitoring, water efficiency and water reuse, helping to control water consumption despite continued operational activity.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

44.29

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water discharges decreased by 30.5% in 2025, from 63,764.05 m³ in 2024 to 44,288.06 m³. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as

“Much higher” or “Much lower”. Accordingly, the 30.5% decrease is classified as “Much lower”. The reduction reflects improvements in water management, including the identification and prevention of water losses and leakages and the implementation of water monitoring systems across operations. In addition, Batıçim is making significant investments in its digital water management infrastructure in 2026, which is expected to further improve monitoring, identify inefficiencies and support additional reductions in water discharges in the coming years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1810.96

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water consumption increased by 12.8% in 2025, from 1,605,177.56 m³ in 2024 to 1,810,960.17 m³. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”. Accordingly, the 12.8% increase in total water consumption is classified as “Higher”. The increase in water consumption

was primarily driven by the approximately threefold increase in export activities during the reporting period, which resulted in higher production and operational activity and consequently increased water withdrawal and consumption. At the same time, Batıçim has strengthened its water management practices through the identification of water losses and leakages and the implementation of water monitoring systems. Significant investments in digital water management infrastructure in 2026 are expected to further improve monitoring, water efficiency and water reuse, helping to control water consumption despite continued operational activity.
[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)

1868.79

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

94.40

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Water stress was assessed across Batıçım's operational locations using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The assessment identified that 94.40% of total water withdrawals in 2025, equivalent to 1,868.79 ML, originated from areas classified as having extremely high baseline water stress. The high share reflects the geographic distribution of Batıçım's operations in water-stressed regions. Batıçım monitors water withdrawals at its facilities and is implementing measures to improve water efficiency, increase water reuse and identify losses and leakages. Significant investments in digital water monitoring infrastructure in 2026 are expected to further strengthen monitoring and support reductions in freshwater withdrawals from water-stressed areas.

[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

Fresh surface water is not a relevant water source for Batıçim's operations, as Batıçim does not withdraw water from rivers, lakes, reservoirs or other freshwater surface water bodies. Water withdrawals are sourced from groundwater wells and municipal water networks.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water and seawater are not relevant water sources for Batıçim's operations, as Batıçim does not withdraw water from seawater or brackish surface water sources. Water withdrawals are sourced from groundwater wells and municipal water networks.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1913.78

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater withdrawals increased by 12.3% compared with the previous reporting year, from 1,703.55 ML in 2024 to 1,913.78 ML in 2025. Groundwater is primarily used in production activities, while municipal water is mainly used for administrative and domestic purposes. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower” The increase was mainly driven by higher production activity, supported by the approximately threefold increase in export activities during the reporting period. In the coming years, groundwater withdrawals are expected to decrease as Batıçim implements water-efficiency and water-reuse measures, identifies and reduces water losses and leakages, and strengthens digital water monitoring infrastructure.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Groundwater – non-renewable is not a relevant water source for Batıçim's operations, as Batıçim does not withdraw water from groundwater sources classified as non-renewable.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained water is not a relevant water source for Batıçim's operations, as Batıçim does not withdraw produced or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

68.87

(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

Third-party water withdrawals decreased by 10.4%, from 73.51 ML in 2024 to 65.87 ML in 2025. The 2025 total comprised 60.38 ML of municipal water and 5.49 ML of tanker water, compared with 62.81 ML and 10.70 ML, respectively, in 2024. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”. The decrease reflects improvements in water-use efficiency and greater awareness of responsible water use across operations, supported by water efficiency practices and employee awareness activities. Batıçim is continuing to strengthen water efficiency and monitoring practices to maintain this reduction.

[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

It is not relevant because our wastewater is not discharged to any fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

It is not relevant because our wastewater is not discharged to any brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

It is not relevant because wastewater is not discharged to any groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency**(9.2.8.5) Please explain**

Total water discharges decreased by 30.5%, from 63.76 ML in 2024 to 44.29 ML in 2025, and are therefore classified as “Much lower”. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”. The decrease was primarily influenced by the reduction in third-party water withdrawals, which decreased from 73.51 ML in 2024 to 65.87 ML in 2025. As the majority of wastewater discharged from Batıçim's operations is domestic wastewater, the lower volume of water supplied through municipal networks and tankers contributed to a corresponding reduction in domestic wastewater discharge volumes.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of our facilities comply with the Water Pollution Control Regulation and therefore tertiary treatment is not required.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Maximum potential volume reduction already achieved

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

- ☒ 11-20

(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards

Select all that apply

- ☒ Internally developed water quality standards or guidelines
☒ Sector-specific standards
☒ The water discharge impacts

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At Batlıman, industrial wastewater generated from port operations is treated in a 50 m³/day capacity chemical wastewater treatment plant. The treatment process consists of screening, equalization, coagulation, neutralization, flocculation and sedimentation, followed by sand and activated carbon filtration. Coagulants and pH-adjusting chemicals are applied to facilitate the removal of suspended solids and other pollutants. The resulting treated effluent is discharged to the receiving marine environment in accordance with the applicable discharge requirements under the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation. The treatment plant operates under the wastewater identification documentation issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and treated wastewater quality is periodically verified through analyses conducted by accredited laboratories.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ Higher**(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year***Select from:*☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency**(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards***Select from:*☒ 11-20**(9.2.9.5) Factors considered in determining appropriate treatment level beyond local regulatory standards***Select all that apply*☒ Sector-specific standards**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

At Batibeton facilities, industrial wastewater generated from pump cleaning and transit mixer washing is treated through physical treatment in sedimentation ponds. Following the settling process, clarified water is recovered and reused in production processes rather than discharged. The volume of treated and recovered water increased by 18.0%, from 80.7 ML in 2024 to 95.2 ML in 2025. This increase reflects process improvements implemented across Batibeton operations that enhanced wastewater recovery and reuse, enabling a greater volume of water to be recovered for production use. Recovered water volumes are automatically tracked and recorded through the Oracle system, supporting accurate monitoring of water reuse and efficiency performance.

No treatment**(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)**

(9.2.9.2) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.2.9.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.4) % of discharge volume treated in compliance with local regulatory standards

Select from:

☒ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Across Batıçım's operations, domestic wastewater that is not treated on-site is discharged to authorized third-party wastewater systems, including municipal sewer networks, Organized Industrial Zone infrastructure and licensed wastewater collection systems. The volume discharged without on-site treatment decreased by 39.9%, from 48.76 ML in 2024 to 29.29 ML in 2025. The decrease mainly reflects variations in operational activity and domestic water use across the facilities during the reporting period, resulting in lower volumes of domestic wastewater requiring discharge to third-party systems. Relevant discharge volumes are monitored through vacuum truck records, municipal sewer meters and Organized Industrial Zone records.

[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)

0.03

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- ☒ Phosphates
- ☒ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Cadmium, Mercury, Lead

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The annual emission was estimated using the average Total Phosphorus, Cadmium, Mercury, and Lead concentration obtained from eleven periodic wastewater analyses conducted during 2025 and the wastewater treatment plant capacity of 50 m³/day. As direct annual discharge volumes are not separately metered, an estimated annual discharge volume of 18,250 m³ was used (50 m³/day × 365 days).

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

23

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Batıçim monitors water stress and drought conditions across 23 direct-operation facilities using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. These operations comprise 18 ready-mixed concrete production facilities under Batibeton, two cement plants (Batıçim İzmir and Batısöke), one port operation (Batiliman), and two hydroelectric power plants operated by Batienerji. The assessment is used to identify water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across the operations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

92

(9.3.4) Please explain

Batıçim conducts a water-risk assessment covering 92 suppliers using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The assessment covered water availability quality and basin-level water stress using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas to ensure methodological consistency across our value chain. Supplier locations are assessed for baseline water stress and drought risk to identify suppliers operating in water-stressed areas and to evaluate potential water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across the upstream value chain. The assessment supports the prioritization of suppliers for water-related risk management and engagement.
[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)

Batıçim Cement Plant

(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

Zimbabwe

☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.456362

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.263922

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

494

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

493.5

(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

0.5

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

12.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12.4

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

471.94

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored through groundwater well meters and municipal water meters, while water discharges are tracked through vacuum truck records and municipal sewer system measurements. Under Batıçim's classification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Batisöke Cement Plant

(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

Zimbabwe

☒ Other, please specify :Büyük menderes

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.770579

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.437337

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

978.2

(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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

978.2

(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

0

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

1.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1.46

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

957.27

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored through groundwater well meters and municipal water meters, while water discharges are tracked through vacuum truck records and municipal sewer system measurements. Underclassification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Batibeton Ready-Mixed Concrete Plants

(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

Zimbabwe

- ☒ Other, please specify :Gediz

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.456362

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.263922

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

492.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

427.1

(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

65.4

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

15.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(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

15.45

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

381.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored through groundwater well meters and municipal water meters, while water discharges are tracked through vacuum truck records and municipal sewer system measurements. Underclassification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Batılıman Port Operations

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Bakırçay

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.456094

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.261612

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

15

(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

0

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

15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(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

15

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

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

15

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored through groundwater well meters and municipal water meters, while water discharges are tracked through vacuum truck records and municipal sewer system measurements. Underclassification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Batienerji Hydroelectric Power Plants

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Antalya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.600476

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.828439

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.02

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.02

(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

0

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

0.02

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(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

0.02

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

0.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Water withdrawals are monitored through groundwater well meters and municipal water meters, while water discharges are tracked through vacuum truck records and municipal sewer system measurements. Underclassification, changes of 0–10% are considered “About the same”, changes of 10–20% are classified as “Higher” or “Lower” depending on the direction of change, and changes exceeding 20% are classified as “Much higher” or “Much lower”

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Turkey Water Pollution Control Regulation, Regulations Concerning Waters Intended for Human Consumption

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Turkey Water Polution Control Regulation

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Select all that apply

☒ ISAE 3000

[Fixed row]

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

14289483357

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

7218186.73

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Water withdrawal efficiency is expected to improve over time as a result of ongoing water efficiency investments, digital water monitoring infrastructure, metering and process optimization initiatives. Batıçim has set targets to reduce specific water consumption and is implementing projects to identify and reduce water losses and improve water-use efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	Our products contain no hazardous substances.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Value chain stage where low water impact is assessed

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Downstream value chain

(9.14.3) Indicator used to assess water impact

Water quantity

☒ Lower water withdrawal/consumption than conventional processes

- ☒ Lower water intensity than conventional products/services

(9.14.4) Have you used a certification standard to classify your products/services as low water impact?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, please specify standard :Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

(9.14.5) Definition used to classify low water impact

Products are classified as low water impact based on their lower water requirements during production and/or their contribution to reducing water consumption in downstream applications. The assessment considers clinker content, mineral additive content, production water requirements and water-saving solutions used in concrete production.

(9.14.7) Please explain

Batiçim's low water impact portfolio includes blended cement products such as CEM II/A-M (PL) 42.5 R, CEM II/B-M (LW) 42.5 R, CEM II/C-M (LW) 42.5 N and CEM IV/B (PW) 32.5 R. These products have lower clinker content and higher mineral additive content, reducing water requirements during production. In this portfolio, ecoBATI, a CEM II/C-M (L-W) 42.5 N blended cement developed in accordance with EN 197-5, contains approximately 20% higher mineral additive content compared with conventional cement types. In addition, high-performance chemical admixtures used in ready-mixed concrete reduce water consumption by approximately 10–15 liters per cubic meter without compromising strength, durability or workability.

[Fixed row]

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

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Other water pollution, please specify :Maintain 100% compliance with applicable wastewater discharge quality standards.

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

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

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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Batıçim's consolidated operations and there is no exclusion.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Regular monitoring and analysis of wastewater discharge quality, accredited laboratory testing where applicable, operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment systems, compliance controls, and inspections by relevant authorities.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Batiçim aims to maintain 100% compliance with applicable wastewater discharge quality standards and regards effective wastewater management as an essential component of preventing water pollution and protecting water resources. The target covers wastewater discharges from relevant operational facilities and is intended to ensure that discharges remain within applicable regulatory limits. Batiçim places strong emphasis on responsible wastewater management and therefore continuously monitors discharge quality and volumes, maintains relevant treatment and control processes, and conducts analyses and inspections as required. These practices support the prevention of water pollution, compliance with regulatory requirements and the responsible management of water resources.

Row 2

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.24

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2035

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0.18

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0.24

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

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

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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Batıçim's consolidated operations and there is no exclusion.

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

Batıçım is implementing digital water metering and monitoring systems to improve water efficiency at process level, identify and reduce water losses, and optimize water use across its operations. The target covers Batıçım's consolidated production operations, including the Batıçım İzmir cement plant, Batisöke cement plant and Batibeton's concrete production operations. Port and energy operations are excluded, as water withdrawal per unit of production is not applicable to these activities. As this is a newly established target covering the consolidated production operations, the base year and reporting year figures are the same at 0.24 m³ per unit of production. Going forward, additional measures are planned, including expanding digital metering and real-time monitoring, establishing process-level water efficiency KPIs, identifying areas with high water consumption, and providing relevant teams with training on water efficiency and loss prevention.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Batıçım aims to reduce water withdrawals per unit of production to 0.18 m³ per ton by 2035 and regards efficient water use as an important component of responsible water resource management. The target is intended to reduce dependency on freshwater resources while maintaining operational requirements. Batıçım places strong emphasis on improving water-use efficiency and therefore is implementing digital water metering and monitoring infrastructure, monitoring water use at critical consumption points, optimizing production processes and identifying opportunities to reduce water losses. These initiatives support the continuous improvement of water efficiency and contribute to the long-term reduction of water withdrawals across Batıçım's operations.

Row 3

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0.51

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2035

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

0.28

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

0.34

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

74

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

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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Batisöke's operations and there is no exclusion.

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

Batisöke is implementing water efficiency measures, digital water monitoring and metering, process optimization and initiatives to identify and reduce water losses. Specific water withdrawal decreased from 0.51 m³ in the base year to 0.34 m³ in the reporting year, representing a 33% reduction and achieving 73.9% of the total reduction required to reach the 2035 target of 0.28 m³. Further measures are planned, including expanding digital water metering and monitoring, setting process-level water efficiency KPIs, identifying high water consumption areas and potential sources of water loss, and training relevant teams on efficient water use. Water performance will be regularly monitored and improvement actions will be implemented based on the results.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Batisöke aims to reduce water withdrawals per unit of production from 0.51 m³ per ton in the 2022 base year to 0.28 m³ per ton by 2035. The target reflects Batisöke's commitment to improving water-use efficiency and reducing pressure on freshwater resources. Water consumption is monitored at operational level, while water efficiency measures, process optimization, digital monitoring and metering initiatives are implemented to identify opportunities for reducing water use and losses. These efforts are intended to support continuous improvement in water efficiency and contribute to the responsible management of water resources over the long term.

Row 4

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 4

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

27.8

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2035

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

35

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

34

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

86

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

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

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Batibeton's direct operations and applies to water used in concrete production. There is no exclusion.

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

Batibeton collects and treats process water and reuses recovered water in concrete production processes. The water recycling/reuse rate increased from 27.8% in the base year to 34% in the reporting year, representing progress of 86.1% toward the 35% target for 2035. Further measures are planned to increase water reuse, including improving monitoring of water flows, establishing water reuse and efficiency KPIs, identifying processes with higher freshwater demand, optimizing water recovery and reuse practices, and providing relevant teams with awareness and technical training. Progress will be regularly monitored to identify further opportunities for improvement.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Batibeton aims to increase the proportion of water used in production that is met through recycling and reuse from 27.8% in the 2022 base year to 35% by 2035. The target reflects Batibeton's commitment to reducing freshwater dependency and promoting the efficient and circular use of water resources. Process water is collected and recovered for reuse in concrete production, reducing the need for freshwater withdrawals. Batibeton monitors water recycling and reuse practices and continues to improve the relevant infrastructure and operational processes to increase the proportion of recovered water used in production. These practices support water conservation, resource efficiency and the responsible management of water throughout Batibeton's operations.

Row 5

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Water target 5

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Number of employees provided with WASH services

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2024

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

1012

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

1012

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

1012

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

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

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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.1.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of Batıçim's employees across its operational facilities, with no exclusions.

(9.15.1.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Batıçim regularly monitors and audits WASH services across its operational facilities to ensure that drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities remain available, accessible, safe and fully functional. Facility conditions and related requirements are periodically reviewed, and necessary corrective actions are taken where improvements are identified. WASH requirements are incorporated into workplace health and safety practices and are monitored as part of maintaining appropriate working conditions for employees.

(9.15.1.18) Further details of target

Batıçim aims to maintain access to safely managed WASH services for 100% of its employees and regards this as an essential element of employee well-being, health and safety. The target is intended to ensure that all employees have continuous access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and adequate hygiene conditions throughout their working activities. Batıçim places strong emphasis on maintaining safe and healthy working environments and therefore regularly monitors WASH conditions, evaluates the adequacy and functionality of relevant facilities, and addresses identified needs through appropriate operational and corrective measures. The target is maintained through ongoing oversight, compliance with applicable requirements and the integration of WASH considerations into workplace health, safety and employee well-being practices.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

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

(10.1.2) Primary reason for not having a plastics-related target

Select from:

☒ Important but not an immediate business priority

(10.1.3) Explain why you did not have an active plastics-related target in the reporting year

Plastics-related targets are not currently considered an immediate business priority for the next two years, as Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries do not produce or commercialize plastic packaging and plastic is not a significant part of our operations. Nevertheless, plastic use and waste are managed through our Zero Waste and Circular Economy approach. Single-use plastic cups and similar disposable products have been completely eliminated from company canteens, offices and common kitchen areas. Individual under-desk waste bins have also been removed and replaced with centralized waste separation stations located in corridors, enabling waste to be separated at source and supporting recycling and resource recovery. The need for a specific quantitative plastics-related target will be reassessed as business priorities evolve.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not engage in the production or commercialization of plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not produce or commercialize any durable plastic goods or components.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not use durable plastic goods or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not involve the production or commercialization of plastic packaging. Packaging materials used in our supply chain are minimized and managed through recycling and waste reduction practices.

Usage of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not produce or sell goods packaged in plastics. As a cement and ready-mix concrete producer our products are delivered in bulk or in paper bags. We actively avoid plastic packaging in our distribution processes

Provision of waste management

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batiçim and its consolidated subsidiaries does not provide waste management or water management services to third parties. Waste and water management are limited to our internal operations and are managed in line with national regulations and sustainability goals

Other plastics-related activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.3) Please explain

Batıçım and its consolidated subsidiaries does not engage in other activities related to the plastics industry that are not specified above.
[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

- ☒ Land/water protection
- ☒ Land/water management
- ☒ Species management
- ☒ Education & awareness

[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?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No	Batıçım does not have activities located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Fuel consumption

☒ Base year emissions

☒ Progress against targets

☒ Emissions breakdown by business division

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- ☒ Renewable fuel consumption
- ☒ Target-setting methodology
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
- ☒ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☒ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410
- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ ISO 14064-3

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standard assurance audit

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

Batıçim's climate-related disclosures are subject to independent limited assurance under the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). The assurance engagement is performed in accordance with ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410. In addition, Batı Anadolu Group of Companies' (representing Batıçim and its consolidated subsidiaries) greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3) are independently verified in accordance with ISO 14064-3, based on greenhouse gas inventories prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1. The verification covers the completeness, accuracy and reliability of the reported greenhouse gas emissions.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

baticim_tsrs_25_eng.pdf,batibeton_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,baticim_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batiliman_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batisoke_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batienerji_greenhouse_gas_emissions_verification.pdf,batisoke_tsrs_25_eng.pdf

Row 2

(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 withdrawals – volumes by source

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water intensities of products and services

☒ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

☒ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

Water-related standards

☒ Other water verification standard, please specify :Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standard assurance audit

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

Batıçim's water-related disclosures are subject to independent limited assurance as part of Batıçim's TSRS sustainability reporting process. The assurance engagement is performed in accordance with ISAE 3000 and covers the completeness, accuracy and consistency of the reported water-related information and disclosures.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

baticim_tsrs_25_eng.pdf,batisoke_tsrs_25_eng.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	No additional information. Sustainability Report attached.	2025 Sustainability Report.pdf

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Board Member Group Head - Operations

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☒ Other C-Suite Officer

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

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

