



Double Materiality  
Assessment Report



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## About the Report

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (Yapı Kredi or the Bank) completed its Double Materiality Assessment in 2025, in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), with the participation of various internal and external stakeholders. This study represents an important step for the Bank in complying with the requirement for organizations to identify material sustainability issues according to the Double Materiality principle under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which came into force in the European Union in 2024. Double materiality refers to a comprehensive methodology that evaluates both the impacts a company has on the environment and society, as well as the consequences of these impacts on the bank's financial position, performance, and future cash flows. The Bank analysed the risks and opportunities that may arise across its suppliers, business partners, and customers, in addition to its own operational impacts. The work was carried out based on the methodology developed by EFRAG, in line with international standards, regulatory requirements, and industry trends. Throughout the process, surveys, interviews, and workshops were conducted with the participation of internal and external stakeholders. The qualitative data obtained was supported by statistical analyses. Each topic was evaluated

from a risk and opportunity perspective in terms of impact, scope, irremediability, and likelihood of occurrence. This report presents in detail the methodology, data sources, stakeholder engagement process, and the findings obtained, and demonstrates how material topics are integrated into strategic decision-making processes and corporate risk management. The study serves as a corporate reference that reinforces Yapı Kredi's long-term value creation.

Yapı Kredi's Double Materiality Assessment has been subject to a limited assurance engagement conducted by Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. (EY) in accordance with GDS 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information." The limited assurance statement is presented in the 'Annexes' section of the report.

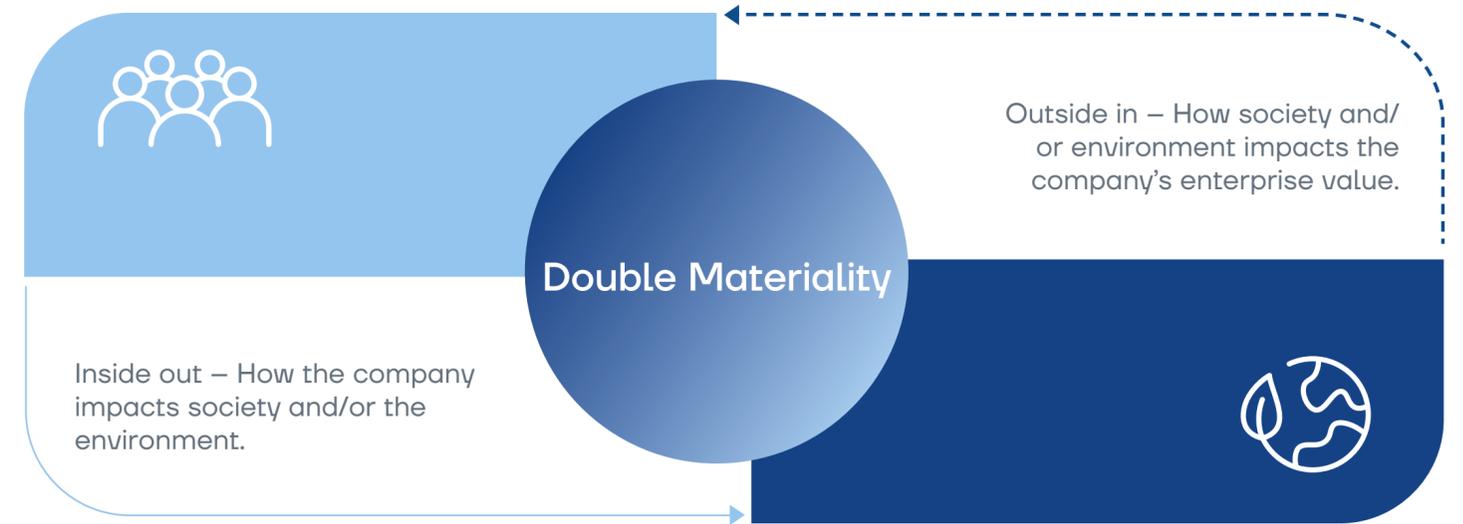
# Materiality Approach at Yapı Kredi

Yapı Kredi's materiality approach is an integral part of its sustainability management and corporate strategy. The Bank updates its material topics every two years through comprehensive stakeholder engagement, contributions from senior management, and in alignment with international standards. Stakeholder engagement activities systematically analyse expectations, focusing on priority sustainability issues within the business model and value chain.

Yapı Kredi has integrated the impact materiality approach into its corporate processes since 2013, continuing to determine its priority issues by jointly assessing stakeholder expectations with impact-based risk and opportunity analyses.

As of 2025, the Bank has adopted a double materiality approach in line with the ESRS framework, beginning to assess sustainability topics not only in terms of their impacts on society and the environment but also from a comprehensive perspective of financial risks and opportunities.

The assessment process has been designed in line with international standards and with a forward-looking perspective, based on the relationship between the impacts that may arise throughout the Bank's value chain and the potential financial consequences of these impacts.



**Impact materiality (Inside out)**

The significance of the Yapı Kredi's impacts on society and/or the environment.

**Financial materiality (Outside in)**

The significance of sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities that could influence the Yapı Kredi's financial performance.





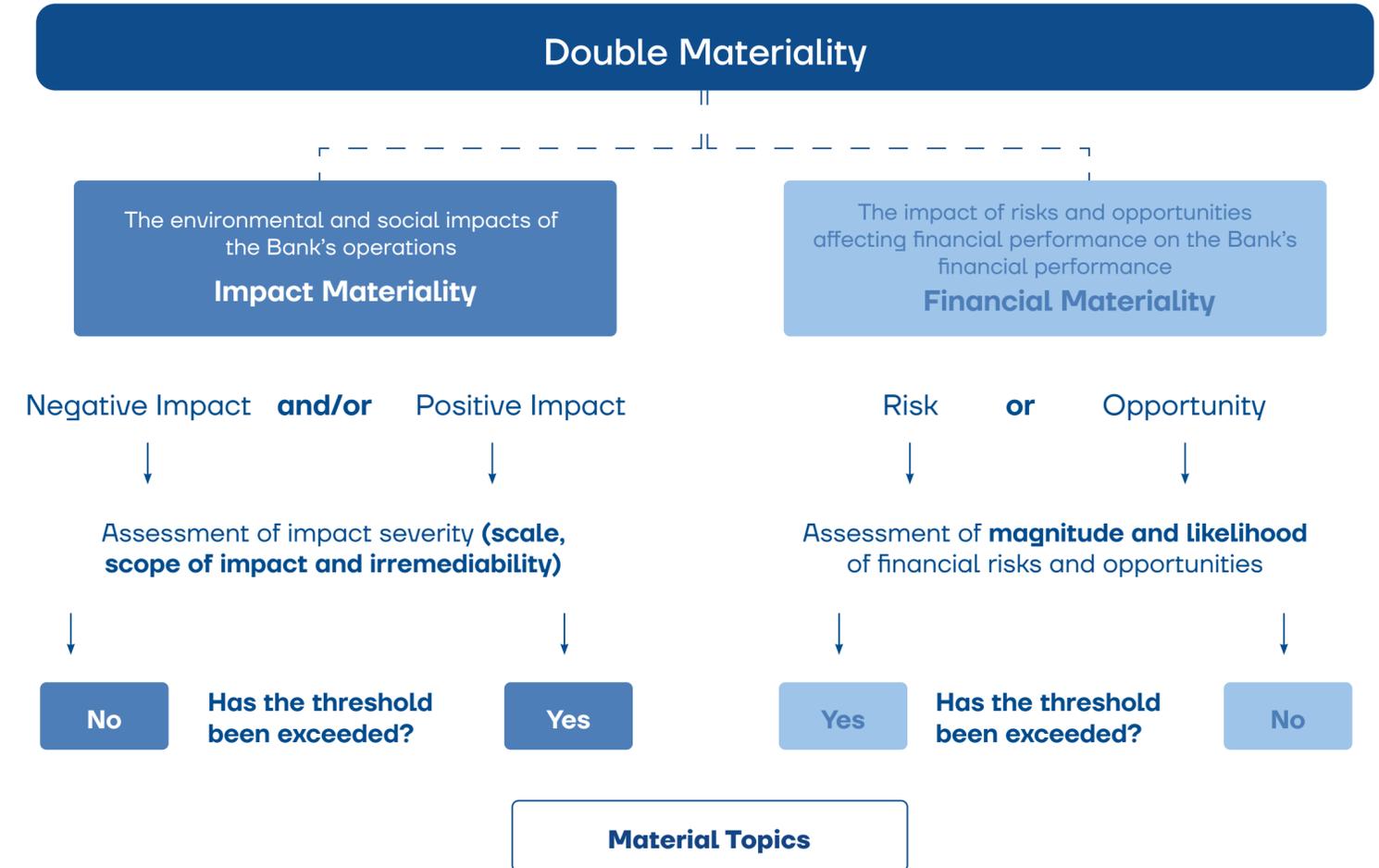
# Double Materiality Assessment Methodology

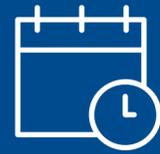
Impact materiality aims to determine whether a sustainability issue has the potential to create a meaningful impact on the environment and society through the Bank's activities, value chain, and business relationships. Under the ESRS, actual or potential, positive or negative impacts have been evaluated within this framework. The analysis was conducted considering the direction of the impacts and the area of activity in which they arise.

Financial materiality aims to reveal whether a sustainability issue has the potential to create financial risk or opportunity for a company. In line with ESRS, issues likely to have a significant impact on the Bank's cash flows, financial position, or financial performance in the short, medium, and long term have been addressed.

The double materiality assessment provides a comprehensive analysis approach that considers both impact and financial dimensions. Accordingly, an issue is considered material if it has a significant impact on the environment and society or creates a meaningful risk or opportunity for the Bank's financial position, performance, or future cash flows. This approach ensures that sustainability issues are linked to the Bank's long-term value creation capacity.

## Double Materiality Methodology Summary





### Preparation

- ◆ Defining the scope and objectives of the Double Materiality Assessment
- ◆ Value chain mapping

### Stakeholder Engagement

- ◆ Conducting stakeholder surveys
- ◆ Conducting stakeholder interviews

### IRO Identification

- ◆ Identification of IROs within the scope of ESRS
- ◆ Analysis of primary and secondary sources
- ◆ Preparation of a long list based on the analysis results
- ◆ Workshops conducted with relevant departments

### Assessment

- ◆ Assessment of identified IROs across environmental, social and governance dimensions in line with the time horizons (short, medium and long-term)
- ◆ Impact Materiality (Positive Impact, Negative Impact)
- ◆ Financial Materiality (Risks, Opportunities)
- ◆ Refinement of the long list into a medium and short list

### Validation and Approval

- ◆ Conducting a comparative analysis of survey results, interviews and workshop outputs
- ◆ Validation of the short list in line with stakeholder feedback
- ◆ Carrying out the validation process with Senior Management

### Reporting and Assurance

- ◆ Finalization of the shortlist of material topics through decision-making mechanisms
- ◆ Preparation of the Double Materiality Matrix
- ◆ Preparation of the report in line with ESRS disclosure requirements
- ◆ Conducting an independent assurance of the analysis



# Preparation Phase of the Double Materiality Assessment

During the preparation phase of the Double Materiality study, the scope and objectives of the study were first clarified, and the areas of activity to be evaluated were determined. In line with Yapı Kredi's business model, the value chain has been structured into three main stages: upstream activities, own operations and downstream activities. This approach was designed to enable a comprehensive assessment of the impacts, risks, and opportunities that may arise through the supply chain and products and services, in addition to the operations under the Bank's direct control.



## Upstream



Shareholders



Investors



Supply Chain



Financial Institutions and Creditors



## Own Operations



Employees



Subsidiaries and Affiliates



Corporate Governance



IT Infrastructure and Data Centers



## Downstream



Retail Banking Customers



Corporate and Investment Banking Customers



Commercial and SME Banking Customers



Digital Banking Users



# Stakeholder Engagement

A structured stakeholder engagement process was carried out to strengthen Yapı Kredi's sustainability approach, with the aim of evaluating the Bank's priorities in line with stakeholder views. Stakeholder engagement constitutes one of the key inputs to the Double Materiality Assessment.

In line with the ESRS definition in stakeholder identification, internal and external stakeholder groups affected by Yapı Kredi's activities or having an impact on the Bank were identified, and interaction methods for these stakeholder groups were evaluated.

**Internal Stakeholders**

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Employees

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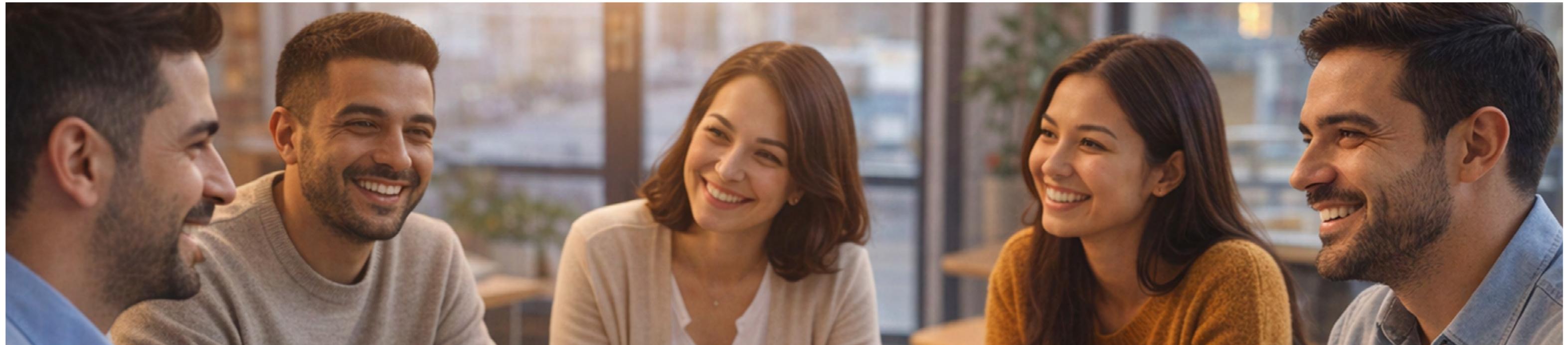
Senior Management (Director Level and Above)

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Managers (Manager Level and Above)

**External Stakeholders**

Academia	Koç Group Companies
Subsidiaries	Media Organizations
Rating Agencies	Customers
Financial Institutions and Creditors	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Shareholders, Investors and Financial Analysts	Suppliers
Business Partners	





## Survey

An online survey was conducted to systematically gather stakeholder opinions<sup>1</sup>. The survey was structured to cover Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) dimensions. A total of 128 internal stakeholders participated in the survey. Participants included top management, executives, and employees. In parallel, 68 external stakeholders representing a broad range of Yapı Kredi's stakeholder ecosystem were also included in the survey. Participants were asked to evaluate ESG-related topics on a five-point importance scale. They were also asked to prioritize the topics under each ESG heading. The results obtained ensured that stakeholder views were integrated into the Double Materiality Assessment. This enabled a systematic analysis of stakeholder expectations.

The stakeholder survey results reveal stakeholder expectations regarding prominent environmental, social, and governance issues in the context of the Bank's business model and value chain. The survey findings show that different stakeholder groups focus on different priority areas within the scope of the Bank's activities and risk profile. From the perspective of financial institutions and creditors, working conditions, information security, and energy and climate change issues were considered important as they are directly linked to the Bank's business continuity, regulatory compliance, and financial risk management.

Shareholders, investors, and financial analysts prioritized water management, working conditions, and human rights in the context of long-term value creation, portfolio resilience, and reputational risks. Koç Group employees highlighted water management, climate change mitigation, and climate change adaptation in line with the corporate sustainability vision. Suppliers, on the other hand, prioritized working conditions, occupational health and safety, and the development of feedback mechanisms in terms of business continuity, legal compliance, and the sustainability of business relationships.

### Stakeholder Engagement Survey Topics

Environmental	Social	Governance
Climate Change Adaptation	Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Information Security
Climate Change Mitigation	Occupational Health and Safety	Digital Transformation
Energy	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion	Corporate Culture
Pollution	Employee Development	Whistleblower Protection
Water	Human Rights	Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery
Waste Management	Social Inclusion	
Circular Economy	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Supply Chain Management	
	Open Banking	
	Financial Literacy	

## Interviews

Stakeholder interviews were conducted to gain deeper insights into the survey results. These interviews were planned to support the verification process. Within this scope, 21 senior and mid-level managers representing Yapı Kredi's key business functions were interviewed. The interviews focused on the Bank's business model, strategy, and corporate risk profile. The aim was to identify the sustainability issues most relevant to the three focus areas.

As a result of stakeholder interviews, the following emerged as key priority topics: integrating SBTi and Net-Zero commitments into corporate goals, measuring climate risks and incorporating them into risk models, complying with regulatory requirements (BSRA Green Asset Ratio, TSRS, ETS, and CBAM), and strengthening the governance structure. The discussions also addressed the effects of extreme weather events on the credit portfolio and collateral structure, as well as opportunities to access international funds within the scope of sustainable financing. It was emphasized that strengthening the advisory function within the Bank to raise customer awareness and steer them towards green investments is an important area for development.

### Stakeholder Engagement Survey Assessment Scale

Evaluation Scale
<b>5</b> Very Important: Indicates that the company should develop strategies related to this issue and consider it among its top priorities.
<b>4</b> Important: Indicates that the company may prioritize this issue without neglecting other activities and thereby create value.
<b>3</b> Moderately Important: Indicates that it would be valuable for the company to begin working on this issue.
<b>2</b> Slightly Important: Indicates that the company may consider this issue in addition to higher-priority topics.
<b>1</b> Not Important: Indicates that this issue is not considered relevant for the company.

[1] The surveys were conducted between July 30 and August 15, 2025.



# IRO Identification

The preparation of the long list forms the basis of Yapı Kredi's Double Materiality Assessment. At this stage, the Bank's value chain has been mapped; potential impacts, risks, and opportunities identified within the scope of ESRS have been analysed, creating a solid foundation for identifying IROs. In addition to the ESRS topics, various internal and external sources were utilized to identify impacts, risks, and opportunities specific to the Bank. IROs were addressed to cover both the Bank's direct activities and the upstream and downstream stages of the value chain.

Following the clarification of the scope, the identification of sustainability issues commenced; a comprehensive long list encompassing potential environmental, social, and governance topics was created.

This list was structured to cover existing and potential sustainability issues throughout the Bank's value chain, starting with sub-topics applicable to all sectors. The aim was to ensure a comprehensive and transparent assessment of all relevant ESG issues before moving on to the prioritization stage.

The long list was reviewed in line with the opinions and assessments of the relevant units representing different functions within Yapı Kredi; it was evaluated through an internal process using a systematic approach, considering the Bank's specific impacts, risks, and opportunities.

## Primary Sources

In the process of creating the IRO long list, primary internal sources related to the Bank's operations were utilized. In this context, documents such as strategic objectives, commitments, policies and procedures, investor presentations, integrated annual reports, CDP statements, TSRS reports, and the Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions were evaluated. These sources contributed to the identification of existing and potential environmental and social impacts arising from the Bank's activities and financed portfolio, as well as sustainability-related risks and opportunities specific to the Bank.

## Secondary Sources

Secondary sources were also examined to enhance the reliability of the Double Materiality Assessment. In this context, the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Risks Report, reports published by peer organizations under the CSRD, and sector analyses were evaluated. Secondary sources contributed to identifying emerging risks, regulatory trends, and best practices across the sector, supporting the creation of a comprehensive and up-to-date framework for the long list.





# Assessment

## Scoring

The scoring process aims to assess the potential impacts, risks, and opportunities identified in the long-list phase in a consistent and comparable manner in line with the Bank's priorities and sustainability strategy. In this context, the assessment was carried out within the Bank, and each topic on the long list was scored on a five-point scale based on common maturity definitions<sup>2</sup>: short-term (0–1 year), medium-term (1–5 years), and long-term (over 5 years).

Based on the results of this scoring, the topics on the long list were prioritized; the long list was then reduced to a medium and short list based on the defined threshold values.

## Scoring and Thresholds

Financial and impact significance scores were calculated separately to determine the level of significance. Threshold values were determined as the median of the scoring results and rounded to the nearest decimal place. These threshold values were applied to each sub-topic. Thus, a shortlist of topics in terms of financial and impact significance was created and reported using the materiality matrix.

### Impact Materiality (Positive Impact and Negative Impact)

Impact materiality scoring aims to systematically measure the degree of importance of identified potential impacts. Impacts have been considered separately across the upstream value chain, the Bank's own activities, and the downstream value chain.

Each impact was scored on a five-point scale based on scale and scope criteria. For negative impacts, the irremediability dimension was also included in the assessment. In terms of potential impacts, the likelihood of occurrence was considered. This structure ensured that impacts with high or irremediable effects, even if the likelihood was low, were accurately reflected in terms of their level of importance.

Scale, Scope, and Irremediability Scales

Score	Scale	Scope of Impact	Irremediability (Only for negative effects)
5	<b>Critical-</b> Negative impacts that pose critical threats (to the environment or core human rights such as life, dignity, freedom). These may include transformative changes, severe harm, or death, as well as gross violations. Positive impacts can lead to transformative improvements in environmental quality or rights.	<b>Global/Systemic-</b> The impact is global, systemic, or affects a very large population, spanning multiple countries or continents.	<b>Non-remediable-</b> Negative impacts that result in permanent or long-lasting damage, harm, or loss, with no feasible or only minimal options for restoration or compensation.
4	<b>High-</b> Negative impacts that cause significant harm to environmental quality or to the most basic human rights. Positive impacts can result in high improvements in rights or environmental conditions.	<b>Regional/Widespread -</b> The impact occurs across multiple countries, regions, or a considerable portion of a population or ecosystem.	<b>Very Difficult to Remediate-</b> Negative impacts that are extremely hard to reverse or compensate. The affected people or environment cannot be restored to their original state in the short to medium term. Remediation efforts may require extensive resources and involve complex technical requirements, limited acceptance by affected groups, lack of capacity of relevant actors, or no viable replacements for the harm incurred.
3	<b>Moderate -</b> Negative impacts that result in moderate harm to environmental quality or temporary but noticeable infringements on rights. Positive impacts can lead to noticeable improvements.	<b>National/Medium -</b> The impact occurs within national borders, affecting a notable percentage of a population or ecosystem.	<b>Difficult to Remediate -</b> Negative impacts that may be reversed or restored, in the medium-term, requiring significant resources and coordinated efforts. While technically feasible, remediation may still face challenges due to scope, capacity, or acceptance issues.
2	<b>Low-</b> Negative impacts that result in limited harm to the environment or human rights (temporary disruptions, short-term inconveniences). Positive impacts may result in small-scale improvements.	<b>Local/Concentrated -</b> The impact is limited to part of a country, province, community, or a limited number of people.	<b>Relatively Easy to Remediate-</b> Negative impacts that can generally be reversed within a short period of time. Restoration requires low levels of resources or effort. There are simple technical requirements for remediation and sufficient capacity from the relevant actors or business partners to deliver it.
1	<b>Minor / Insignificant -</b> Minor or temporary impacts that do not cause significant harm to the environment or rights. Positive impacts may result in small, incremental improvements.	<b>Site / Isolated -</b> The impact is highly localized or affects only a very small number of individuals or a single site.	<b>Very Easy to Remediate -</b> Negative impacts that can be fully reversed within one year, requiring minimal resources or effort, restoring conditions to a state very similar or equal to that prior to the harm.

[2] Within the scope of Yapı Kredi's risk assessments and strategic planning related to sustainability, time horizons are defined considering national and international regulatory frameworks and global climate targets. In this context, short-term refers to 0–1 year, medium-term to 1–5 years, and long-term to 5 years or more, in line with the Bank's reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2 operational emissions and for financed emissions.



## Financial Materiality (Risks and Opportunities)

Within the scope of financial materiality scoring, risks and opportunities arising from sustainability issues have been assessed separately. Risks represent potential financial losses for the Bank, while opportunities represent potential financial gains.

Risks and opportunities were scored on a five-point scale based on the criteria of likelihood of occurrence and magnitude of financial impact. The magnitude of financial impact reflects the potential impact on the Bank's cash flows, financial position, or financial performance. Assessments were made considering short, medium, and long-term perspectives.

### Likelihood and Magnitude Scales

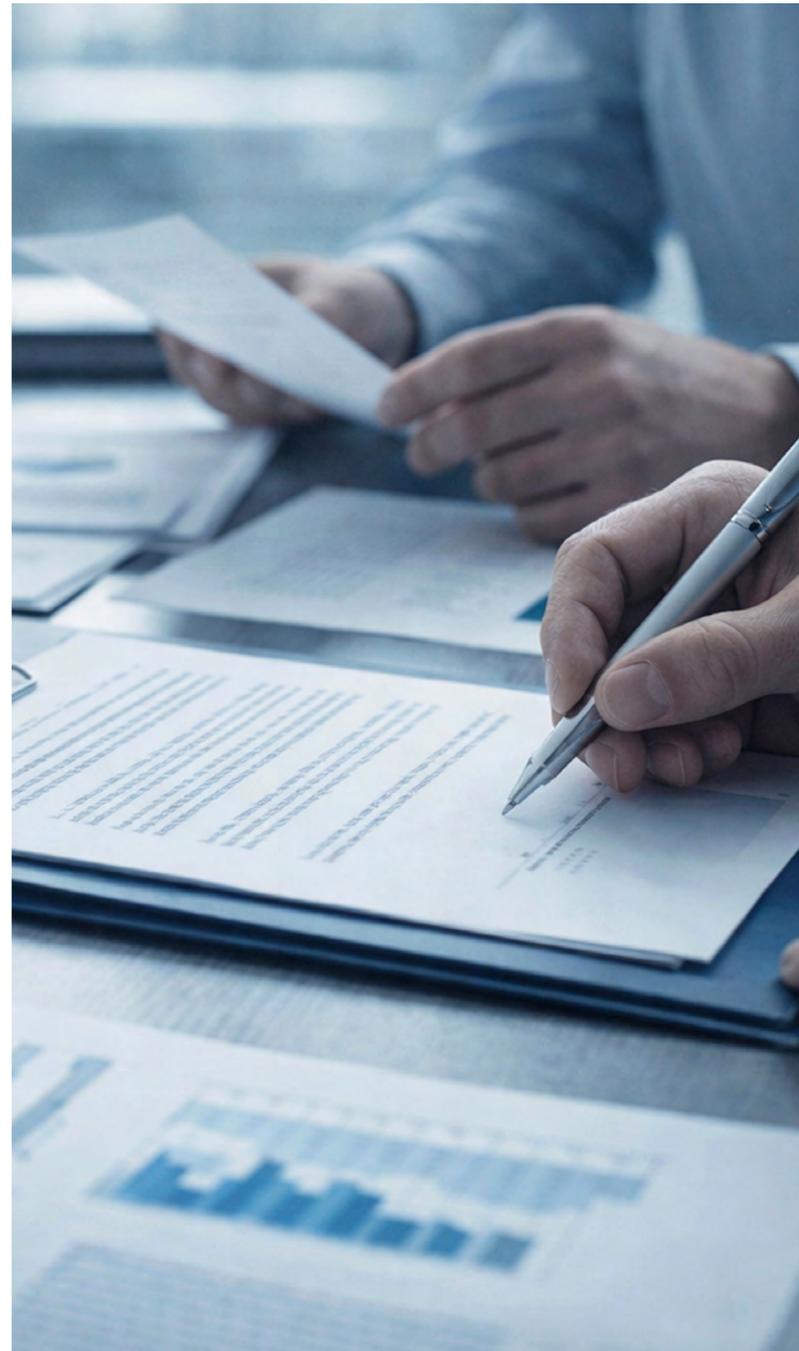
Score	Likelihood	Magnitude
5	<b>Very Likely-</b> The event/opportunity has occurred frequently in the past and/or is almost certain to occur within a defined time horizon.	<b>Critical-</b> Has the potential to have a critical impact on the Bank's financial performance (40% or more impact on profit or loss).
4	<b>Likely-</b> The event/opportunity has occurred several times in the past and/or is likely to occur within a defined time horizon.	<b>High-</b> Has the potential to have a high impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 20% and 40% impact on profit or loss).
3	<b>Reasonable Likely-</b> The event/opportunity has occurred on a limited basis and/or has been observed among peers, indicating that its occurrence is reasonably likely.	<b>Moderate-</b> Has the potential to have a moderate impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 10% and 20% impact on profit or loss).
2	<b>Not Likely-</b> The event/opportunity has occurred very rarely or not at all in the past and/or is rarely observed among peers, indicating a low probability of occurrence.	<b>Low-</b> Has the potential to have a limited impact on the Bank's financial performance (between 5% and 10% impact on profit or loss).
1	<b>Highly Unlikely-</b> There is no historical example of this event/opportunity, and it has been observed among peers only in exceptional circumstances, indicating a very low probability of occurrence.	<b>Very Low-</b> Has the potential to have a very limited impact on the Bank's financial performance (5% or less impact on profit or loss).



## Validation and Approval

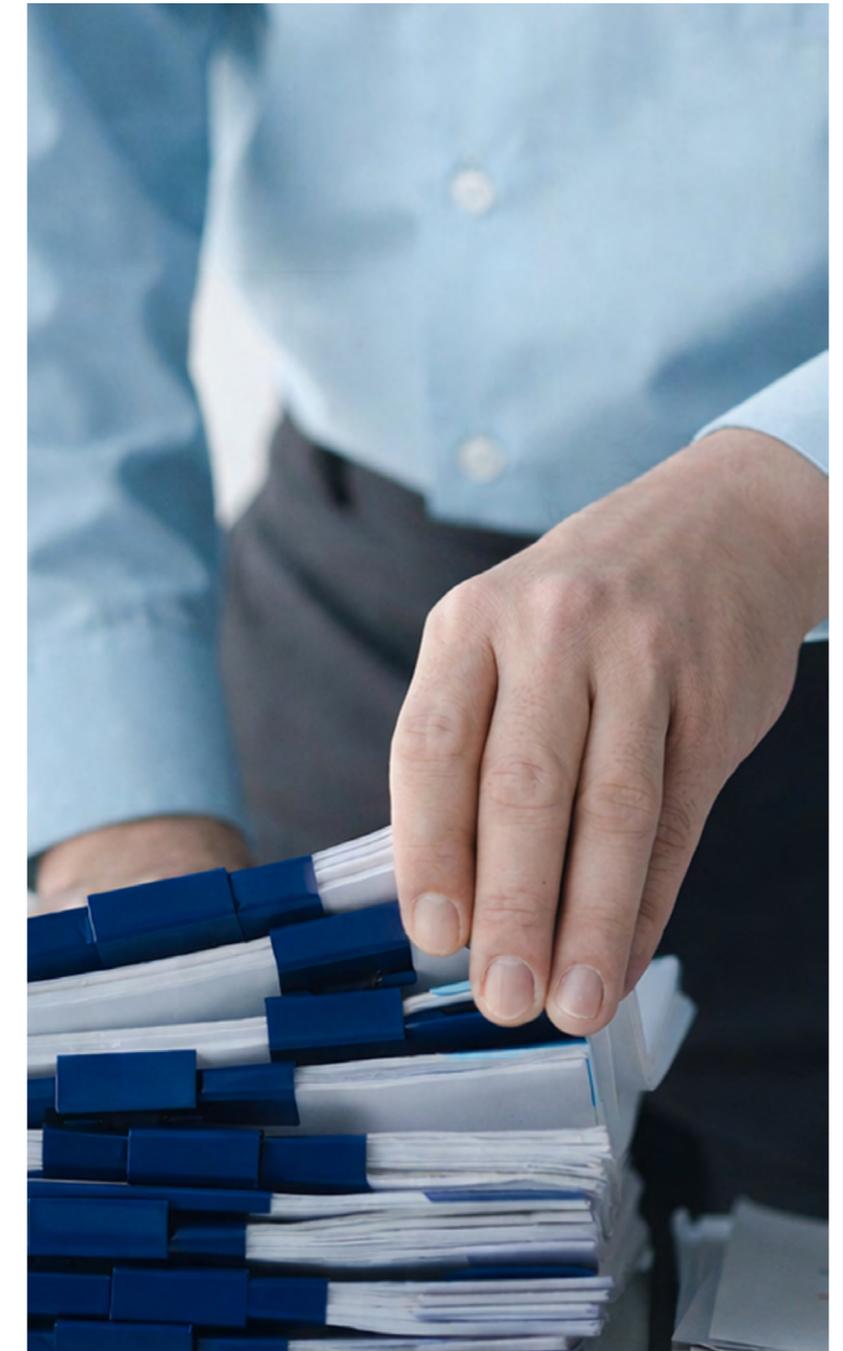
A multi-stakeholder validation process was conducted to finalize the shortlist created within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment. A comparative analysis was performed on the output obtained from surveys, stakeholder interviews, and workshops. Within the scope of this analysis, findings obtained from different stakeholder groups were evaluated from a holistic perspective, and it was examined whether the sustainability topics included in the shortlist retained their relevance within the framework of double materiality. The shortlist developed based on stakeholder input was used as a basis for verifying the topics to be included in the reporting scope, based on criteria such as impact, scope, and irremediability of negative impacts.

The shortlist and evaluation results were discussed during validation meetings with Senior Management. Decisions made, methods used, and results achieved throughout the process were documented in line with the principles of traceability and accountability.



## Reporting and Assurance

Based on the analysis results conducted within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment, important sustainability issues for the Bank were identified. The impacts, risks, and opportunities identified in the environmental, social, and governance dimensions were assessed based on impact and financial materiality criteria. Priority topics were defined within the scope of the Bank's operating model, strategy, and value chain. The shortlisted topics were tabulated as double material topics resulting from a holistic approach to the dimensions of impact and financial materiality. Significant sustainability issues have been reported in relation to the Bank's strategic priorities, risk management approach, and corporate governance structure. The prepared analysis and reporting outputs have been subject to third-party independent audit to independently verify the appropriateness of the methodology, the consistency of the implementation process, and the reliability of the results.





# Findings

Feedback obtained from different stakeholder groups as part of stakeholder engagement activities was analysed, and sustainability topics that were assigned relatively higher priority for each stakeholder group were identified.

In the Bank's sustainability approach, certain issues are considered to have a limited direct impact due to the nature of the operational structure and are monitored from a long-term perspective. Topics such as environmental pollution, other labor-related rights, and whistleblower protection are addressed within this scope because they are comprehensively protected by existing legal regulations and do not pose a direct risk arising from the Bank's own activities. These issues are among those whose effects emerge over time and are therefore addressed from a long-term perspective. However, the Bank considers these areas to be part of its environmental responsibility, ethical stance, and commitment to human rights.

Yapı Kredi's operations do not directly cause environmental pollution. The indirect impacts of financed projects in these areas are systematically monitored within the framework of risk management discipline. Similarly, fundamental rights violations such as child labor and forced labor do not occur within the Bank and are safeguarded by robust legislation. However, sensitivity towards protecting labor standards in the value chain is maintained; compliance with human rights is ensured through contractual obligations and monitoring processes. Business ethics and whistleblowing mechanisms are regularly reviewed to ensure corporate transparency, continuity of ethical culture, and protection of employee trust.

Corporate governance is supported through policy, training, and reporting mechanisms. Although their direct impact is limited, these strategically important issues are managed within the Bank's existing policies and processes from a long-term risk and impact perspective. In line with the goal of creating sustainable value, both operational compliance and the indirect impacts of financed projects are closely monitored.

## Material Topics

Material Topic	Risk	Opportunity	Negative Impact	Positive Impact
☘ Climate Change Mitigation	Light Green	Dark Blue	White	Dark Blue
⚡ Energy	Light Green	Dark Blue	White	Dark Blue
🔄 Circular Economy	Light Green	Medium Blue	White	Medium Blue
📁 Working Conditions	Medium Blue	Light Green	Light Green	Medium Blue
👤 Information-related Impacts on Consumers and/or End Users	Dark Blue	Light Green	Light Green	Medium Blue
👥 Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or End-users	White	Dark Blue	White	Dark Blue
💧 Water	Dark Blue	White	Dark Blue	White
🌿 Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Medium Blue	White	Dark Blue	White
🗑️ Waste	White	Medium Blue	White	Medium Blue
💎 Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Medium Blue	White	White	Dark Blue
👥 Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Light Green	Light Green	White	Medium Blue
🌐 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Light Green	White	Medium Blue	Medium Blue
🌍 Climate Change Adaptation	Dark Blue	Light Green	Light Green	Medium Blue
🏢 Corporate Culture	Light Green	Light Green	White	Medium Blue
🌐 Digital Transformation	Medium Blue	Dark Blue	White	Medium Blue
👤 Corruption and Bribery	Dark Blue	White	Medium Blue	White

Metric	Zero	Low	Medium	High
Risk	0	0-4	4-7	>7
Opportunity	0	0-4	4-7	>7
Negative Impact	0	0-2	2-4	>4
Positive Impact	0	0-4	4-7	>7



*IRO Assessment of Topics Covered by Double Materiality*

Materiality Scope	Sub-topic	Description of IRO	Value Chain Position	Time Horizon	Actual / Potential
<b>Double Material Topics</b>	Climate Change Mitigation	Transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy	Upstream - Own Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Potential
		Fair and inclusive transition financing			
		Green financing products			
	Energy	Operational energy consumption	Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Actual / Potential
		Financing of energy projects			
	Circular Economy	Financing supporting resource efficiency and the circular economy	Downstream	Medium – Long	Potential
	Working Conditions	Employee well-being and loyalty through fair remuneration and sustainable employment policies	Operations	Short – Medium – Long	Actual
		Work-life balance and talent attraction through benefits and flexible working models			
		Strengthening open communication and well-being through union rights and employee representation			
		Occupational health and safety of workers			
	Information-related impacts on consumers and/or end-users	Customer data privacy and personal data breaches	Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Potential
		Customer satisfaction, accurate information, and reliable service provision			
		Digital banking applications and customer experience enhancement			
		Business continuity			
		The impact of cyberattacks on customers			
		Crisis management against data leaks			
	Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or End-users	Inclusive financing models for women entrepreneurs and regional SMEs	Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Actual / Potential
		Accessible financial services and financial inclusion for disadvantaged groups			
Financial literacy programs to enhance customer financial awareness and resilience					



Materiality Scope	Sub-topic	Description of IRO	Value Chain Position	Time Horizon	Actual / Potential
	Water	Water dependency in operational processes and supply chains	Upstream - Own Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Potential
<b>Impact-Material Topics</b>	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Impact of financed projects on natural habitats and biodiversity	Downstream	Medium – Long	Potential
	Waste	Resource efficiency and circular economy-based financing	Operations	Medium – Long	Actual
	Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Human rights and social standards in the supply chain	Upstream - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Potential
		Human rights and social standards among customers			
	Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Contribution of employee development and career opportunities to talent management	Operations	Short – Medium – Long	Actual
		Diversity, equality, and inclusion			
	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Impact of financed projects on society	Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Actual / Potential
		Impact of social investments and volunteer projects on social development			
<b>Financial Material Topics</b>	Climate Change Adaptation	Acute and physical risks related to climate	Upstream - Operations - Downstream	Short – Medium – Long	Potential
		Effective management of climate risks and taking mitigating actions			
		Risk management and internal control mechanisms			
	Corporate Culture	Strengthening ethical corporate culture and ethical violations	Operations	Short – Medium – Long	Actual / Potential
		Compliance with regulatory requirements, transparent reporting processes, and greenwashing			
	Digital Transformation	Digital transformation in banking with new generation technologies	Operations	Short – Medium – Long	Actual / Potential
	Corruption and Bribery	Bribery and corruption cases	Operations	Short – Medium	Actual



### Yapı Kredi's Material Sustainability Topics

Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section <sup>3</sup>
<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	<p>From the Bank's perspective, climate change mitigation is considered a key area due to its direct impact on economic transformation through its credit and investment portfolio. In this context, financing the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy plays a decisive role in shaping the emission intensity, production structure, and investment preferences of economic activities through the capital directed by the Bank. The Bank's financing decisions contribute directly to reducing environmental impacts by accelerating the implementation of low-carbon investments.</p> <p>Climate policies, regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, and market transformation that can be implemented during the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy have the potential to put pressure on the financial performance of customers operating in high-emission sectors. This situation may have implications for credit repayment capacity, asset values, and portfolio resilience and is considered a risk area in terms of credit and market risks. Insufficient support for the transition process through a fair and inclusive financing approach may have potential negative impacts on employment, regional development, and social structures. Consequently, there is potential for additional risks to reputation, stakeholder relations, and portfolio quality.</p> <p>The development and dissemination of green financing products make it possible to respond to the growing demand for financing for renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean technology, and low-carbon infrastructure investments. In this context, the Bank can access new customer segments by expanding its sustainable finance product portfolio. Furthermore, by strengthening portfolio quality with long-term and resilient investment projects, it can position itself as a strategic financing provider in the economic transformation process. In this respect, green financing activities are considered an important opportunity area that both supports growth in line with climate goals and contributes to long-term value creation for the Bank.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>Corporate Banking</li> <li>Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>Risk Management</li> <li>Performance Tables</li> </ul>
<b>Energy</b>	<p>Operational energy consumption accounts for a significant portion of the Bank's corporate carbon footprint, stemming from usage in branches, headquarters, data centres, and digital infrastructure. Energy usage is among the key determinants of direct environmental impacts. Energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy directly contribute to reducing operational emissions. Furthermore, capital directed towards the financing of energy projects plays a decisive role in the energy consumption profile and emission intensity of economic activities. The energy consumption of customers in the credit portfolio is a significant factor in terms of the Bank's Scope 3 emissions. Therefore, the financing of clean energy and energy efficiency projects is one of the key areas of influence shaping the role of the Bank's credit portfolio in energy transition and emission intensity. In this respect, the Bank's financing decisions directly contribute to accelerating energy transition and reducing emissions.</p> <p>Rising energy costs, energy supply security, energy efficiency standards, and carbon regulations may pose a direct risk to the Bank's business continuity as well as its loan portfolio. If sectors with high energy intensity in the credit portfolio fail to adapt to the transition, rising energy costs and regulatory obligations may negatively impact client financial performance, putting pressure on their loan repayment capacity. This situation is significant in terms of the Bank's credit risk and portfolio resilience.</p> <p>The growing need for financing for renewable energy investments, energy efficiency projects, clean technology applications, and low-carbon energy infrastructure presents significant potential for the Bank to diversify and expand its sustainable financing products. In this context, energy transition is positioned as a priority area for the financial sector in line with national policies and strategies. The green growth, climate change mitigation, and sustainable energy transition targets outlined in Turkey's 12th National Development Plan, along with the green energy transition targets set under the Second National Energy Efficiency Plan, make financing investments in this area a critical issue. In this context, the financing of clean energy and energy efficiency projects is considered a strategic opportunity area that both reduces the emission intensity of the credit portfolio and contributes to the Bank's sustainable growth through long-term and resilient projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible and Sustainable Finance</li> <li>Environmental Impact Management</li> <li>Performance Tables</li> </ul>

[3] Detailed explanations on the subject are provided in the sections indicated in the "Relevant Section" column of the 2025 Integrated Annual Report.



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<b>Circular Economy</b>	<p>Resource efficiency and circular economy-based financing shape the Bank’s environmental impact on economic activities. By financing projects focused on circular production and resource efficiency, the Bank promotes sustainable production models that reduce raw material usage, limit waste generation, and support recycling. In this context, the Bank’s lending activities indirectly contribute to the efficient use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental impacts.</p> <p>Companies operating in resource-intensive sectors that rely on a linear production model are affected by rising raw material costs, supply security risks for critical resources such as energy and water, and the need to comply with environmental regulations. This situation is decisive for credit repayment capacity in terms of the credit portfolio. In addition, the activities of companies that cannot comply with environmental obligations pose risks to the Bank’s reputation and stakeholder relations.</p> <p>The transition to circular economy models presents a strategic growth and financing area for the Bank. Financing provided for circular business models, such as resource efficiency, recycling, and waste management, makes the Bank’s credit portfolio more resilient to environmental risks. This approach not only promotes long-term growth and sustainable production but also directly contributes to the Bank’s goals of optimizing natural resource use and reducing environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Responsible and Sustainable Finance</p> <p>Environmental Impact Management</p>
<b>Working Conditions</b>	<p>Fair remuneration, permanent employment, and employee welfare policies implemented within the bank play a decisive role in employee loyalty. Work-life balance, supported by fringe benefits and flexible working models, strengthens the sense of corporate belonging and paves the way for improved service quality. Furthermore, union rights and employee representation mechanisms enable transparent communication in operational processes by building a participatory workplace culture.</p> <p>Working conditions and social benefits that fall below expected levels bring various sensitivities to human capital management processes. Shortcomings in fair remuneration or flexible working practices may lead to a decline in employee motivation, loss of qualified workforce, and increased staff turnover. Inadequacies in occupational health and safety practices and union rights processes are considered risk areas in terms of employee safety and business continuity.</p> <p>An inclusive and modern working environment offers long-term strategic advantages for the Bank. Investments in employee health, safety, and professional development reinforce the institution’s position as an employer of choice. This approach, which focuses on the sustainability of human capital, increases operational efficiency, ensures stability in service quality, and contributes to the value creation process by strengthening the Bank’s overall corporate performance.</p>	<p>Being Here</p>
<b>Information-related Impacts on Consumers and/or End-Users</b>	<p>The increasing data sharing and cyber risks associated with the proliferation of digital and open banking applications have made the protection of customer information critical in terms of business continuity and service quality. Ensuring the confidentiality of customer data and preventing personal data breaches directly impacts the Bank’s ability to provide reliable services, thereby contributing to the preservation of customer trust.</p> <p>Potential inadequacies in data security measures may expose customer information to risks arising from cyber-attacks or data leaks. This situation may threaten business continuity and may also entail financial losses and reputational risks. Furthermore, any shortcomings in compliance with legal regulations may increase the risk of regulatory sanctions and have the potential to negatively impact the Bank’s long-term performance.</p> <p>Robust measures developed for customer information and data security, along with crisis management mechanisms, represent important areas of development for the Bank. Accurate information and reliable service delivery improve customer experience in digital banking processes, while effective management of cybersecurity risks increases the Bank’s operational resilience. These practices strengthen customer loyalty and support the continuity of service quality.</p>	<p>Technological Risks and Cybersecurity</p> <p>Risk Management</p> <p>Personal Data Protection and Processing</p>



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<p><b>Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or End-users</b></p>	<p>Social inclusion of customers is considered an area that has a direct impact on economic development and increased social welfare from the Bank’s perspective. Providing accessible financial services to disadvantaged groups through inclusive financing models for women entrepreneurs and regional SMEs creates social impact by including individuals and businesses that are outside the financial system. Financial literacy programs enhance customer financial awareness and resilience, thereby strengthening the effectiveness of the Bank’s services in terms of economic stability and sustainable growth.</p> <p>The inadequacy of inclusive financing models or limited access for disadvantaged groups has the potential to create risks for the Bank’s reputation through social inequalities. Limiting the scope of financial literacy programs may reduce customer financial resilience and create risks for portfolio management. Practices that strengthen social inclusion present strategic growth opportunities for the Bank. Inclusive financing and accessible service models enable reaching new customer segments and increasing social impact. Effective financial literacy programs support informed financial decisions, strengthening portfolio quality and economic resilience. In this context, social inclusion stands out as an area that supports both the Bank’s social and financial goals.</p>	<p>Contribution to Society</p> <p>UN Responsible Banking Progress Statement</p>
<p><b>Water</b></p>	<p>From Yapı Kredi’s perspective, water stress creates both direct and indirect impacts through operational processes and financed activities. Effectively managing the Bank’s own operations and supply chain’s dependence on water contributes to increasing resource efficiency, reducing environmental impacts, and strengthening sustainable business practices. At the same time, by financing customers operating in water-intensive sectors, the Bank has an indirect impact on the use of water resources, which is important in terms of promoting water management practices.</p> <p>Water scarcity and rising water costs can negatively impact the production and service continuity of customers operating in water-dependent sectors, potentially leading to weaker loan repayment performance, supply chain disruptions, and increased physical risks for the Bank. Furthermore, the potential increase in procurement costs due to the growing need to turn to alternative suppliers by clients may create additional pressure on financial performance.</p> <p>Proactive approaches to water stress present significant opportunities for the Bank. Financing technologies that increase water efficiency, water management-focused investments, and sustainable supply chain practices enables the Bank to expand its sustainable finance portfolio. Products and services developed in this context support customers in reducing their water-related risks while strengthening the Bank’s environmental and financial risk management capacity. Thus, when addressed with the right strategies, water stress becomes an opportunity area that supports long-term value creation.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Management</p> <p>Performance Tables</p>



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<b>Biodiversity and Ecosystems</b>	<p>From the Bank’s perspective, biodiversity and ecosystems directly impact its sphere of influence by monitoring the effects of financed projects on natural habitats and ecosystems. Adopting high environmental standards in sustainability-focused investments, such as renewable energy projects, contributes to managing environmental risks while strengthening the Bank’s sustainable finance approach and supporting long-term environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Insufficient analysis of the potential impacts of projects on ecosystems may create risk areas such as natural habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, or disruption of ecosystem services. This situation brings with it risks that must be managed in terms of the Bank’s sustainability goals and corporate reputation, along with increased environmental risks. In this context, regularly monitoring the environmental impacts of financed projects and developing preventive measures is considered a strategic necessity for risk management.</p> <p>Approaches that protect ecosystems and minimize environmental impacts present important areas of development for the Bank. This approach, which aims to reduce the environmental footprint of projects, ensures the diversification of sustainable finance products and the support of investments that are consistent with environmental criteria. Thus, financial resources are directed responsibly, strengthening risk management processes.</p>	<p>Trends, Their Impact on the Sector, and Yapı Kredi’s Response</p> <p>Environmental Impact Management</p>
<b>Waste</b>	<p>The Bank’s approach, which focuses on waste management and resource efficiency, directly shapes the environmental performance of projects financed under the circular economy. Directing projects in line with environmental criteria enables positive results to be achieved at the portfolio level and keeps environmental impacts under control. This process creates a concrete area of impact that supports the Bank’s sustainable finance strategy.</p> <p>Failure to plan waste management and resource use in financed projects in line with environmental standards carries the risk of inefficient use of natural resources and increased environmental impacts. This situation has the potential to weaken the sustainability performance of the Bank’s portfolio and create negative effects on long-term financial resilience through environmental risks. Effectively managing these risks and prioritizing projects that increase resource efficiency presents a strategic development opportunity. This approach ensures the responsible allocation of financial resources while paving the way for the diversification of sustainable finance products and the reduction of the environmental footprint.</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Management</p> <p>Performance Tables</p>



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<b>Working Conditions (Value chain)</b>	<p>Working conditions in the value chain directly impact the Bank’s service quality and operational process security. In this context, human rights and social standards in the supply chain and customer ecosystem are addressed in an integrated manner with the Bank’s Code of Ethics and Human Rights Statement. This ensures that employees have access to rights such as fair wages, a safe working environment, and employee representation, thereby increasing stakeholder motivation. This situation, which contributes positively to the Bank’s operational performance, makes working conditions an important area of influence.</p> <p>Inadequate compliance with human rights, social standards, and OHS criteria in the supply chain and customer operations is considered a factor that could pose a risk to the Bank’s financial and operational stability. Shortcomings in fair remuneration and employee representation mechanisms can pave the way for various risks throughout the value chain. These risks may result in financial and operational impacts for the Bank through possible inconsistencies in the value chain.</p> <p>Strengthening human rights and social standards in the supply chain and customer operations presents an important opportunity to enhance the Bank’s social performance and corporate reputation throughout the value chain, while reducing operational disruptions, improving service quality, and creating long-term sustainable value.</p>	Ethics and Compliance
<b>Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All</b>	<p>Equal treatment and opportunities for all contribute to preventing discrimination in recruitment and career management processes and to adopting an equitable approach towards all employees. Fair practices in remuneration, performance evaluation, and training processes support the strengthening of a corporate diversity and inclusion culture. In this context, employee development processes are considered to have a direct impact on the Bank’s human capital.</p> <p>Failure to adequately reflect these principles in operational processes may lead to inefficient talent management, reduced employee engagement, and potential risks to overall performance. Insufficient consideration of diversity, equality, and inclusion criteria may result in risks such as loss of qualified workforce and decline in operational efficiency.</p> <p>Supporting equal access to development opportunities and career prospects for employees creates significant opportunities for retaining talent within the organization and increasing motivation. This approach paves the way for corporate processes to be conducted from a more inclusive and equitable perspective.</p>	Being Here



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<b>Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities</b>	<p>The Bank's activities generate economic and social impacts on the communities in which it operates through financed projects, job creation, and support for local development. In addition, the Bank's social investments and volunteer activities directly contribute to social development, strengthening the relationship of trust established with the community. When these two areas are considered together, they enable the Bank to increase its impact potential not only as a financial actor but also as a responsible stakeholder aiming to generate social benefits. The social and economic contributions provided in this context are of a nature that can sustainably support corporate reputation and the foundation for social cooperation.</p> <p>Failure to adequately manage the potential negative impacts of projects on society is considered a risk area in terms of relations with local communities. Failure to meet stakeholder expectations and weak participation processes can lead to social tensions. This situation may result in increased reputation and operational risks for the Bank.</p> <p>Supporting projects that increase social benefit enables the Bank to promote sustainable development and establish long-term, trust-based relationships with communities. This approach also ensures that the Bank effectively directs its financial resources within the framework of social responsibility and strengthens projects that serve social benefit.</p>	<p>Responsible and Sustainable Finance</p> <p>Contribution to the Society</p> <p>UN Responsible Banking Progress Statement</p>
<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	<p>The physical impacts of climate change have direct effects on the Bank's loan portfolio and operations. Acute and physical risks linked to climate, such as sudden weather events, extreme temperatures, or floods, can have financial consequences on asset quality, collateral structure, and repayment performance. The fact that a large portion of the Bank's emissions stem from financed activities makes adapting to climate change within the value chain critical. Therefore, adapting to climate change constitutes an important area of impact for the Bank.</p> <p>Climate-related physical impacts and inefficiencies in the value chain constitute important risk areas that the Bank must manage. Customers operating in climate-sensitive sectors may be vulnerable to extreme weather conditions or the effects of long-term climate change. This situation may pose risks that could lead to disruptions in loan repayments and an increase in portfolio risk. Furthermore, internal control and risk management mechanisms that do not cover climate risks may create potential risk areas in terms of financial stability and regulatory compliance.</p> <p>Integrating climate risks into credit allocation and monitoring processes, establishing additional control mechanisms for climate-sensitive sectors, and strengthening risk management and internal control structures constitute strategic development areas for the Bank. This approach brings opportunities such as prioritizing climate-resilient investments and diversifying green financing products. These processes enable the Bank to more effectively mitigate climate-related physical risks and ensure its financial stability. Thus, the climate change adaptation process stands out for the Bank in terms of both managing risks and creating opportunities within the scope of sustainable finance practices.</p>	<p>Risk Management</p> <p>Environmental Impact Management</p>



Material Topic	Relevance for Yapı Kredi and the Banking Sector	Relevant Section
<b>Corporate Culture</b>	<p>The Bank's corporate culture directly impacts operational and strategic processes through the internalization of values by employees and the adoption of Ethical Rules and Working Principles. Strengthening the ethical corporate culture ensures that employee behavior complies with standards, thereby enhancing the reliability and transparency of business processes and determining the Bank's capacity for impact in the areas of compliance and reputation.</p> <p>The insufficient adoption of ethical standards and corporate values throughout the organization is considered a risk area that could lead to an increase in compliance risks such as ethical violations and non-compliance with legislation and regulatory requirements. Failure to ensure transparency, accuracy, and consistency in reporting processes has the potential to affect the reliability of the Bank's sustainability disclosures and, consequently, stakeholder perception.</p> <p>Ethical employee behavior enables regulatory compliance and transparent reporting processes to be secured, creating opportunities by supporting the accurate communication of the Bank's sustainability performance. This approach facilitates the integration of a responsible business culture into corporate decision-making processes.</p>	Ethics and Compliance
<b>Digital Transformation</b>	<p>From the Bank's perspective, digital transformation and innovation increase operational efficiency and ensure effective management of resource utilization through the digitization and automation of business processes; therefore, digital transformation constitutes an important area of impact for the Bank. The use of next-generation technologies accelerates business processes, optimizes the cost structure, and enhances service quality. Digital transformation has a direct impact on the Bank's customer experience, operational efficiency, risk management, and product development capacity. Innovation capabilities determine the Bank's ability to adapt to changing customer expectations and technological developments.</p> <p>Inadequate execution of digital transformation processes or ineffective use of technologies creates a risk area that can lead to errors and delays in business processes, causing operational disruptions. The lack of data management and security mechanisms is considered a situation that can increase cyber and data security risks, negatively affecting the customer experience in services offered through digital channels.</p> <p>The effective use of next-generation technologies presents an important opportunity to enhance the customer experience with innovative products and services offered through digital channels. In this way, the Bank can increase operational efficiency and cost optimization through digitalization, while also evaluating opportunities for sustainable financial growth and innovation.</p>	Technological Risks and Cybersecurity  Limitless Banking
<b>Corruption and Bribery</b>	<p>Anti-corruption and anti-bribery practices have a direct impact on the Bank's corporate governance and stakeholder trust. Risk monitoring and reporting mechanisms implemented within the framework of the Code of Ethics and Compliance Policy enhance the transparency of processes and strengthen accountability, thereby contributing to the protection of the Bank's reputation.</p> <p>Failure to detect potential violations early or insufficient use of reporting mechanisms carries risks such as legal sanctions, financial losses, and decreased stakeholder confidence. This situation has the potential to pose a significant risk to the Bank in terms of regulatory compliance and operational risk management.</p> <p>The effective implementation of ethical and transparent business processes creates strategic opportunities that strengthen reliability and sustainable management practices for the Bank. In this context, a strong ethical culture and internal control structure reinforce institutional trust, while transparent and accountable governance practices contribute to increased investor confidence. Furthermore, compliance with international standards provides a competitive advantage in funding and cooperation processes. This approach enables the Bank to strengthen its relationships with stakeholders, optimize regulatory compliance processes, and ensure long-term financial stability.</p>	Ethics and Compliance

# Integration with Risk Management and Strategy

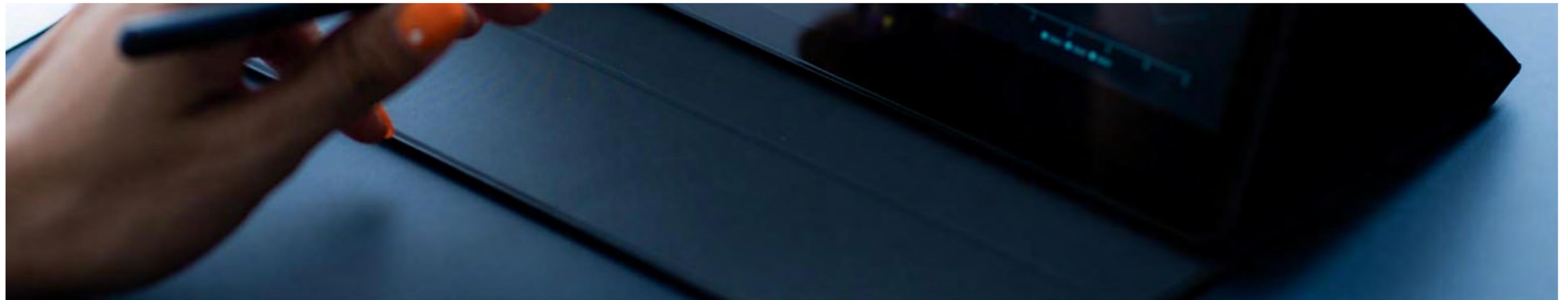
The findings of the Double Materiality Assessment were addressed in relation to Yapı Kredi's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). ESG-based risks were assessed holistically alongside strategic, operational, credit, market, and reputation risks, with each material topic linked to the relevant risk categories.

Yapı Kredi's risk management framework consists of the following components: risk governance, scope definition, risk identification, risk profile analysis, risk appetite determination, risk monitoring, and reporting.

This structure is not limited to regulatory compliance but is integrated with business processes and decision-making mechanisms. Physical and transition risks related to climate change and energy transition are included in financial analysis processes, while the relationship between issues such as data security, ethical compliance, and social inclusion and operational and reputational risks has been assessed. To support effective risk management, risk expertise capacities are being developed, and investments are being made in risk system infrastructures.

Analysis, monitoring, and control mechanisms are strengthened through automated reporting and validation processes. The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is conducted in compliance with Basel III regulations and the BRSA Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) standards, supporting forward-looking capital planning. In addition, efforts are underway to integrate ESG risks into the corporate risk management structure through the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System.

The results obtained within the scope of the Double Materiality Assessment support the existing framework for sustainability practices currently implemented at Yapı Kredi. Efforts to integrate the sustainability strategy into operational processes are planned to continue in the coming period. The outcomes of this assessment are expected to contribute to these efforts and to the development of sustainable finance practices, capital allocation processes, stakeholder communication, and risk reporting mechanisms.





Corporate Risk Management and Material Sustainability Topics

Material Topic	Risk Category	Related Committees	Risk Management Policies and Frameworks
Climate Change Mitigation	Environmental and Social Risk, Strategic Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, EL (Exclusion List), RAF, Stress Tests (Climate Scenarios)
Energy	Operational Risk	Sustainability Committee, Cost Management and Efficiency Committee	Operational Risk Policy, Energy Efficiency Control Plans, Internal Control System
Circular Economy	Operational Risk, Environmental Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Resource Efficiency Plan, Internal Control and Monitoring Mechanism
Working Conditions	Strategic Risk, Operational Risk	Remuneration Committee, Corporate Governance Committee	Human Resources Policy, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Compliance and Internal Control Policy
Information-related Impacts on Consumers and/or End-users	Technology and Cybersecurity Risk	Information Security Committee, Audit Committee	Information Security Policy, Personal Data Protection Policy, Business Plan
Social inclusion of consumers and/or End-users	Reputation Risk, Strategic Risk	Sustainability Committee	Sustainable Finance Policy, RAF
Water	Environmental and Social Risk, Strategic Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Zero Waste System, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, Environment, Energy and Water Policy, Reputation Risk Policy, Credit Policy
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, ICAAP Scenario Analyses



Material Topic	Risk Category	Related Committees	Risk Management Policies and Frameworks
Waste	Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Zero Waste System, Social and Environmental Impact Assessments, Environment, Energy and Water Policy
Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Operational Risk, Environmental and Social Risk	Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Sustainable Procurement Policy, Supplier Risk Assessment Procedure
Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Reputational Risk, Compliance Risk	Ethics Committee, Corporate Governance Committee	Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Compliance Policy, Internal Control Policy
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Credit Risk, Environmental and Social Risk, Reputational Risk, Strategic Risk	Credit Committee, Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	ESRA, Credit Policy, RAF, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, RAF – Reputation Risk Limits, Monitoring and Reporting Procedures
Climate Change Adaptation	Environmental and Social Risk, Operational Risk	Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee	Climate Risk Management Procedures, RAF, Resilience Tests under ICAAP
Corporate Culture	Strategic Risk, Reputation Risk	Corporate Governance Committee, Ethics Committee	Corporate Governance Principles, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Remuneration Policy – Risk-Aligned Incentives
Digital Transformation	Technology Risk, Operational Risk	Information Systems Steering Committee	IT Risk Management Policy, Information Systems Continuity Plan, Model Risk Management Principles
Corruption and Bribery	Compliance Risk, Reputation Risk	Audit Committee, Ethics Committee	Compliance Policy, Code of Ethics and Working Principles, Internal Control and Audit Procedures, Ethics Hotline

# Annexes

## Material Sustainability Topics and SDG Mapping

Material Topics	Related Capital Elements	Related SDGs	Material Topics	Related Capital Elements	Related SDGs
Climate Change Mitigation	Natural Capital	     	Waste	Manufactured Capital, Natural Capital	   
Energy	Manufactured Capital, Natural Capital	    	Working Conditions (Value Chain)	Social and Relationship Capital	   
Circular Economy	Natural Capital, Financial Capital	  	Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	Human Capital, Social and Relationship Capital, Intellectual Capital	   
Working Conditions	Human Capital	     	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	Social and Relationship Capital	    
Information-Related Impacts on Consumers and/or End-Users	Social and Relationship Capital, Intellectual Capital	  	Climate Change Adaptation	Natural Capital, Manufactured Capital	    
Social inclusion of consumers and/or End-users	Social and Relationship Capital	   	Corporate Culture	Intellectual Capital	  
Water	Natural Capital, Financial Capital	    	Digital Transformation	Intellectual Capital, Manufactured Capital	     
Biodiversity and Ecosystems	Natural Capital	  	Corruption and Bribery	Social and Relationship Capital	   



### Material Sustainability Topics and ESRS Disclosure Requirements

Double Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements	Impact-Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements	Financial Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements
Climate Change Mitigation	<p><b>E1 – Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation</li> <li>· E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>· E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies</li> <li>· E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>· E1-7: GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits</li> </ul>	Biodiversity and Ecosystems	<p><b>E4 – Biodiversity and Ecosystems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E4-1: Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model</li> <li>· E4-2: Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>· E4-3: Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>· E4-4: Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>· E4-6: Anticipated financial effects from material biodiversity and ecosystem-related risks and opportunities</li> </ul>	Climate Change Adaptation	<p><b>E1 – Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>· E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies</li> <li>· E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>· E1-9: Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities</li> </ul>
Energy	<p><b>E1 – Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>· E1-5: Energy consumption and mix</li> </ul>	Waste	<p><b>E5 – Resource Use and Circular Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E5-1: Policies related to resource use and circular economy</li> <li>· E5-5: Resource outflows</li> </ul>	Corporate Culture	<p><b>G1 – Business Conduct</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture</li> </ul>
Circular Economy	<p><b>E5 – Resource Use and Circular Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E5-1: Policies related to resource use and circular economy</li> <li>· E5-2: Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy</li> <li>· E5-3: Targets related to resource use and circular economy</li> </ul>	Working Conditions (Value chain)	<p><b>S2 – Workers in the Value Chain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S2-1: Policies related to value chain workers</li> <li>· S2-2: Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts</li> <li>· S2-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns</li> </ul>	Digital Transformation	<p><b>ESRS 2 – General Disclosures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model</li> </ul>



Double Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements	Impact-Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements	Financial Material Topics	Relevant ESRS Topic / Disclosure Requirements
Working Conditions	<b>S1 – Own Workforce</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S1-1: Policies related to own workforce</li> <li>· S1-10: Adequate wages</li> <li>· S1-11: Social protection</li> <li>· S1-14: Health and safety metrics</li> <li>· S1-15: Work-life balance metrics</li> </ul>	Equal Treatment and Opportunities for All	<b>S1 – Own Workforce</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S1-1: Policies related to own workforce</li> <li>· S1-9: Diversity metrics</li> <li>· S1-12: Persons with disabilities</li> <li>· S1-16: Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)</li> </ul>	Corruption and Bribery	<b>G1 – Business Conduct</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· G1-1: Business conduct policies and corporate culture</li> <li>· G1-3: Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery</li> <li>· G1-4: Incidents of corruption or bribery</li> </ul>
Information-Related Impacts on Consumers and/or End-Users	<b>S4 – Consumers and end-users</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S4-1: Policies related to consumers and end-users</li> <li>· S4-2: Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts</li> <li>· S4-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns</li> </ul>	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Communities	<b>S3 – Affected Communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S3-1: Policies related to affected communities</li> <li>· S3-2: Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts</li> </ul>		
Social Inclusion of Consumers and/or End-Users	<b>S4 – Consumers and end-users</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· S4-1: Policies related to consumers and end-users</li> <li>· S4-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities</li> </ul>				
Water	<b>E3 – Water and Marine Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· E3-1: Policies related to water and marine resources</li> <li>· E3-2: Actions and resources related to water and marine resources</li> <li>· E3-4: Water consumption</li> </ul>				



### Stakeholder Communication Methods

Stakeholder Group	Interaction Channels / Touchpoints	Frequency of Engagement
<b>Senior Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Board of Directors and Executive Committee meetings</li> <li>• Strategy and target review sessions</li> <li>• Risk, compliance and internal control reporting</li> <li>• Management performance dashboards</li> </ul>	<b>Monthly / Quarterly / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Employees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intranet and corporate portal</li> <li>• Internal communication emails and announcements</li> <li>• Employee experience and satisfaction surveys</li> <li>• Performance and talent management discussions</li> <li>• Training and development programs</li> <li>• Ethics hotline and feedback mechanisms</li> <li>• Internal corporate events</li> </ul>	<b>Continuous / Monthly / Annual</b>
<b>Shareholders</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Assembly meetings</li> <li>• Financial and integrated reports</li> <li>• Public Disclosure Platform (KAP) notifications</li> <li>• Corporate website – Investor Relations</li> </ul>	<b>Annual / Quarterly / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Analysts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial results briefing meetings</li> <li>• Analyst presentations and teleconference</li> <li>• One-on-one analyst meetings</li> <li>• Investor relations document sharing</li> </ul>	<b>Quarterly / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Public Authorities and Regulatory Bodies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal and regulatory reporting (BSRA, CBRT, CMBT, MASAK vb.)</li> <li>• Audits and inspections</li> <li>• Official correspondence and meetings</li> <li>• Regulatory compliance activities</li> </ul>	<b>Continuous / Ad-hoc</b>

Stakeholder Group	Interaction Channels / Touchpoints	Frequency of Engagement
<b>Creditors and Financial Institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Credit and correspondent banking relationships</li> <li>• Financing and limit evaluation meetings</li> <li>• Due diligence processes</li> <li>• Financial data and report sharing</li> </ul>	<b>Quarterly / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Rating Agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rating process communications</li> <li>• Management presentations</li> <li>• Financial and risk data sharing</li> </ul>	<b>Annual / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group and subsidiary coordination meetings</li> <li>• Joint performance monitoring processes</li> <li>• Project and integration meetings</li> <li>• Risk and compliance assessments</li> </ul>	<b>Monthly / Quarterly</b>
<b>Customers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branches and relationship managers</li> <li>• Call center</li> <li>• Mobile and internet banking</li> <li>• Digital feedback and complaint management</li> <li>• Satisfaction surveys</li> </ul>	<b>Continuous / Monthly</b>
<b>Suppliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplier selection and evaluation processes</li> <li>• Contract and SLA management</li> <li>• Performance and quality meetings</li> <li>• Audit and compliance meetings</li> </ul>	<b>Annual / Ad-hoc</b>



Stakeholder Group	Interaction Channels / Touchpoints	Frequency of Engagement
<b>Business Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business partnership agreements</li> <li>• Joint product and project meetings</li> <li>• Performance and results evaluations</li> </ul>	<b>Project-based / Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Koç Holding Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community communication channels</li> <li>• Joint events and programs</li> <li>• Community training and social impact projects</li> </ul>	<b>Continuous / Annual</b>
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate social responsibility and sustainability projects</li> <li>• Sponsorships</li> <li>• Workshops and stakeholder meetings</li> </ul>	<b>Project-based/ Annual</b>
<b>Media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Press conferences</li> <li>• Interviews</li> <li>• Corporate announcements and event invitations</li> </ul>	<b>Ad-hoc</b>
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University collaborations and protocols</li> <li>• Joint research and training projects</li> <li>• Internship and talent programs</li> <li>• Financial literacy and training activities</li> </ul>	<b>Annual / Project-based</b>

Abbreviation	Full Name / Definition
<b>BRSA</b>	Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency
<b>CSRD</b>	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
<b>EFRAG</b>	European Financial Reporting Advisory Group
<b>EL</b>	Exclusion List
<b>ESRS</b>	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social and Governance
<b>ESRA</b>	Environmental and Social Risk Assessment
<b>IRO</b>	Impact, Risk, and Opportunity
<b>ICAAP</b>	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>LCR</b>	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>SBTi</b>	Science Based Targets initiative
<b>SMEs</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>TSRS</b>	Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards
<b>WEF</b>	World Economic Forum



Güney Bağımsız  
Denetim ve SMMM A.Ş.

Maslak Mah. Eski  
Büyükdere Cad.  
Orjin Maslak İş Merkezi  
No: 27 Daire: 57 34485  
Sarıyer

İstanbul - Türkiye

Tel: +90 212 315 3000

Fax: +90 212 230 8291

www.ey.com

Ticaret Sicil No : 479920

Mersis No:  
0-4350-3032-6000017

### Independent Assurance Report

To Board of Directors of Yapı Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi İstanbul, Türkiye

This report is intended solely for the management of Yapı Kredi Bankası Anonim Şirketi (hereinafter 'the Bank' or 'Yapı Kredi') for the purpose of reporting of Selected Information ("Selected Information") listed below in its Double Materiality Assessment Report that has been prepared by the Yapı Kredi for the period running from January 1, 2025, to 31 December 2025.

### Subject Matter Information and Applicable Criteria

In line with the request of the Bank, our responsibility is to provide limited assurance on the Selected Information prepared in accordance with the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) IG 1: Application Guidance on Materiality Assessment.

### The Scope of Our Assurance

The scope of our assurance is limited to the examination of reviewing the Selected Information related to the Material Topics Matrix included in the Double Materiality Assessment Report.

### The Bank's Responsibilities

The bank management is responsible for the preparation, collection, and presentation of the Selected Information in accordance with the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) IG 1: Application Guidance on Materiality Assessment. Additionally, the bank management is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the documentation presented to the auditor.

The bank management is also responsible for maintaining an internal control system that reasonably assures that the relevant documents do not contain significant misstatements due to errors or fraud.

### Our Responsibilities

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with the Assurance Engagement Standard (AES) 3000 which is a part of the Turkish Auditing Standards as issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (POA). These regulations require that we comply with the ethical standards and plan and perform our assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about the Selected Information. We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behavior.

Our firm applies the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance. The procedures selected depend on the practitioner's judgment. The procedures include inquiry of the personnel responsible for collecting and reporting on the Selected Information and additional procedures aimed at obtaining evidence about the Selected Information.

### Procedures Applied

In respect of the Selected Information mentioned above the procedures performed include the following procedures:

1. Interviewed select key senior personnel of the Yapı Kredi to understand the current processes in place for capturing the Selected Information pertaining to the reporting period;
2. Reviewed Selected Information with online communications covering Yapı Kredi locations; as well as reviewed pertaining to the Bank's other locations in Türkiye, against evidence, on a sample basis;
3. Used the Bank's internal documentation to evaluate and measure the Selected Information;
4. Evaluated the design and implementation of key processes and controls over the Selected Information;
5. Re-performed, on a sample basis, calculations used to prepare the Selected Information for the reporting period.
6. Evaluated the disclosure and presentation of the Selected Information in the Double Materiality Assessment Report.

### Our Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Yapı Kredi's has not prepared, in all material respects with European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) IG 1: Application Guidance on Materiality Assessment in all material respects for Selected Information for the year ended in December 31, 2025.

### Limitations

We permit this report to be disclosed in addition to Yapı Kredi's Double Materiality Assessment Report for the year ended on December 31, 2025; to enable the management of Yapı Kredi to show they have addressed their governance responsibilities by obtaining an independent assurance report in connection with the Selected Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we accept or assume no responsibility and deny any liability to any party other than Yapı Kredi for our work, for this independent limited assurance report, or for the conclusions we have reached.

Güney Bağımsız Denetim ve Serbest  
Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik Anonim Şirketi  
A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Aykut Üşenti, SMMM  
Partner

18 February 2026  
İstanbul, Türkiye

# Disclaimer

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## Yapı Kredi Bankası A.Ş.

Trade Registry Number	32736
MERSIS Number	0937002089200741
Address	Head Office Yapı Kredi Plaza D Blok Levent - Beşiktaş 34330 İstanbul/Türkiye
Tel:	0212 339 70 00
Fax:	0212 339 60 00
SWIFT Code	YAPITRIS
Website	<a href="http://www.yapikredi.com.tr">www.yapikredi.com.tr</a>
Branch Information	Access information for Yapı Kredi branches is available on the Bank's website.
Social Media	Yapı Kredi maintains an active presence on social media through its Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, Google+ and YouTube channels. On all these platforms, the Bank operates under the name Yapı Kredi.

You can send all your questions, opinions, and suggestions regarding the report to [surdurulebilirlik@yapikredi.com.tr](mailto:surdurulebilirlik@yapikredi.com.tr).

## Reporting Consultant

KPMG Yönetim Danışmanlığı A.Ş.



Double Materiality Assessment Report