YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI A.Ş.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/15/2026, 05:11 pm

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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.

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

☑ Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (hereinafter: the Bank or Yapı Kredi), established in 1944 as Türkiye's first retail-focused private bank with a nationwide presence, is one of the top Tier-I banks of Türkiye with a total consolidated assets worth TRY 3.5 trillion as of 2025 YE. The Bank has a strong shareholding structure which ensures sustainable and profitable growth. 20.22% of the Bank's shares are directly owned by Koç Holding A.Ş. while 40.95% are owned by Koç Financial Services, which is 100% owned by Koç Group. The remaining 38.83% is publicly traded on Borsa Istanbul. Playing a pioneer role in the banking sector through a customer-centric approach and focus on innovation, the Bank serves its customers with its 740 branches covering all regions of Türkiye and 15,896 employees. Total cash and noncash loans of the Bank on a consolidated basis were up by 43% and reached TRY 2.6 billion in 2025. Yapı Kredi delivers its products and services via its 6,011

ATMs, innovative internet banking, leading mobile banking, call center and approximately 1.3 million POS terminals. Yapı Kredi serves its customers through retail, SME, corporate and commercial banking as well as private banking, supported by its subsidiaries which operate in asset management, brokerage, leasing and factoring as well as international banking operations in the Netherlands, Germany, Azerbaijan. Yapı Kredi ensures its net-zero commitment drives the green transition and puts impact creation front and centre of its sustainability strategy. With the aim of being a leader in driving that transition, Yapı Kredi has taken many important steps to finance the green investments of the real sector up to now. In line with the climate risks action plan provided for under the Paris Climate Agreement, the Bank has made a commitment to the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2021 to reduce its emissions. Moreover, Yapı Kredi became the first and only institution in Türkiye to commit to setting emission reduction targets within the framework of the "Business Ambition for 1.5C". To strengthen its role in the transition to a net zero economy, the Bank took another step and became a member of the NZBA in 2023. In order to fulfill the commitments it has made, Yapı Kredi has launched a new project within the Carbon Transformation Program in 2021 which was initiated by its main shareholder Koç Holding. Within the scope of the project, the measurement and analysis of financed emissions, which constitute almost all of the banking sector's greenhouse gas emissions, has been completed by PCAF methodology for the first time in 2022. In 2023, a modeling study of the interim net-zero emission reduction targets was carried out within the framework of SBTi guidance. In the same year, a financial feasibility study was conducted to achieve the targets set. During this study, decarbonisation plans were developed for prioritized sectors and set of actions were determined to achieve those plans. The targets modelled on the said feasibility and decarbonisation study were submitted to the SBTi for verification and the Bank received verification in 2024. Thus, Yapı Kredi achieved to be the first private Tier-I bank in Türkiye to receive SBTi verification. Additionally, the Bank has become to have the most comprehensive coverage of loan portfolio targets in the Turkish banking sector and the only Turkish bank to set targets for its entire portfolio of mandatory targets. In 2025, Yapı Kredi publicly disclosed comprehensive net-zero roadmap for financed emissions. In this regard, Yapı Kredi aims to continue its determined efforts to reduce its financed emissions and guide its customers on their journey to net zero, not only as a financier but also as an advisor and partner.
[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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

240467303000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

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

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRAYKBNK91N6

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

YKBNK

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

B85ZYWEZ5IZCZ2WNIO12

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Germany
☑ Netherlands
☑ Türkiye

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

3522932086000

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

☑ Yes, both the portfolio value and the % of revenue associated with it

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

3522932086000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

100

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Corporates (Large companies)

☑ Corporates (SMEs)

☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals

☑ Retail clients

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ No

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Yapı Kredi has conducted a comprehensive value chain mapping process covering not only its own operations but also all its subsidiaries when preparing its climate-related financial disclosures. This process included a detailed analysis of the entire value chain, encompassing both the Tier 1 upstream supply chain and the loan and investment portfolio. The mapping process covers direct operations, upstream supply chain, and downstream activities in their entirety. On the supplier side, 100% of Tier 1 suppliers were requested to complete information forms that include environmental, social, and human rights criteria. On the portfolio side, customer and investment activities were assessed with sectoral and geographical breakdowns. The analysis applied the double materiality and Impact, Risk, and Opportunity

(IRO) approach, considering both the financial impacts and the environmental/social impacts of activities. Through this comprehensive approach, climate-related risks, opportunities, and impacts have been identified across the entire value chain with a holistic perspective.
[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)

1

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

Considering that budget planning is carried out annually, the short term is defined as between 0 and 1 year.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

The medium-term time horizon is defined as 1 to 5 years, based on the current regulatory environment at the national and international levels, as well as global climate goals and frameworks.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(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

The long-term time horizon is defined as 5 years or more, in line with the Bank's reduction targets for absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from its operational activities, as well as its targets for Scope 3 financed emissions.
[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

☑ Forests

☑ 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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water footprint

Databases
☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards, please specify

Other
☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Heat wave

☑ Landslide

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

☑ Investing that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

☑ Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

☑ 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 intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Yapı Kredi assesses its environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated enterprise risk management approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods. These assessments are conducted annually and cover short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. Dependencies and impacts directly guide the Bank's assessment of physical and transition risks, as well as opportunities. The assessment process covers a significant portion of the Bank's operations and value chain. It is supported by scenario analyses, national and international regulatory trends, and external frameworks. This process is fully embedded within Yapı Kredi's group-wide risk management system and is coordinated by the Sustainability Committee, and is included in the Audit Committee's program when deemed necessary. While the core identification, assessment, and management process architecture remained unchanged during the reporting year, in 2025 the Bank enhanced its materiality layer by adopting an ESRS-aligned double materiality approach, which complements rather than replaces the existing risk identification process[.

[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ International bodies

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

☑ Risk models
☑ Stress tests
☑ WRI Aqueduct
☑ Scenario analysis
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal tools/methods
☑ CDP Disclosure Framework
☑ Portfolio temperature alignment
☑ UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Declining water quality
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Change in land/freshwater use
☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Inability to attract co-financiers and/or investors due to uncertain risks related to the environment
☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)
☑ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health
☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology
☑ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems

Liability
☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation
☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Local communities
☑ NGOs

☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Yapı Kredi assesses its environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated risk management process that is embedded across the Bank's enterprise-wide governance structure. This process is applied to a substantial portion of the Bank's portfolio and covers both direct operations and downstream activities across the value chain. The process incorporates both qualitative and quantitative assessments and is conducted annually. It is designed to reflect short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. Dependencies and impacts are assessed not only for their inherent importance but also for how they inform the Bank's understanding of systemic and sector-specific risks and opportunities. This directly influences strategic and credit decisions. To support this process, Yapı Kredi uses scenario analysis aligned with global reference frameworks to evaluate the potential future impacts of climate and nature-related risks. Risk exposure is assessed by combining internal data with external sources. The Bank considers current and emerging regulatory requirements particularly for high-impact sectors. The defined thresholds based on exposure, sector, geography, and regulatory sensitivity are used to determine which risks or opportunities may have a material financial or strategic impact on the Bank's portfolio. Scenario outcomes, historical data trends, and expert judgment are used to determine the magnitude and likelihood of the impact. In addition, all new investment and project finance activities over USD 10 million are subject to assessment under the ESRA system, which uses sector-specific question sets to determine risk categories and action plans in coordination with the client. High-risk projects are monitored with support from independent consultants.
[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

Yapı Kredi evaluates the interconnection between its climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through an integrated risk management mechanism. As a financial institution, the Bank is dependent on its portfolio, and its concentration in the energy sector exposes it to transition risks such as regulatory tightening, increasing carbon costs, and reputational concerns. However, Yapı Kredi has made it a strategic priority to gradually phase out fossil fuel financing and align with international climate goals. At the same time, the Bank is transforming its portfolio by providing project finance for renewable energy investments such as wind, solar, and geothermal, thereby capturing new opportunities. In doing so, Yapı Kredi not only reduces its exposure to high-carbon assets but also benefits from the growth of the clean energy sector, while contributing to Turkey's low-carbon transition.
[Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions data

☑ Energy usage data

☑ Water discharge treatment data

☑ Access to WASH in the workplace

☑ Climate transition plans
☑ Emissions reduction targets
☑ Science-Based Net-Zero Targets
☑ Impingements on the human right to water in communities
☑ Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues
☑ Commitment to eliminate deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems
☑ Breaches to local water regulations
☑ Water withdrawn from water stressed areas
☑ Water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

☑ Directly from the client/investee
☑ Data provider
☑ Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

☑ Retail
☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Infrastructure
☑ Power generation
☑ International bodies

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

100

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

3522932086000
[Add 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:

☑ Other, please specify :Consolidated equity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As of 2025, in order to enhance the quality of useful information provided to report users, Yapı Kredi has begun assessing the materiality level of the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities as 1% of consolidated equity. This value is used to define the boundaries of significant impact in quantitative assessments. Risks and opportunities with a financial impact exceeding the determined materiality level, or those concluded to be material as a result of qualitative assessments, are reported as material information.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Consolidated equity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

As of 2025, in order to enhance the quality of useful information provided to report users, Yapı Kredi has begun assessing the materiality level of the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities as 1% of consolidated equity. This value is used to define the boundaries of significant impact in quantitative assessments. Risks and opportunities with a financial impact exceeding the determined materiality level, or those concluded to be material as a result of qualitative assessments, are reported as material information.
[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, only in our portfolio

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Yapı Kredi has not identified any substantive climate-related risks within its direct operations.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, only in our portfolio

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

Select from:
☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Yapı Kredi has not identified any substantive forest-related risks within its direct operations.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, only in our portfolio

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

Select from:
☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Yapı Kredi has not identified any substantive water-related risks within its direct operations.
[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:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

European Union (EU) CBAM Directive that came into force in 2023 covers sectors for iron and steel, cement, aluminum, fertilize, electricity and hydrogen. This process is expected to increase operational costs for customers operating in carbon-intensive sectors with a significant export share within the EU. Similarly, under the Turkish ETS—whose pilot phase is expected to begin in 2026 and implementation phase in 2028—companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors are anticipated to face increases in operational costs regardless of their export activities. It is foreseen that potential negative impacts on the financial performance, financial position, and cash flows of companies within Yapı Kredi's corporate loan portfolio may adversely affect the repayment performance of loans. This situation could lead to an increase in the probability of default of such loans.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

For customer segments exporting to EU which have carbon-intensive operation, it is projected that financial resilience of such customers will impair and a pressure will emerge over their cash flows due to increased cost expectations increasing within scope of CBAM transition period. These sectors, which feel the pressure for transformation more intensely due to their export rates and energy dependencies, are expected to be more vulnerable to CBAM's projected financial results as of 2026. Such development turn carbon costs into a variable that is more directly correlated to competitive power, pricing behaviors and cash flows. Accordingly, it is projected that adverse impacts may occur over financial standing and repayment capacities of companies included in Yapı Kredi's corporate and commercial credit portfolios. When Turkish ETS comes into force, it is anticipated that carbon costs will not only be limited to exporting companies but also include domestic operations.

In this context, customers operating in carbon-intensive sectors may experience weakened competitiveness in foreign markets, their pricing flexibility may decline, and their operational costs may increase permanently. It is assessed that these developments may have adverse impacts upon the credit risk profiles of companies in the Bank's customer portfolio, as is the case across the sector, and may lead to an increase in the probability of default (PD). It is predicted that the increasing carbon costs resulting from the widespread adoption of carbon pricing mechanisms may lead to an impairment in risk-weighted asset structures. It is considered that such case could put pressure on the Bank's capital adequacy ratios, negatively affect its borrowing and access to financing conditions, and lead to an increase in the cost of capital. As a result of this, it is predicted that additional pressures may occur over financial performance and cash flows in the short term.

(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)

0

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

46995727

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

As a result of the evaluation within the scope of the analysis, probability of default values for customers have been recalculated by applying an impact through the financial module in the Bank's existing credit risk model structure, given the potential income loss that the relevant vulnerable group may experience. For customers who may experience income loss due to CBAM and Turkish ETS, the potential impact of relevant climate-related risks on the credit portfolio is taken into account by recalculating expected credit loss (ECL) through worsening of customer probabilities of default at certain level. In this context, the financial scores of the relevant customers are worsened by one notch, and the ECL is recalculated and the financial impact is measured. The customer's exposure to climate risk has been calculated by assuming that the customer will be exposed to each relevant risks separately without performing a singularization on a risk basis, paying regard to prudence. ECL difference emerging for every risk type in comparison to base case has been rated over its proportion to equity according to the financial impact rating scale.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

20000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Yapı Kredi has allocated a budget of approximately TRY 20 million for the actions set out under its Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions and its decarbonization strategy. This budget is allocated between internal and external expenditure at ratios determined by the Bank. No change occurred in the disclosed amount as at the reporting date.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In line with its 2050 net-zero target, Yapı Kredi prioritizes investment loans for low-emission technologies and energy efficiency solutions in order to implement the sector-based decarbonization strategies it has developed. According to the strategy developed, the Bank plans to prioritize green projects and customers' green transition projects in its lending activities, while gradually exiting carbon-intensive sectors in line with defined criteria. As explained in the Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions document, limitations on carbon-intensive sectors have been defined within Yapı Kredi's credit policies. The Bank's decision not to provide financing for new coal-fired thermal power plant and coal mine projects is a policy implementation based on its sustainability strategy. In line with its net-zero commitment, Yapı Kredi aims for its sectoral decarbonization priorities to play a determining role in strategic credit planning and resource allocation decisions.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Forests commodity

☑ Soy

☑ Cocoa

☑ Coffee

☑ Rubber

☑ Palm oil

☑ Timber products

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which entered into force in 2023, prohibits the placing on the EU market of certain commodities—cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soy and wood, as well as their derived products—unless they are proven to be deforestation-free and legally produced. Comparable due diligence and traceability requirements are also being introduced in other export markets. Customers within Yapı Kredi's corporate loan portfolio that produce, process or export these commodities may face additional compliance and traceability costs, supply chain restructuring needs, and, where requirements cannot be met, loss of access to export markets. It is foreseen that potential negative impacts on the financial performance, financial position, and cash flows of such companies may adversely affect the repayment performance of loans. These developments could negatively affect the repayment performance of loans and lead to an increase in the probability of default associated with such loans.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

It is predicted that credit customers operating in forest-risk commodity value chains—particularly those in agriculture and livestock, food, wood and wood products, furniture, paper and packaging, and rubber-based manufacturing—may face additional due diligence, traceability and certification obligations in the medium term as a result of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) and comparable international legislation. It is considered that these obligations may permanently increase operational and compliance costs and reduce the pricing flexibility of such customers. Customers that are unable to demonstrate that their products are deforestation-free and legally produced may experience a partial or complete loss of access to the EU market and to other export markets applying similar requirements. It is anticipated that this may create a need to restructure supply chains and turn to alternative, higher-cost suppliers, thereby putting additional pressure on the operational continuity, income-generating capacity and cash flows of these customers. Due to uncertainties regarding the traceability of raw material origin on a customer basis, the coverage of supplier data, the adaptation capacity of customers, and the timing and scope of implementation of the relevant legislation, no

climate-related financial impact is currently observed within the scope of this risk in the current period. Within the scope of revenue loss and repayment capacity assessments conducted across the client portfolio, it is predicted that these developments will lead to an increase in credit risk and downward pressure on credit quality within the scope of Corporate, Commercial and SME banking activities. It is projected that deforestation-related regulatory risk will have financial impacts for the Bank, including weakened loan repayment performance, increased probability of default (PD), and impairment in credit quality.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

24793335

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

For forest risk analyses, customer portfolio has been evaluated, taking into account sectors involved in EU DR, which have a high impact on deforestation. Only those customers with operations in relevant sector with NACE code match have been included in the analysis. As a result of the evaluation within the scope of the analysis, probability of default values for customers have been recalculated by applying an impact through the financial module in the Bank's existing credit risk model structure, given the potential income loss that the relevant vulnerable group may experience. For customers who may experience income loss due to water stress, the potential impact on the credit portfolio is taken into account by recalculating expected credit loss (ECL) through worsening of customer probabilities of default at certain level. In this context, the financial scores of the relevant customers are worsened by one notch, and the ECL is recalculated and the financial impact is measured.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Greater due diligence

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Forest- and biodiversity-related screening is embedded in the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) system, which forms part of standard lending procedures and is operated by the Bank's own specialist employees; the associated cost is therefore considered negligible and is reported as zero.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Biodiversity assessment criteria have been integrated into the ESRA system through the Equator Principles, and biodiversity is taken into consideration when determining the environmental and social risk categories of projects and investments. During the ESRA assessment, sector-specific questions are asked about flora and fauna, protected areas and migration routes, and Environmental and Social Action Plans, including biodiversity action plans, are required from clients for high-risk projects where deemed necessary. Yapı Kredi has been a signatory of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge since 2023, the only financial institution from Türkiye. Biodiversity and ecosystems is identified as a material topic in the Bank's double materiality assessment and is monitored by the Sustainability Committee, with environmental and social risk assessed through ESRA, social and environmental impact assessments, the ICAAP and scenario analyses. The Bank intends to deepen the assessment of nature-related risks, including deforestation and land-use change, as nature-related data matures.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

☑ Credit risk

(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

☑ All river basins within selected countries/areas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Due to the impacts of climate change, shifting precipitation patterns, and the simultaneous increase in water demand driven by economic growth and population rise, freshwater resources are being consumed faster than they can be replenished. Accordingly, it is projected that, in the short, medium, and long term, water stress across Türkiye will occur at very high levels regardless of the scenario considered. For customers operating in water-dependent sectors, production capacities may be adversely affected by restrictions on water access and rising water costs. In such cases, companies' financial performance, financial position, and cash flows may deteriorate. These developments could negatively affect the repayment performance of loans and lead to an increase in the probability of default associated with such loans.

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased credit risk

(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:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

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

It is predicted that credit customers with operations in water-dependent sectors, particularly those in the food, textile, beverage, livestock, energy, and manufacturing sectors, may experience disruptions in their operations if they are faced with restrictions on access to water and increased water costs. It is considered that prolonged drought and low water flow could have adverse impacts upon operational continuity and income-generating capacity of such sectors. Water scarcity and increasing water costs may cause disruptions in the supply chains of customers operating in water-dependent sectors, creating a need to turn to alternative suppliers. In this context, potential increases in purchasing costs have the potential to put additional pressure on customers' operational processes and financial performance. In the event of a rise in inflationist pressures induced by decreases in food production because of water scarcity, spending and payment behaviors of individual customers are expected to be affected indirectly. Due to uncertainties regarding the accuracy of production facility locations on a customer basis, water consumption intensity, access to alternative water sources, operational adaptation capacity, assumptions about sectoral production losses, and the potential for water stress scores to differ from future realizations, no climate-related financial impact is currently observed within the scope of this risk at the current period. As part of revenue loss projection assessments conducted across the client portfolio, the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios are used to evaluate how prolonged drought and low water flow-related production disruptions could negatively impact the financial feasibility of projects in water-dependent sectors and their repayment performance to the Bank. It is predicted that such developments will lead to an increase in credit risk and downward pressure on credit quality within the scope of Corporate, Commercial and SME banking activities. It is projected that water stress risk will have financial impacts for the Bank, including weakened loan repayment performance, increased probability of default, and impairment in credit quality.

(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)

0

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

101442686

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

For water stress analyses, customer portfolio has been evaluated, taking into account details such as sector, scope of activity and geographical position. Sectors listed in Annex 2 of the Water Efficiency Regulation, which have a high impact of water stress, have been prioritized; the relevant NACE codes have been matched with the NACE codes in the Bank's customer portfolio. Only those customers with operations in relevant sector with NACE code match have been included in the analysis. Such stress scores have been identified based on WRI Aqueduct data, industrial water stress scores for sectors other than agriculture and livestock farming have been used while relevant sectoral risk scores have been used for agriculture and livestock farming sectors. As a result of the evaluation within the scope of the analysis, probability of default values for customers have been recalculated by applying an impact through the financial module in the Bank's existing credit risk model structure, given the potential income loss that the relevant vulnerable group may experience. For customers who may experience income loss due to water stress, the potential impact on the credit portfolio is taken into account by recalculating expected credit loss (ECL) through worsening of customer probabilities of default at certain level. In this context, the financial scores of the relevant customers are worsened by one notch, and the ECL is recalculated and the financial impact is measured.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Yapı Kredi manages water related risks through developing products and services which financing water efficient projects by product development specialists and also through strengthening the Bank's capacity for environmental and financial risk management by the risk management specialists. Hence the cost of response is considered zero.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The Bank continues its efforts to effectively analyze changes in income, expenses and assets, taking into account water-related risks, and to use such analyses more actively in financial planning processes. Financing technologies that increase water efficiency, investments focusing on water management, and sustainable supply chain practices enables the Bank to expand its sustainable finance portfolio. The products and services to be developed within this scope support customers in reducing their water-related risks, while strengthening the Bank's capacity for environmental and financial risk management.
[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:
☑ Other, please specify :Credit Risk

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

157841908251.5

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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Considering Yapı Kredi's substantive climate-related risks, no material physical risks have been identified, however approximately 16,40% of the portfolio is exposed to transition risks.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Credit risk

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

18824057566.6

(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)

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Considering Yapı Kredi's substantive forest-related risks, no material physical risks have been identified, while approximately 1,96% of the portfolio is exposed to transition risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Credit Risk

(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)

266748817743.9

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

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Considering Yapı Kredi's substantive water-related risks, no material transition risks have been identified, while approximately 27,71% of the portfolio is exposed to water-related physical risks.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.6.3) Please explain

Yapı Kredi has not identified any substantive forest-related opportunity in 2025.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.6.3) Please explain

Yapı Kredi has not identified any substantive water-related opportunity in 2025.
[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

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Türkiye

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Financing instruments such as sustainability-linked syndicated loans and green bonds provide opportunities to access funding with more favourable financing terms. As investors increasingly prioritise sustainability, along with stakeholder expectations and developments in the regulatory environment, the development of such instruments has become increasingly important. In this context, Yapı Kredi's focus on these instruments represents an opportunity to attract capital through sustainability-linked loans.

(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

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

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Access to sustainable finance sources and the increase in funding diversity make it possible to obtain capital at relatively lower costs. This supports the Bank in gaining a competitive advantage by expanding sustainability- and climate change-focused financing activities. In addition, the effective use of these resources is considered an important factor that can contribute to increased revenues, a reduction in the weighted average cost of capital, and easier access to capital.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

49915000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Sustainability Linked Syndicated Loan: (USD 1.165 billion) * (USD/TRY Exchange rate) = 49,915 million TRY USD to TRY exchange rate is considered 42.8457 which is "Balance sheet evaluation rate" in the YE financial report of the Bank.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

This opportunity was realized through the Bank's regular treasury management and funding activities and no additional cost was incurred to achieve it. The cost to realize the opportunity is therefore reported as zero.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In line with its Sustainable Finance Framework, Yapı Kredi aims to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by channeling financing resources into projects that deliver environmental and social benefits. Within this scope, the Bank positions sustainable finance instruments as an effective tool aligned with its funding strategies. Yapı Kredi successfully completed the sustainable syndicated loan facility comprising of 466 million USD and 407.45 million Euros with 367 days and 237.5 million USD with 734 days maturity, making around 1.165 billion USD in total with the participation of 55 banks from 28 countries in May 2025.
[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)

49915000000

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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Considering Yapı Kredi's material climate-related opportunities, their impact on revenue in the reporting year is between 11% and 20%.
[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

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Believing that a rich and diverse working environment, where differences are respected, is essential for success, Yapı Kredi adopts an approach that takes a firm stand against all kinds of discrimination, including, but not limited to, discrimination on the basis of language, religion, gender, ethnicity, faith, and sexual orientation. The 'Board of Directors Diversity Policy' was established to support the Bank's vision and mission of gaining long-term sustainable growth and creating value for all

stakeholders. By embedding the principles of diversity and inclusion into the Bank's board structure the Bank strengthen its decision-making processes and overall corporate culture. Providing gender equality, inclusion and empowerment of women in business life are among the key focus areas of the Bank.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

ykb_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
Forests	*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

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring compliance with 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

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee was established to create Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and policies in economic, social and environmental areas, integrate this strategy and these policies into the Bank's operations, and monitor its sustainability performance. Representing various management units, the Committee is chaired by an Independent Board Member. Climate-related topics, such as management of climate-related risks & opportunities linked to operational as well as lending activities and setting up strategies/defining targets with regards to the reduction of emissions, are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. The Committee reviews the results of climate-related risk and opportunity assessment for the Bank's own operations and banking activities, along with the climate-related impact assessments. The following risks and opportunities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis: • Risks and opportunities related to operation (physical & legal) • Risks and opportunities related to financing activities (physical risk or opportunity of the investments/projects which might impact the environment & society, transition risk or opportunity of the investments/projects which might arise due to regulatory developments) The Committee meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability and periodically reports to the Board of Directors. Based on the Sustainability Team's findings and suggestions, the Sustainability Committee establishes and guides a comprehensive management approach for Yapı Kredi, consisting of: • Sustainability strategy, • Plan of actions to be implemented, • Climate-related scenario analysis, • Risk management policies, • Sustainability expenditures, • Sustainability-related employee incentives, • Sustainability reporting, audit and verification, • Sustainability policies and commitments, • Targets and objectives related to the sustainability performance of the Bank. An examples of the action taken by the Committee's decision: • In line with the BRSA's Guideline on the Effective Management of Climate-Related Financial Risks (effective July 2025), the Committee decided to embed the three-lines-of-defense model into climate-related risk management processes to strengthen risk governance and clarify responsibilities for identifying, assessing, monitoring, and reporting climate risks. In 2025, work continued on establishing this structure, with the forthcoming Climate Risk Policy expected to define roles and responsibilities under the model, aiming to integrate climate-related financial risk management systematically into the Bank's overall risk framework.

Forests

(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

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements

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

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee was established to create Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and policies in economic, social and environmental areas, integrate this strategy and these policies into the Bank's operations, and monitor its sustainability performance. Representing various management units, the Committee is chaired by an Independent Board Member. Forest-related topics, such as management of deforestation- and forest-degradation-related risks & opportunities linked to the Bank's own operations as well as its lending and investment activities, and setting up strategies/defining targets with regards to forest-risk commodities in the portfolio, are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. The Committee reviews the results of forest-related risk and opportunity assessments for the Bank's own operations and banking activities, along with forest-related impact assessments. The following risks and opportunities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis: • Risks and opportunities related to financing activities (physical risk or opportunity of investments/projects that may impact forests, ecosystems and local communities; transition risk or opportunity arising from regulatory developments such as the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) for clients operating in forest-risk commodity sectors, including palm oil, soy, cattle, and timber/pulp & paper) The Committee meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability, including forest-related matters, and periodically reports to the Board of Directors. Based on the Sustainability Team's findings and suggestions, the Sustainability Committee establishes and guides a comprehensive management approach for Yapı Kredi, consisting of: • Sustainability strategy, • Plan of actions to be implemented, • Forest-related scenario and impact analysis, • Risk management policies (including sector-specific policies for forest-risk commodities), • Sustainability expenditures, • Sustainability-related employee incentives, • Sustainability reporting, audit and verification, • Sustainability policies and commitments,

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

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee was established to create Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and policies in social and environmental areas, integrate this strategy and these policies into the Bank's operations, and monitor its sustainability performance. Water-related topics such as management of water-related risks and opportunities linked to operational as well as lending activities and setting up strategies/defining water targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. The Committee reviews the results of water-related risk and opportunity assessment for the Bank's own operations and lending activities, along with the climate-related impact assessment results of their own operations and lending activities. The Committee meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability. Based on the Sustainability Team's findings and suggestions, the Sustainability Committee establishes and guides a comprehensive management approach for Yapı Kredi, consisting of: • Sustainability strategy, • Plan of actions to be implemented, • Water-related scenario analysis, • Risk management policies, • Sustainability expenditures, • Sustainability-related employee incentives, • Targets and objectives related to the sustainability performance of the Bank. Examples of the actions taken by the committee's decision: • The decision was taken to extend ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint Certificate scope to all locations in Türkiye.

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

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

☑ Risks and opportunities to our own operations

☑ Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

☑ Risks and opportunities to our investment activities

☑ The impact of our own operations on the environment

☑ The impact of our banking activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Sustainability-related activities (including biodiversity) in Yapı Kredi are managed under the supervision of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and for monitoring, assessing and guiding the sustainability performance of Yapı Kredi. Sustainability-related risks & opportunities linked to operations as well as project finance and setting up strategies/defining targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. Risks related to operations and financing activities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis. The Committee which is chaired by a Board Member meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability. Yapı Kredi monitors its biodiversity impacts resulting from its lending activities through Environmental and Social Action Plans, including biodiversity action plans, when deemed necessary for high-risk projects. With the integration of Equator Principles into the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System of Yapı Kredi, assessment criteria for biodiversity have been incorporated into the ESRA system. During the evaluation made within the scope of the ESRA system, sector-specific questions have been asked about flora and fauna, protected areas, migration routes etc.
[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

☑ 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

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(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

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

☑ 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

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[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
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVPs of the 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

Engagement
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ 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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability-related activities in Yapı Kredi are managed under the supervision of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and for monitoring, assessing and guiding the sustainability performance of Yapı Kredi. Sustainability-related risks & opportunities linked to operations as well as project finance and setting up strategies/defining targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. Risks related to operations and financing activities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis. The Committee which is chaired by a Board Member meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability and periodically reports to the Board of Directors.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVPs of the 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

Engagement
☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability-related activities in Yapı Kredi are managed under the supervision of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and for monitoring, assessing and guiding the sustainability performance of Yapı Kredi. Sustainability-related risks & opportunities linked to operations as well as project finance and setting up strategies/defining targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. Risks related to operations and financing activities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis. The Committee which is chaired by a Board Member meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability and periodically reports to the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVPs of the 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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :the Executive Committee, including the CEO

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability-related activities in Yapı Kredi are managed under the supervision of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and for monitoring, assessing and guiding the sustainability performance of Yapı Kredi. Sustainability-related risks & opportunities linked to operations as well as project finance and setting up strategies/defining targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. Risks related to operations and financing activities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis. The Committee which is chaired by a Board Member meets at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability and periodically reports to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVPs of the Sustainability Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

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

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :the Executive Committee, including the CEO

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

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Sustainability-related activities (including biodiversity) in Yapı Kredi are managed under the supervision of the Sustainability Committee. The Committee is responsible for integrating sustainability into business processes and for monitoring, assessing and guiding the sustainability performance of Yapı Kredi. Sustainability-related risks & opportunities linked to operations as well as project finance and setting up strategies/defining targets are part of the Sustainability Committee's responsibilities. Risks related to operations and financing activities are assessed and monitored by the Committee on a regular basis. The Committee which is chaired by a Board Member meets at least twicw a year to monitor and guide developments in relation to sustainability and periodically reports to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. Yapı Kredi monitors its biodiversity impacts resulting from its lending activities through Environmental and Social Action Plans, including biodiversity action plans, when deemed necessary for high-risk projects. With the integration of Equator Principles into the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System of Yapı Kredi, assessment criteria for biodiversity have been supplemented to the ESRA system. Accordingly, biodiversity is also taken into consideration when determining the environmental and social risk categories of projects and investments. During the evaluation made within the scope of the ESRA system, sector-specific questions have been asked about flora and fauna, protected areas, migration routes etc.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*16*	*16% of the OKRs in the performance system of relevant senior management and the Corporate Communications Director are related to sustainability.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*16*	*16% of the OKRs in the performance system of relevant senior management and the Corporate Communications Director are related to sustainability*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*16*	*16% of the OKRs in the performance system of relevant senior management and the Corporate Communications Director are related to sustainability*

[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 :Corporate Banking Assistant Genaral Manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(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

The Corporate Banking Assistant General Manager's short-term and long-term incentive plans include a monetary reward in the form of a bonus set as a percentage of salary, which is paid upon completion of the activities required for the implementation of an emissions reduction initiative.

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

The success criteria of the incentive are designed to motivate the Corporate Banking Assistant General Manager's actions that support the implementation of the Bank's emissions reduction initiatives.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Credits Assistant General Manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(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

The Credits Assistant General Manager's short-term and long-term incentive plans include a monetary reward in the form of a bonus set as a percentage of salary, which is paid upon completion of the activities required for eliminating deforestation and the conversion of other natural ecosystems in lending operations.

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

The success criteria of the incentive are designed to motivate the Credits Assistant General Manager's actions that support the Bank's commitment to eliminating deforestation and the conversion of other natural ecosystems.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services Asistant General Manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents

(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

Short-term and long-term incentive plans of the Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services Assistant General Manager include a monetary reward in the form of a bonus set as a percentage of salary, which is paid upon completion of the activities required for improvements in wastewater quality in direct operations and the reduction of water pollution incidents.

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

The success criteria of the incentive are designed to motivate the Human Resources, Organization and Internal Services Assistant General Manager's actions that support improvements in wastewater quality and the reduction of water pollution incidents.
[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

☑ Forests

☑ 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

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Yapı Kredi's Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy and Environmental, Energy and Water Policy apply across direct operations, the value chain, and the lending portfolio. The Bank commits to avoiding negative impacts on protected species, complying with regulations, taking action beyond legal requirements, respecting protected areas, engaging stakeholders, and building capacity on environmental issues. It targets net-zero emissions, does not fund climate denial, and is committed to reducing water consumption, withdrawals, and pollution, as well as promoting safely managed WASH in local communities, gender equality, and women's empowerment. For forests and biodiversity, the policies are given effect through the List of Non-Financed Activities – which excludes, regardless of amount, activities in RAMSAR-designated areas, trade in CITES-listed wildlife and plant species, and activities prohibited by biodiversity-protection legislation or international treaties – and through the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment System, under which lending is reviewed against standards on biodiversity and natural resource conservation.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

Social commitments
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

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

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ 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

YapıKredi_Policies.pdf
[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

☑ Credit/lending policy

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

yk_environmental_and_social_policy.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

☑ Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

(4.7.1.7) Commodities covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ All agricultural commodities

(4.7.1.8) Commodity value chain stage covered by the policy

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

10

(4.7.1.10) Basis of exceptions to policy

Select all that apply

☑ Line of Business

☑ Transaction size

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

All new investment and project financing loans and project finance advisory services with an investment amount greater than or equal to USD 10 million are subject to the environmental and social assessment. To identify, prevent or minimize the environmental and social risks involved in projects and investments that will be financed, Yapı Kredi implements the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) that was launched in 2017 based on the national legislation and the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards. In order to align the scope of the ESRA System with the Equator Principles, improvements were made in 2021. Based on the outcome of the ESRA system, the relevant investment's associated risk category is determined. If the project or investment is found to be in the high-risk category, action and monitoring plans as well as oversight of those plans are carried out under the supervision of an independent consultant through cooperation with the project customer.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Other additional reference/description, please specify :Performance Standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC)

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

1

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

10

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

☑ In more than 5 years
[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:
☑ All coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream
☑ Midstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2021

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply
☑ New business/investment for new projects

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2050

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Based on its new policies updated in 2021, Yapı Kredi declared that the Bank will not finance greenfield coal-fired thermal power plants and new projects engaged in coal mining. Although there is no specific timeframe publicly disclosed by Yapı Kredi, the Bank aims to exclude industries exposed/contributing to climate-related risks from lending activities in time under its net zero target by 2050. Complete phase-out from all new and existing coal-fired power plants and mining within the portfolio is under consideration.

[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

☑ Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

☑ Project finance

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

☑ Depending on loan size

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

1

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

9.5

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

Within the framework of the "Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks in Lending Activities" procedure, all new investment and project financing loans with an investment amount greater than or equal to USD 10 million are subject to environmental and social assessment. To identify, prevent or minimize the environmental and social risks involved in projects and investments that will be financed, Yapı Kredi implements the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) that was

launched in 2017 based on the national legislation and the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards. Based on the outcome of the ESRA system, the relevant investment's associated risk category is determined. If the project or investment is found to be in the high-risk category, action and monitoring plans as well as oversight of those plans are carried out under the supervision of an independent consultant through cooperation with the project customer.
[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
☑ UNEP FI
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Net Zero Banking Alliance
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking
☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Other, please specify **:Finance for Biodiversity Foundation (FfB Foundation)**

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

Net-Zero Banking Alliance: In 2023, Yapı Kredi joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance, established by the banks committed to reaching net zero by 2050 under the leadership of the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), and reiterated its commitment to net-zero emissions. Science-Based Targets Initiative for Financial Institutions (SBTi-FI): The Bank committed to SBTi in 2021 and became the first bank which joined the "Business Ambition for 1.5C" platform of the SBTi to set its emissions reduction targets for limiting global warming to 1.5C. In accordance with this commitment, the Bank's efforts are ongoing to reduce its emissions arising from its own operations and the emissions associated with its lending activities to achieve the net zero target by 2050. A modelling study of the interim net zero emission reduction targets was completed within the framework of SBTi guidance in 2023 and the Bank received verification in 2024. Thus, Yapı Kredi achieved to be the first private Tier-I bank in Türkiye to receive SBTi verification. Additionally, the Bank has become to have the most comprehensive coverage of loan portfolio targets in the Turkish banking sector and the only Turkish bank to set targets for its entire portfolio of mandatory targets. TCFD: The Bank, which has been a TCFD supporter since 2021, carries out studies in line with TCFD recommendations, evaluating financial risks and opportunities related to climate change, integrating physical and transition risks arising from climate change into risk management processes and reporting them in a transparent manner. UN Global Compact: Being a signatory of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative, Yapı Kredi follows up on Sustainable Finance, Inclusion and Diversity,

Gender Equality and Environment Working Groups within Global Compact Türkiye. In 2017, within the scope of the activities of the Global Compact Türkiye Sustainable Finance Working Group, the Bank became the founding signatory of the Global Compact Türkiye's Declaration of Sustainable Finance in cooperation with the sector. The Bank contributes to updating the declaration in light of sustainable finance developments. UNEP-FI Principles for Responsible Banking: Since2017, Yapı Kredi has been a member of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), and is a founding signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking (UN-PRB) established under the UNEP-FI. Actively participating in UN PRB's working groups, the Bank cooperates and shares experience in the field of sustainability with other banks at the international level. Moreover, the Bank became a founding signatory to the new initiative of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking in the field of "Financial Health and Inclusion" in 2021Finance for Biodiversity Pledge: the Bank signed the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge in 2023 as the only financial institution from Türkiye. Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (bcsdTürkiye): Yapı Kredi is a corporate member of the organization and actively participating working groups.. Equator Principles: The scope of the Bank's Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System is aligned with the Equator Principles, alongside national legislation and the IFC Performance Standards. PCAF: The Bank calculates the financed emissions of its loan portfolio (Scope 3, Category 15) using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology.
[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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

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

Select from:

☑ It is not possible or relevant for my organization or the intermediary organization to be 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

Yapı Kredi Sustainability Committee was established to create Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy and policies in economic, social and environmental areas, integrate this strategy and these policies into Bank operations, and monitor its sustainability performance. Representing various management units, the Committee is chaired by the Independent Board Member. Meeting at least twice a year to monitor and guide developments in sustainability, the Sustainability Committee periodically reports to the Board of Directors every year. Sustainability Working Groups were formed with the participation of relevant departments of the Bank in order to implement the strategy determined by the Sustainability Committee and coordinate relevant efforts. Operating under Corporate Communications Management, the Sustainability Unit at Yapı Kredi is responsible for: - Coordinating the Sustainability Working Groups, - Monitoring progress and performance on sustainability goals, - Consolidating sustainability data, - Evaluating activities in line with sustainability objectives, - Managing internal and external sustainability communications. This unit also decides on commitments or pledges to external initiatives related to sustainability, ensuring a unified approach to external engagements. In addition, the Bank's Risk Department regularly monitors the Bank's engagements so that they are in line with the Bank's commitments.
[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

Green Asset Ratio

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

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

☑ Sustainable finance

(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

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(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

Yapı Kredi is a member of the Banks Association of Turkey's (BAT) 'Sustainability Working Group' and actively contributes to the sub-working groups focusing on the Green Asset Ratio and climate-related risks. These activities are carried out in direct engagement with the Ministry, enabling the Bank to maintain continuous dialogue with policymakers and contribute to the development of sectoral regulations. Under the BRSA Circular on the Calculation of Banks' Green Asset Ratio, published in the Official Gazette in April 2025, the Bank has identified compliant and eligible assets in its portfolios and submitted its initial reports to the BRSA for the June and September 2025 periods, alongside infrastructure work and projects to identify sustainable green loans. These regulations are expected to have a positive impact on the Bank's public commitments and transition plan by accelerating the integration of sustainable finance practices into the portfolio. Through this engagement, the Bank aims to play an active role in shaping regulations, strengthen risk management in priority river basins and regions, and support the green transition of the financial sector. Success is measured through the regular monitoring of Green Asset Ratio metrics, integration of climate- and water-related risk indicators into risk management and reporting processes, formal meetings with policymakers and contribution to the development of common methodologies within the working groups.

(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
☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
[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

Europe
☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Banks Association of Türkiye

(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
☑ Forests
☑ 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:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

As a member of the Banks Association of Türkiye (BAT), Yapı Kredi actively participates in all activities of the Association. The Bank is also a member of one of BAT's continuous working groups, the 'Sustainability Working Group,' and contributes to all activities carried out under this platform. Through this engagement, the Bank supports policy and regulatory processes related to sustainable finance, including the BRSA Circular on the Calculation of Banks' Green Asset Ratio (GAR), published in April 2025, and regulatory frameworks on climate risk management. Yapı Kredi's position is fully aligned with that of BAT, as the Bank harmonizes its transition plan and sustainability commitments with these regulatory priorities. During the reporting year, the Bank participated in joint consultations, working group meetings, and technical studies within BAT to contribute to the development of the GAR framework and to strengthen sector-wide alignment. The Bank did not attempt to influence BAT's overall position, as it is consistent with its own approach. Instead, the Bank contributed by providing technical input and launching infrastructure work to identify sustainable green loans in line with the Circular, under which the Bank submitted its initial GAR reports to the BRSA for the June and September 2025 periods. Success is assessed through active participation in policy development processes, the degree of alignment between BAT-led regulatory outcomes and Yapı Kredi's sustainability strategy, and the progress achieved in integrating GAR and climate-related risk indicators into the Bank's portfolio and risk management practices.

(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

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ 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 mainstream reports

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ IFRS

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ 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

☑ 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: 134-139, Governance: 60-63, Risks & opportunities: 84-101, Strategy: 64-80, Emission figures: 542-543, Emission targets: 124-133, Water accounting figures: 542-543

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

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(4.12.1.9) Comment

In order to report its non-financials (ESG) and financials performance in an integrated manner, since 2019, Yapı Kredi has published its Integrated Annual Report. Pursuant to the Corporate Governance Principles by the Capital Markets Board of Turkey (CMB), annual reports should be announced to the shareholders three weeks prior to the Annual General Meetings (AGMs). Hence, the Bank publishes its integrated annual report at the beginning of March every year and includes environmental performance data in these reports, which are prepared in line with the national and international reporting standards the Bank has adopted – the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), GRI, SASB, the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), TCFD and CDP – with the environmental performance indicators verified under ISO 14064-1. In addition, our climate-related disclosures can be accessed in our TSRS report available at the following link: https://www.yapikrediinvestorrelations.com/en/financial-information/financial-information-reports-year-document-list/Sustainability-Reports/51/0/0
[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

Forests

(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 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario assumes strong and immediate global climate action, leading to rapid reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and a peak in radiative forcing at approximately 2.6 W/m² by mid-century. This pathway is consistent with limiting global temperature rise to below 2°C, and ideally close to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. It assumes accelerated decarbonization across all sectors, large-scale deployment of renewable energy, widespread use of energy efficiency technologies, and significant reliance on negative emission technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS). Uncertainties include the feasibility and pace of global cooperation, the availability of financing for low-carbon technologies, and the successful scale-up of negative emission technologies that remain technically and economically challenging. There are also uncertainties around the speed of policy implementation at the national and regional level, as well as the social acceptance of disruptive transitions such as rapid coal phase-out. Constraints involve the very high capital requirements for renewable energy and carbon capture infrastructure, potential delays in technology readiness, and the risks associated with over-reliance on unproven negative emission technologies. In addition, local and regional disparities in policy enforcement and resource availability could limit the effectiveness of global mitigation efforts under this scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario represents a low-emission pathway consistent with limiting global warming to well below 2°C and potentially close to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. For a financial institution such as Yapı Kredi, this scenario is particularly relevant as it provides a robust scientific foundation to assess how portfolios and lending activities may be impacted by accelerated decarbonization policies and technological transitions. By using RCP 2.6, Yapı Kredi can evaluate the alignment of its financing activities with a stringent climate policy environment, test the resilience of its loan book against rapid mitigation measures, and identify opportunities to support clients in their transition to low-carbon business models. This approach enables the bank to integrate climate considerations into strategic planning and risk management, while also ensuring consistency with Türkiye's national climate commitments and international investor expectations.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario represents a stringent, low-emission pathway consistent with limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and ideally close to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement, with radiative forcing peaking at approximately 2.6 W/m² around mid-century before declining. Achieving this pathway requires not only rapid decarbonization of energy, industry and transport, but also substantial land-based mitigation: large-scale afforestation and reforestation, reduced deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, and expanded bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), alongside broader carbon capture and storage (CCS) deployment. Because BECCS and afforestation programs compete for land with agriculture and existing forest ecosystems, this scenario carries direct implications for forest cover, land-use change and forest-risk commodity supply chains (e.g., timber, pulp and paper, palm oil, soy, cattle products). Key uncertainties include the pace and scale of global cooperation on land-use policy, the availability of financing for both low-carbon technologies and forest protection or restoration programs, and the technical, economic and social feasibility of scaling negative emission technologies without triggering unintended land-use trade-offs or biodiversity loss. Uncertainties also surround the speed of national and regional policy implementation, including forest protection regulation and commodity-linked due diligence requirements, as well as social acceptance of disruptive transitions. Constraints include the very high capital requirements for forest restoration, renewable energy and carbon capture infrastructure; competition for land between food production, bioenergy and conservation; potential delays in technology and monitoring readiness (e.g., forest carbon accounting); and risks from over-reliance on unproven negative emission technologies. Local and regional disparities in land governance, tenure security and enforcement capacity could further limit the effectiveness of forest-related mitigation efforts under this scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario is particularly relevant for Yapı Kredi's forests-related risk and opportunity assessment, as it is the pathway most closely associated with increased global reliance on land-based mitigation — afforestation, reduced deforestation, sustainable forest management and BECCS — to meet the Paris Agreement's temperature goals. For a financial institution with exposure to agriculture, food and beverage, forest products and other forest-risk commodity sectors, RCP 2.6 provides a robust, science-based reference point to assess how accelerated land-use and forest policy could affect clients' operations, supply chains and creditworthiness. Using this scenario, Yapı Kredi can evaluate the alignment of its financing activities with a stringent forest-protection and low-carbon policy environment, including emerging regulatory requirements such as deforestation-free supply chain due diligence (e.g., the EU Deforestation Regulation) relevant to export-oriented clients; test the resilience of its loan book to transition risks arising from tighter land-use regulation, carbon pricing on land-use emissions and shifting demand for forest-risk commodities; and identify opportunities to support clients transitioning to deforestation-free, sustainably certified and nature-positive business

models, including financing for sustainable forestry, agroforestry and ecosystem restoration. This approach enables the Bank to integrate forest- and nature-related considerations into strategic planning and risk management, strengthen alignment with emerging frameworks such as the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and ensure consistency with Türkiye's national climate and forest commitments as well as international investor expectations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario assumes strong and immediate global climate action, leading to rapid reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and a peak in radiative forcing at approximately 2.6 W/m² by mid-century. This pathway is consistent with limiting global temperature rise to below 2°C, and ideally close to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. It assumes accelerated decarbonization across all sectors, large-scale deployment of renewable energy, widespread use of energy efficiency technologies, and significant reliance on negative emission technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS). Uncertainties include the feasibility and pace of global cooperation, the availability of financing for low-carbon technologies, and the successful scale-up of negative emission technologies that remain technically and economically challenging. There are also uncertainties around the speed of policy implementation at the

national and regional level, as well as the social acceptance of disruptive transitions such as rapid coal phase-out. Constraints involve the very high capital requirements for renewable energy and carbon capture infrastructure, potential delays in technology readiness, and the risks associated with over-reliance on unproven negative emission technologies. In addition, local and regional disparities in policy enforcement and resource availability could limit the effectiveness of global mitigation efforts under this scenario.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario represents a low-emission pathway consistent with limiting global warming to well below 2°C and potentially close to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. For a financial institution such as Yapı Kredi, this scenario is particularly relevant as it provides a robust scientific foundation to assess how portfolios and lending activities may be impacted by accelerated decarbonization policies and technological transitions. By using RCP 2.6, Yapı Kredi can evaluate the alignment of its financing activities with a stringent climate policy environment, test the resilience of its loan book against rapid mitigation measures, and identify opportunities to support clients in their transition to low-carbon business models. This approach enables the bank to integrate climate considerations into strategic planning and risk management, while also ensuring consistency with Türkiye's national climate commitments and international investor expectations.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes a continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions with little to no global climate policy intervention. Fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source, global energy demand grows strongly with population and economic development, and low-carbon technologies such as renewables, CCS, or hydrogen are not deployed at sufficient scale. As a result, radiative forcing reaches approximately 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to a global average temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels. Uncertainties include the extent to which such a high-emission pathway will actually materialize, as recent projections suggest some divergence from the original "business as usual" assumptions. Regional variations in climate impacts—such as extreme heat, precipitation changes, flooding, and drought—remain difficult to model precisely, adding uncertainty to local and sector-specific risk assessments. Constraints include the fact that RCP 8.5 represents a "worst-case" scenario and may overstate risks if stronger mitigation action is taken globally. At the same time, it highlights the severe physical risks that companies and financial institutions need to test against, including infrastructure damage, operational disruption, and impacts on supply chains. Its use is therefore constrained to stress-testing resilience under extreme but plausible climate futures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emission, worst-case pathway where global climate policies remain limited and fossil fuel dependence continues throughout the century. While it may overestimate future emissions if stronger mitigation measures are implemented, it provides a valuable stress-test for resilience planning by illustrating the potential consequences of severe physical climate change. For Yapı Kredi as a financial institution, using RCP 8.5 allows the assessment of portfolio exposure to extreme physical risks such as water scarcity, flooding, heatwaves, and supply chain disruptions that could materially affect customers and borrowers. Applying this scenario ensures that long-term risk management and financial planning incorporate the possibility of high-impact outcomes, complementing lower-emission scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2070

☑ 2080

☑ 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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes a continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions with little to no global climate policy intervention. Fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source, global energy demand grows strongly with population and economic development, and low-carbon technologies such as renewables, CCS, or hydrogen are not deployed at sufficient scale. As a result, radiative forcing reaches approximately 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to a global average temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels. Uncertainties include the extent to which such a high-emission pathway will actually materialize, as recent projections suggest some divergence from the original "business as usual" assumptions. Regional variations in climate impacts—such as extreme heat, precipitation changes, flooding, and drought—remain difficult to model precisely, adding uncertainty to local and sector-specific risk assessments. Constraints include the fact that RCP 8.5 represents a "worst-case" scenario and may overstate risks if stronger mitigation action is taken globally. At the same time, it highlights the severe physical risks that companies and financial institutions need to test against, including infrastructure damage, operational disruption, and impacts on supply chains. Its use is therefore constrained to stress-testing resilience under extreme but plausible climate futures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emission, worst-case pathway where global climate policies remain limited and fossil fuel dependence continues throughout the century. While it may overestimate future emissions if stronger mitigation measures are implemented, it provides a valuable stress-test for resilience planning by illustrating the potential consequences of severe physical climate change. For Yapı Kredi as a financial institution, using RCP 8.5 allows the assessment of portfolio exposure to extreme physical risks such as water scarcity, flooding, heatwaves, and supply chain disruptions that could materially affects customers and borrowers. Applying this scenario ensures that long-term risk management and financial planning incorporate the possibility of high-impact outcomes, complementing lower-emission scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Policy
☑ Market
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes 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

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario assumes that global warming is limited to 1.5°C, with net zero emissions achieved globally by 2050. It foresees a rapid phase-out of coal, a tripling of renewable energy investments by 2030, large-scale electrification of transport, and the global implementation of carbon pricing mechanisms. Uncertainties include the pace and consistency of policy implementation across countries, regional differences in carbon pricing, and the deployment speed of key

technologies such as CCUS, hydrogen, and battery storage. For Türkiye, structural constraints such as rising domestic energy demand, dependency on imported fossil fuels, and the need for grid infrastructure investments for renewable integration are critical considerations that may affect the transition pace.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Yapı Kredi has chosen the IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario for transition risk assessment. The scenario enables the Bank to evaluate its exposure to carbon-intensive sectors and integrate the transition pathways of these industries into financial risk and opportunity assessments. It also provides robust insights into energy transition trends, carbon pricing, and market dynamics, which are directly relevant for Yapı Kredi's long-term strategic planning, including green finance products, portfolio reallocation, and risk appetite setting. Alignment with Türkiye's 2053 net zero target further reinforces the relevance of this scenario for the Bank's climate strategy.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(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

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario assumes a continued rise in greenhouse gas emissions with little to no global climate policy intervention, including limited progress on forest protection, land-use governance or deforestation-related regulation. Fossil fuels remain the dominant energy source, global energy and land demand grow strongly with population and economic development, and mitigation measures such as large-scale afforestation, sustainable forest management or reduced deforestation are not implemented at sufficient scale. As a result, radiative forcing reaches approximately 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to a global average temperature increase of more than 4°C above pre-industrial levels. Under this pathway, forest ecosystems face severe and compounding physical risks: increased frequency and intensity of wildfires, drought-induced tree mortality and forest dieback, greater vulnerability to pests, pathogens and invasive species, and shifting species ranges and forest productivity. These pressures raise the risk that forests, rather than acting as net carbon sinks, become net carbon sources, further amplifying climate feedbacks. Forest-risk agricultural commodities (e.g., timber, palm oil, soy, cattle products, pulp and paper) also face yield declines, crop and pasture failures, and supply disruption from extreme heat, altered precipitation, flooding and drought. Uncertainties include the extent to which such a high-emission pathway will actually materialize, as recent projections suggest some divergence from the original "business as usual" assumptions. Regional variations in climate impacts on forests and land systems remain difficult to model precisely, adding uncertainty to local and sector-specific risk assessments. Constraints include the fact that RCP 8.5 represents a "worst-case" scenario and may overstate risks if stronger global mitigation and forest protection action is taken. At the same time, it highlights the severe physical risks that forest-risk sectors and their financiers need to test against, including asset damage, operational disruption and supply chain impacts. Its use is therefore constrained to stress-testing resilience under extreme but plausible climate and forest-related futures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario represents a high-emission, worst-case pathway where global climate policies remain limited and fossil fuel dependence continues throughout the century. While it may overestimate future emissions if stronger mitigation measures are implemented, it provides a valuable stress-test for resilience planning by illustrating the potential consequences of severe physical climate change. For Yapı Kredi as a financial institution, using RCP 8.5 allows the assessment of portfolio exposure to extreme physical risks such as water scarcity, flooding, heatwaves, and supply chain disruptions that could materially affects customers and borrowers. Applying this scenario ensures that long-term risk management and financial planning incorporate the possibility of high-impact outcomes, complementing lower emission scenarios such as RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5.
[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

Results of climate scenario analysis have directly shaped several of Yapı Kredi's business processes, drawing on the Bank's TSRS-aligned Sustainability Report and Integrated Annual Report disclosures. Risk identification, assessment and management: Transition-risk scenarios (IEA Current Policies Scenario, Stated Policies Scenario and Net Zero Emissions Scenario) and physical-risk scenarios (WRI Aqueduct combined with RCP4.5/RCP8.5) feed the Bank's annual Climate Risk and Opportunity Inventory and its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) scenario/stress-test module. For clients exposed to the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM, entering into force in 2026) and the forthcoming Türkiye Emissions Trading System, revenue-loss projections are modelled by NACE sector code for carbon-intensive industries such as aluminium, cement, fertiliser, iron & steel and electricity, and used as a supportive sensitivity input to the Bank's probability-of-default models for Corporate, Commercial and SME portfolios. All new lending is additionally screened through the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System against the Board-approved Exclusion List; sensitive sectors (mining, coal, nuclear, hydroelectric, dam, water infrastructure and agriculture) are evaluated under the Reputational Risk Policy and Credit Policy, both approved by the Board of Directors. Strategy and financial planning: Scenario outputs defined three priority climate-related risks (carbon pricing mechanisms, lending to high-emission sectors and water stress) and three priority opportunities (diversification of the sustainable product portfolio, use of sustainable debt instruments and rising transition-financing demand in carbon-intensive sectors) for the current reporting period, mapped across short- (0-1 year, aligned with annual budgeting), medium- (1-5 years) and long-term (5+ years) horizons and incorporated into strategic and financial planning. Resilience of business model and strategy: Findings support the Bank's SBTi-verified emission-reduction targets and NZBA-aligned, sector-based Net-Zero Roadmap for financed emissions, covering priority sectors such as coal, cement, iron & steel, aluminium, oil & gas, electricity generation and real estate. In 2021 the Bank decided, on this basis, to stop financing new coal-fired power plants and new coal mining projects, adding them to the Exclusion List, while prioritising credit allocation toward renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon technology investments. Target setting and transition planning: Scenario-informed sector decarbonisation pathways underpin interim 2026/2030 emission-reduction targets validated by SBTi and NZBA for Scope 1, Scope 2 and financed (Scope 3, Category 15) emissions, guiding credit allocation and portfolio-composition decisions within the Bank's risk framework. Capacity building: Findings inform training for employees responsible for ESRA implementation, portfolio managers and Board members, and shape customer-facing engagement encouraging clients to adopt lower-emission technologies and sustainable finance solutions. Coverage: Organization-wide and portfolio-level (Corporate, Commercial and SME lending), operationalised through the Credit Committee, Risk Committee and Sustainability Committee, and embedded in product development. Concrete outputs include sustainability-linked loans with pricing tied to clients' sustainability performance, renewable energy and energy efficiency loans, the Nature-Friendly Mortgage, thematic investment funds (Clean Energy, Electric Vehicles, Climate Change Solutions and BIST Sustainability Index) offered through Yapı Kredi Portföy, rooftop solar financing via Yapı Kredi Leasing, and sustainability-linked syndicated loans and ICMA-aligned green bonds issued under the Sustainable Finance Framework. These measures have strengthened portfolio resilience to climate-related credit and reputational risk while supporting long-term financial stability and alignment with Türkiye's 2053 net-zero target.

Forests

(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

Yapı Kredi's forest- and nature-related scenario analysis is at an earlier stage of development than its climate and water workstreams, but has already begun to inform several business processes, drawing on the Bank's TSRS-aligned Sustainability Report and Integrated Annual Report disclosures. Risk identification, assessment and management: Biodiversity and Ecosystems was identified as a material topic in the Bank's 2025 ESRS-aligned Double Materiality Assessment, specifically the potential downstream, medium- to long-term impact of financed projects on natural habitats and biodiversity. Under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System, all new investment and project-finance requests above defined thresholds are screened, referencing IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards and the Equator Principles, for impacts on natural habitats and ecosystems in addition to climate and water criteria; Category A and B+ projects require an independent Environmental and Social Due Diligence Report, and resulting Environmental and Social Action Plans (which can include biodiversity-related mitigation measures) are integrated into loan agreements and monitored on an ongoing basis. The Bank's risk taxonomy links Biodiversity and Ecosystems to Environmental and Social Risk, overseen by the Risk Committee and Sustainability Committee, and includes ISEDES scenario analyses alongside the Bank's climate and water scenario modules. Strategy and financial planning: The Bank has flagged, in its own forward-looking assessment of sector trends, that scenario analysis and stress testing are expected to become more directly linked to ecosystem dependencies and supply-chain vulnerabilities for sectors with high reliance on natural capital, including agriculture, food, energy, mining, construction and tourism, and anticipates this becoming a more structural part of strategic and financial planning as data and methodologies mature. Resilience of business model and strategy: Agriculture is one of the sectors prioritised under the Bank's NZBA-aligned, sector-based decarbonisation and target-setting framework, alongside aluminium, cement, coal, real estate, iron & steel, oil & gas, electricity generation and transportation, reflecting its significance both for financed emissions and for natural-capital-dependent value chains. The agricultural sector is also treated as one of the environmentally and socially sensitive sectors evaluated under the Bank's Board-approved Reputational Risk Policy and Credit Policy. Target setting and transition planning: While Yapı Kredi has not yet published deforestation- or forest-specific portfolio targets, its Double Materiality Assessment and NZBA sector prioritisation

provide the foundation for extending target setting to natural-capital and land-use-related risks. Capacity building: Since 2023, Yapı Kredi has been a member of the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation, the first financial institution in Türkiye to join, and participates actively in its working groups to build institutional capacity on nature-related risk assessment. Employees involved in ESRA implementation, particularly portfolio managers, receive regular training covering environmental and social risk criteria, including impacts on natural habitats and biodiversity.

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

Results of water-related scenario analysis have directly informed several of Yapı Kredi's business processes, drawing on the Bank's TSRS-aligned Sustainability Report and Integrated Annual Report disclosures, and on dedicated studies conducted under CDP Water Security. Risk identification, assessment and management: Using WRI Aqueduct combined with RCP4.5/RCP8.5 pathways, Yapı Kredi identifies clients in water-dependent sectors by matching NACE codes listed in Annex 2 of the national Water Efficiency Regulation (covering Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Mining, Agriculture, and Forestry & Fishing) against its customer portfolio, and calculates these clients' cash exposure as a share of total Corporate, Commercial and SME cash exposure. This physical-risk assessment feeds the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) scenario and stress-testing module (ISEDES) alongside transition-risk scenarios. Water stress, water access and water quality risks are assessed from both an operational and a loan-portfolio perspective; findings are reported to the Sustainability Committee and Board of Directors. Under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System, all new investment and project-finance requests above defined thresholds (USD 10 million) undergo environmental and social risk assessment referencing IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles; Category A and B+ projects with water-related impacts require an independent Environmental and Social Due Diligence Report, and the resulting Environmental and Social Action Plans are integrated into loan agreements and monitored on an ongoing basis. Strategy and financial planning: Water stress is currently rated "Low" on the Bank's financial-impact scale, reflecting present measurement uncertainty, and the Bank has stated its intention to strengthen sensitivity analysis and stress-testing approaches as

data and scenario assumptions mature. Water-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into the Bank's short- (0-1 year), medium- (1-5 year) and long-term (5+ year) strategic and financial planning horizons alongside other climate-related risks. Resilience of business model and strategy: The 2025 ESRS-aligned double materiality assessment identified water stress as a material topic, evaluated together with its financial implications for credit quality, operational continuity and long-term resilience; the Bank now frames water risk not merely as an environmental issue but as a factor to be actively managed within credit risk, reputational risk and business continuity management, alongside natural capital and biodiversity considerations. Target setting and transition planning: To expand financing for water-related resilience, Yapı Kredi is providing new blue- and green-themed financing to be used in environmental sustainability-focused areas such as clean water, water efficiency, wastewater management, green energy and energy efficiency equipment. This financing is mobilized alongside the Bank's broader instruments under its ICMA-aligned Sustainable Finance Framework. Capacity building: Subsidiaries such as Yapı Kredi Portföy, Yapı Kredi Yatırım and Yapı Kredi Leasing align their climate strategies with Group-level priorities and report qualitative and quantitative water-related disclosures annually in the TSRS Sustainability Report. Awareness-raising materials on the Bank's Water Footprint are shared with employees and customers, and training is provided to teams responsible for implementing the ESRA System, particularly portfolio managers.
[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

(5.2.7) Transition plan includes a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.8) Key milestones and actions of your organization’s managed phaseout plan

Yapı Kredi's coal phaseout is anchored in its Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions and its Exclusion List. Key milestones and actions include: 2021 - Exclusion policy: The Bank announced it will no longer finance new coal-fired power plants or new coal mining projects, formalised in the Exclusion List under its Environmental and Social Risk Management Policy. 2023 - NZBA commitment: Yapı Kredi joined the UN-convened Net-Zero Banking Alliance and developed a sector-based decarbonisation plan for its loan portfolio in line with SBTi methodology, with electricity generation (the primary coal- and gas-exposed sector) identified as a priority NZBA sector alongside coal mining, cement, iron & steel, oil & gas, aluminium, real estate and transportation. SBTi-verified sector targets: For its electricity generation project finance portfolio, where 100% of financed emissions come primarily from coal and natural gas assets, Yapı Kredi committed to cut emissions intensity by 73.7% per MWh by 2030 against a 2021 baseline (from 0.500 tCO2e/MWh). For electricity generation within its corporate loan book, the target is a 41.7% per MWh reduction by 2030 (2021 baseline), building on a portfolio already 71% renewable by outstanding amount and 96% by financed kWh. Managed transition levers: To meet these targets the Bank is (i) prioritising financing for renewable energy generators while deprioritising fossil-fuel-based generators; (ii) enhancing due diligence on clients' generation mix to steer financing toward renewables; (iii) actively engaging existing electricity-generation clients to support their low-carbon transition, rather than simply exiting exposure; (iv) introducing internal carbon pricing, applying detractive (higher) pricing to "brown" lending to disincentivise continued fossil-fuel generation; and (v) committing to set a full phase-out date for coal-related financing as part of the roadmap's electricity generation action plan. Governance and reporting: Progress against these SBTi/NZBA-verified targets is monitored by the Sustainability Committee and reported annually to the Board of Directors and disclosed in the TSRS Sustainability Report and CDP submissions, with financed emissions calculated using PCAF methodology since 2023.

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

Select from:

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

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

Yapı Kredi’s transition plan toward net-zero financed emissions is built on a series of sector-specific emission reduction targets, aligned with international frameworks such as SBTi and NZBA. The following key assumptions and dependencies form the foundation of the Bank’s transition plan: • Regulatory Alignment: The plan assumes the progressive implementation of national and international climate-related regulations, including taxonomy frameworks, emissions disclosure requirements, and sectoral decarbonization policies that support the low-carbon transition of clients. • Sectoral Decarbonization Pathways: Yapı Kredi’s plan relies on the availability and credibility of decarbonization pathways for high-impact sectors such as energy, transportation, steel, and cement, as outlined by the IEA and SBTi sector-specific guidance. • Data Quality and Client Engagement: The success of the plan is dependent on continuous improvement in emissions data quality and the availability of client-level emissions and transition plans. Yapı Kredi’s efforts to support clients in emissions reporting and low-carbon strategy development are critical enablers. • Technological and Market Shifts: The plan assumes a market environment in which clean technologies (e.g., renewable energy, energy-efficient equipment, green hydrogen) become increasingly scalable and cost-effective, enabling clients to reduce emissions in line with their sectoral benchmarks. These assumptions are continuously reviewed and updated based on scenario analysis outcomes, policy developments, and sectoral progress. Yapı Kredi integrates these dependencies into its risk management and strategic planning to ensure the credibility and feasibility of its net-zero targets.

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

Work concentrated on strengthening the methodological, data and IT infrastructure for measuring, monitoring and reporting financed emissions - aligning credit data with emissions data, increasing sector-level granularity, closing data gaps and automating reporting processes. The Bank also conducted a feasibility study assessing the financial impact of the sectors prioritised under its Net-Zero Roadmap for Financed Emissions, producing net revenue projections through 2050 for both existing loans and new credit allocations in these sectors. Based on this study, the oil & gas sector revenue expected to be affected by fossil-fuel phase-out regulations and policies over the 2021-2050 period was estimated at approximately TL 11.8 billion, and a budget of approximately TL 20 million was allocated to actions under the Net-Zero Roadmap. The Bank confirmed that, as of the reporting period, there has been no change to its 2021 commitment excluding new coal-fired power plants and new coal mining projects from financing. Financed-emissions calculations, based on PCAF methodology and footprinting roughly 73% of the outstanding portfolio at the 2021 baseline, continue to be refined as data coverage and quality improve, supporting more robust monitoring of portfolio transformation and of the medium- and long-term financial impacts of transition risk.

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

yapi-kredi-net-zero-roadmap-for-financed-emissions.pdf,yapi-kredi-net-zero-roadmap-for-financed-emissions.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

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

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Yapı Kredi is deeply committed to sustainability across its operations, recognizing the transformative potential of the finance sector in addressing global environmental challenges. As one of the key players of the Turkish banking sector, Yapı Kredi ensures that its commitment drives the green transition and puts positive impact creation at the centre of its sustainability strategy. With the aim of playing a leading role in this transition, Yapı Kredi continues to monitor climate change, water and forest/natural-capital-related risks and opportunities, and to expand its range of financial products designed to support the transition to a low-carbon, water-resilient and nature-positive economy. The Bank prioritizes financing green and sustainable projects, aligning its activities with the real sector's

environmental needs. Central to its approach are innovative financial solutions aimed at sustainable development. These include sustainability-linked loans, renewable energy and energy efficiency financing, and specialized products such as the Nature-Friendly Mortgage and nature-friendly auto loans, which offer incentives for energy-efficient homes and hybrid/electric vehicles respectively. On water, the Bank has arranged a dedicated blue- and green-themed financing facility with the IFC targeting clean water, water efficiency and wastewater management, complementing broader sustainability-linked syndicated loans and green bonds issued under its ICMA-aligned Sustainable Finance Framework. On forests and natural capital, all new investment and project finance is screened under the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) System for impacts on natural habitats and biodiversity, in addition to climate and water criteria, and the Bank's 2023 membership of the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation - the first Turkish financial institution to join - is shaping its approach to nature-related product development and client engagement. Furthermore, the Bank's transition to a net-zero portfolio under the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and its SBTi-validated targets guides sectoral portfolio alignment and product innovation. Sector-specific decarbonization targets - particularly in high-impact, natural-capital-dependent sectors such as electricity generation, real estate and agriculture - are shaping lending strategies, client engagement approaches and product design, while the Bank's Double Materiality Assessment, which identifies climate change, water stress and biodiversity/ecosystems as material topics, ensures these considerations are embedded consistently across its product suite.

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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

In addition to managing the environmental impact of its own operations, Yapı Kredi actively monitors and manages the footprint of its entire value chain, including customers and suppliers, across climate, water and forest/natural-capital dimensions. Upstream: Since launching its Responsible Procurement Policy in 2016, the Bank has prioritized suppliers that adopt efficient production methods to minimize GHG emissions, reduce water use, and prevent waste generation. Yapı Kredi also encourages suppliers to align with its environmental, social, and human rights standards, and integrates Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) criteria -

which screen for impacts on natural habitats and biodiversity as well as climate and water - into supplier engagement; this is formalised through its Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supplier Risk Assessment Procedure, and operationalised via the "Supplier Environmental and Sustainability Evaluation Survey" distributed to on-site subcontractor firms and environmental-service providers. Downstream: The Bank launched Step - the Sustainable Preference Program in 2023, designed to create a broad sustainability ecosystem. The program has quickly grown to more than 1.3 million members, enabling individuals and corporate clients to make sustainable choices (e-receipts, e-statements, ESG fund investments, public transport use, and sustainable shopping). These preferences are incentivized with Step points, which can be reinvested in NGO-led projects via Yapı Kredi Mobile, reinforcing positive environmental and social impact. On forests specifically, Step's digital statements, slips and e-information receipts have delivered paper savings of more than 247 million sheets, contributing to the protection of more than 21,000 trees. Downstream, ESRA screening and the Bank's NZBA-aligned sector prioritisation (including agriculture) also extend natural-capital and biodiversity considerations to project and investment finance clients, informed by the Bank's 2023 membership of the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation. By integrating these actions, Yapı Kredi ensures that upstream and downstream value chain risks - including those linked to natural capital and forests - are managed proactively, while unlocking new opportunities for customer engagement and sustainable product growth.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Yapı Kredi directs its research and development (R&D) resources toward solutions that mitigate environmental risks - including forest and natural-resource impacts - and unlock sustainability opportunities. Scenario analysis has highlighted the importance of digitalization, energy efficiency, and resource efficiency in reducing operational emissions and enhancing resilience. In this context, Yapı Kredi implemented the AI-Supported Energy and Water Management Project with Apollo IoT, one of the Fast FRWRD SME Solutions Acceleration Program graduate initiatives, in 2024. The project enabled the Bank to accurately and quickly track electricity, natural gas, and water consumption and costs based on location in a digital environment, playing a crucial role in identifying billing anomalies, preventing potential

fines through real-time compensation and demand tracking, analyzing energy consumption, and eliminating unnecessary energy consumption. During 2025, the Bank completed the project's second phase, extending portal access authorisation to regional and branch users; since the monitoring system's installation, it has delivered TL 1.9 million in savings through billing-anomaly detection and real-time compensation/demand tracking, with plans for 2026 to broaden user awareness and provide direct, location-level access to consumption data. In line with its focus on sustainability and the remote service model, Yapı Kredi continued expanding paperless transactions with digital approval. In 2025, the rate of digital approval for documents received from customers in product sales and transaction processes exceeded 92%, up from over 90% in 2024. As a result of investments in branch digitalization, the digitalization rate of documents received in branch processes increased by a further 3 points to 82%. Together, paperless transactions and digitalization efforts across all service channels resulted in savings of more than 14,000 tons of paper in 2025 - up from over 12,000 tons in 2024 - directly protecting forests by preventing approximately 238,000 trees from being cut down.

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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Yapı Kredi has developed decarbonization strategies for prioritized sectors, fully integrated with its long-term lending strategy. Scenario analysis confirmed that transition and physical risks - including water stress and natural-capital/forest dependency - could directly affect the Bank's operational and portfolio footprint, informing key decisions and actions across operations in 2025. Operationally, Yapı Kredi advanced renewable energy integration: rooftop SPPs at the Banking Base HQ and Bodrum Branch generated 4,374 GJ of electricity in 2025, while the 25 MWe ground-mounted Selfie YKB Solar Power Plant (Malkara, Tekirdağ) - expected to cover more than half the Bank's own consumption - completed most legal permitting ahead of commissioning. The Bank expanded I-REC certificate use to neutralize market-based Scope 2 emissions. LED conversion (578.8 GJ) and a Data Center Corridor Closure Project (2,657 GJ) delivered further savings, supported by the second phase of an AI-supported energy/water tracking system (with Apollo IoT) that extended access to regional and branch users, generating TL 1.9 million in cumulative savings. In water management, Yapı Kredi maintained ISO 14046 Direct Water Footprint certification, now covering all Türkiye locations, alongside

continued water-efficiency projects such as drinking-water treatment units and rainwater collection for landscape irrigation. On forests specifically, digitalization-driven paperless operations delivered direct forest protection in 2025: paperless transactions across all service channels saved over 14,000 tons of paper, preventing approximately 238,000 trees from being cut down. A targeted initiative digitizing correspondence with courts and prosecutors' offices saved 181,500 A4 sheets over nine months, preserving an estimated 22 trees while preventing 4,500 kg of CO2 and saving 360,000 litres of water. Together, these initiatives show how Yapı Kredi translates climate, water and forest risks and opportunities into operational strategies that reduce its footprint, lower long-term CAPEX/OPEX, and enhance resilience - contributing to Türkiye's green transition while aligning operations with net-zero and resource-efficiency targets.
[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

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Physical risks
☑ Transition risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

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

Environmental risks and opportunities directly shaped Yapı Kredi's financial planning elements in 2025. Revenues & Access to capital: Growing customer demand for sustainable products and tightening regulatory expectations created opportunities to grow revenues through green loans and sustainability-linked financing. Yapı Kredi secured sustainability syndicated loan under its Sustainable Finance Framework - USD 1.165 billion in H1 (55 banks, 28 countries) - improving access to capital at competitive costs while expanding lending capacity to low-carbon sectors. Capital expenditures (CAPEX): Rising energy costs and water stress continued to influence CAPEX planning. Rooftop SPPs at the Banking Base HQ and Bodrum Branch generated 4,374 GJ of electricity in 2025, while the 25 MWe Selfie YKB SPP (Malkara, Tekirdağ) - expected to cover more than half the Bank's own consumption - completed most legal permitting ahead of commissioning. Approximately TL 55.9 million was invested in environmental protection, covering mitigation, natural resource conservation, waste management, consulting, training and the SPP project. Direct costs: LED conversion (578.8 GJ saved) and the Data Center Corridor Closure Project (2,657 GJ saved) reduced electricity costs, while Phase 2 of the AI-supported energy/water tracking system (Apollo IoT) delivered TL 1.9 million in cumulative savings. Digitalization and paperless operations also cut direct costs while protecting forests: over 14,000 tons of paper were saved in 2025, preventing approximately 238,000 trees from being cut down. Assets & Resilience: Environmental opportunities expanded operational assets with a sustainability focus, including the AI-supported energy tracking platform and ISO 14046-certified water management infrastructure covering all Türkiye locations, alongside rainwater harvesting that reduced reliance on external water resources.
[Add row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Yapı Kredi's operational activities are not included in any carbon pricing system. During the reporting period, the Bank did not apply an internal carbon price. Yapı Kredi is monitoring the regulations under development regarding the Türkiye Emmissions Trading System, which is currently being established.

Water

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Yapı Kredi's operational activities are not included in any water pricing system. During the reporting period, the Bank did not apply an internal carbon price.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

[Fixed row]

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

Clients

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Engaging with smallholders is not strategic priority of Yapı Kredi.

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The majority of Yapı Kredi's environmental impacts and financed emissions arise from its lending portfolio and supply chain. Accordingly, the Bank has prioritized engagement with clients and suppliers, where the most significant environmental risks and opportunities are concentrated. While investors and other value chain stakeholders are not yet directly engaged, Yapı Kredi is preparing to extend its engagement framework to these groups to ensure comprehensive coverage and alignment with international best practices.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Engaging with other value chain stakeholders is not strategic priority of Yapı Kredi.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:
☑ Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests
☑ Water

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives
☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Within the scope of Yapı Kredi's current business processes, all credit requests, regardless of limit, are evaluated in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Bank's Credit Policies. All credit applications are screened against the Exclusion List; activities on this list are not eligible for financing. In addition, under the Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks in Lending Activities procedure, all new investment and project finance loans and project finance advisory services with an investment amount ≥ USD 10 million are subject to detailed environmental and social assessment.

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Under the ESRA system, investments are reviewed in line with the Environmental and Social Policy, national Environmental and OHS legislation, and international standards on issues such as sensitive areas, cultural heritage, resettlement, natural resource use, stakeholder engagement, environmental management systems, community health and safety, media, and community objection. Based on sector-specific questionnaires, the relevant risk category (Category A, B+, B-, or C) is assigned and action/monitoring plans are designed in cooperation with the client. For high-risk (Category A and B+) investments, independent third-party consultants monitor the implementation of these action plans. In 2025, 23 investments were evaluated under the ESRA System, with a total credit limit of USD 6,499.8 million allocated (Category A: 4, B+: 1, B-: 1, C: 17). Throughout 2025, managing financed emissions remained one of the Bank's priority workstreams: Yapı Kredi continued engaging with clients under its Net-Zero Roadmap to close data gaps and improve sector-level granularity of climate data, while also launching a branch-level data flow process with clients to support Green Asset Ratio reporting - with the first reporting submitted to the BRSA in June 2025.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

yk_environmental_and_social_policy.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

☑ Equity/credit analysts

☑ Senior-level roles

☑ Other, please specify :3rd party consultants when needed

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :CFO

(5.11.3.11) Effect of engagement, including measures of success

Measure of success: For projects under high or moderate risk categories, action plans are developed and followed up with site visits at least once a year by independent consultants. The successful completion of these environmental and social action plans is used as the key measure of success. Impact of engagement: During 2025, 23 investments were assessed under the ESRA system, with a total allocated credit line of approximately USD 6,499.8 million. Action plans were issued to 5 companies - all classified in the high (Category A: 4) or medium-high (Category B+: 1) risk categories - to improve environmental and social performance, including measures related to climate resilience and water stress management.

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

For projects that fail to meet ESRA criteria, Yapı Kredi collaborates with clients to address shortcomings. This may involve revising project plans, introducing additional risk mitigation measures, or, if necessary, ceasing financial support when compliance cannot be achieved.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

As part of its procurement processes, Yapı Kredi requires all suppliers to comply with the Responsible Procurement Policy. Supplier contracts include explicit requirements on the efficient use of resources, prevention of emissions, and pollution control (air, water, soil). Since 2016, suppliers adopting low-carbon and resource-efficient production methods have been prioritized. In cases of non-compliance, the Bank asks the concerned suppliers to take corrective actions. In case of failure of these necessary corrections within the specified period, the Bank may terminate the commercial relations with suppliers. Measure of success: 100% compliance with supplier contract requirements.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Circular economy

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Supplier contracts also address forest-related criteria in line with the Responsible Procurement Policy. Suppliers are incentivized to adopt circular economy practices. Measure of success: 100% of Tier 1 suppliers assessed for forest-related performance in 2025, with corrective actions applied when needed.

(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:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(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:

☑ 51-75%

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

Supplier contracts also address water-related criteria in line with the Responsible Procurement Policy. Suppliers are incentivized to reduce water consumption, improve wastewater management, and adopt circular economy practices. Measure of success: 100% of Tier 1 suppliers assessed for water-related performance in 2025, with corrective actions applied when needed.

(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]

C6. Environmental performance - Consolidation approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Yapı Kredi uses the same consolidation approach for environmental performance data as used in the Bank's financial accounting.*
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Yapı Kredi uses the same consolidation approach for environmental performance data as used in the Bank's financial accounting.*
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Yapı Kredi uses the same consolidation approach for environmental performance data as used in the Bank's financial accounting.*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Yapı Kredi uses the same consolidation approach for environmental performance data as used in the Bank's financial accounting.*

[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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	☑ 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

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

☑ Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Yapı Kredi reports both location-based and market-based figures for its emission reporting.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15985

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions covers the natural gas and fuel oil consumption (GHG emission associated with stationary combustion), fuel (fuel oil and gas) consumption of vehicles owned by the Bank (GHG emission associated with mobile combustion) and refrigerant gases (HCF-134a, HCF-407c, HCF-410a, HCF-404a, HCF-227ea, Aerosol (Butane-Propane Blend) and CO2 (fugitive emissions). The calculation methodology is stated as the activity data multiplied by the emission factor. Emission factors are compiled from IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006. Electricity emission factors are calculated in line with the IEA 2018 report. Emission factors and lower calorific values are taken from internationally accepted sources, and density values are taken from national legislation. The coverage for Scope 1 emissions includes the Bank's Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and its subsidiaries.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38802

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emission data covers the consumption of purchased electricity (indirect emissions from energy). The coverage for Scope 2 emissions includes the Bank's Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and subsidiaries.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23635

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2021, the Bank achieved emission reductions with I-REC certification.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1244.05

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 purchased goods and services emission data for 2021 covers paper consumed across the Bank's Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and its subsidiaries.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no emissions associated with Capital Goods within the Bank's GHG inventory.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3314.28

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These emissions are included in Scope 1.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.89

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The quantity of waste collected to be sent to the recovery, recycling and landfill is included in the emission calculations in the reporting period. The emission data of waste for 2021 covers the Yapı Kredi Plaza Building D, Yapı Kredi Banking Base, Darıca Administrative and Archive facilities. However, the quantity of medical waste covers the data collected from Yapı Kredi Plaza Building D, Yapı Kredi Banking Base Healthcare Units. Medical waste is disposed of by methods requiring specific engineering such as physical/chemical treatment, off-site incineration etc. Moreover, paper waste generated at all locations of the Bank and collected at the Bank's archive is included in the emission calculations. The quantity of waste paper was calculated based on the quantities received from the Bank's contracted recycling company licensed by the Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. The following formula has been used in calculating the quantity of household waste. Quantity of household waste (tons/year) = Number of household waste containers in the facilities x container volume (m3) x fullness level of container (%) x household waste density (tons/m3) x annual number of days (number of days has been calculated after finding out how many days a week household waste is collected from the relevant municipalities). Conversion factors for waste in Scope 3 GHG emission calculations were based on "DEFRA 2021 Emission Factors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.63

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 business travel emission data for 2021 covers business travel of the Bank's Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and its subsidiaries (Yapı Kredi Factoring, Yapı Kredi Leasing, Yapı Kredi Asset Management, Yapı Kredi Invest, Yapı Kredi Bank Nederland N.V., Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan, Yapı Kredi Technology Inc., Yapı Kredi Culture Arts and Publishing). The total flight distance of business travel of the Bank in 2021 corresponds to 1,433,981 km. Conversion factors for business flights in Scope 3 GHG emissions calculations were based on "DEFRA 2021 Emission Factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3853.19

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emission data covers fuel consumption for employee commuting at the Bank's selected locations (Head Office and service buildings, regional offices and branch buildings). Emission reduction is approximately 41% compared to the previous year. The main reason for this change is the decrease in the number of employees working at the offices due to the transition to a hybrid work model which introduces remote working. In addition, with this hybrid work model, routes of services used for employee commuting were optimized and it decreased the fuel consumption. The limited assurance statement is received for fuel consumption data from an independent audit firm (PwC) every year. We used the "Lower Thermal Values of Energy Resources and Conversion to Oil Equivalents" table prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The total emissions from employee commuting was calculated as 3,147 tCO2e. The conversion factor for employee commuting vehicles in Scope 3 GHG emissions was based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
[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)

19502.7

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emission data covers the natural gas and fuel oil consumption (GHG emission associated with stationary combustion), fuel (fuel oil and gas) consumption of vehicles owned by the Bank (GHG emission associated with mobile combustion) and refrigerant gases HCF-134a, HCF-407c, HCF-410a, HCF-404a, HCF-227ea, Aerosol (Butane- Propane Blend) and CO2) (fugitive emissions). The coverage for Scope 1 emissions includes the Bank's Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and subsidiaries.
[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)

37019

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

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emission data covers the consumption of purchased electricity (indirect emissions from energy). The coverage for Scope 2 emissions includes the Bank’s Head Office and facility buildings, branches, and subsidiaries.
[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)

4245.96

(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

Scope 3 emission data covers paper consumed across the Bank's head offices and its subsidiaries. Conversion factors for paper consumption in Scope 3 emissions calculations were based on the emission factors in the "DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) 2025 Emission Factors. Emission factors in Scope 3 - Material Use". In addition, emissions associated with the manufacturing of credit cards were included.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3693.17

(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

Emissions associated with capital goods purchases were included.

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)

6054.83

(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

Includes electricity losses and WTT emissions

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Yapı Kredi does not have any emissions associated with upstream transportation and distribution services as the Bank does not sell physical goods that require upstream transportation.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

184.91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The quantity of waste collected to be sent to the recovery, recycling and landfill is included to the emission calculations within the reporting period. The emission data for waste covers the Bank's head offices and its subsidiaries. Moreover, paper waste generated at all locations of the Bank and collected at the Bank’s archive is included in the emission calculations. The quantity of waste paper was calculated based on the quantities received from the Bank’s contracted recycling company licensed by the Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. The following formula has been used in calculating the quantity of household waste. Quantity of household waste (tons/year) Number of household waste containers in the facilities x container volume (m3) x fullness level of

container (%) x household waste density (tons/m3) x annual number of days (number of days has been calculated after finding out how many days a week household waste is collected from the relevant municipalities). Conversion factors for waste in Scope 3 GHG emission calculations were based on DEFRA 2024 Emission Factors.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2209.47

(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

Data covers business travel of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Emissions associated with air travel were included. Conversion factors for business flights in Scope 3 GHG emissions calculations were based on "DEFRA 2024 Emission Factors.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5096.24

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Data covers emissions related to fuel consumption for employee commuting at the Bank's selected locations (Head Office and service buildings, regional offices and branch buildings). The limited assurance statement is received for fuel consumption data from an independent audit firm (PwC) every year. We used the "Lower Thermal Values of Energy Resources and Conversion to Oil Equivalents" table prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The total emissions from employee commuting was calculated. The conversion factor for employee commuting vehicles in Scope 3 GHG emissions was based on the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

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:

☑ Not applicable to our organization's activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no upstream leased assets of Yapı Kredi. The emissions under this category are not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Yapı Kredi does not have any emissions associated with downstream transportation and distribution services as the Bank does not sell physical goods that require downstream transportation.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Yapı Kredi does not have any emissions associated processing of sold products as the Bank does not sell physical goods that require processing.

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:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The Bank does not sell any goods that cause emissions during their use. This category is not relevant to the Bank.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

The Bank does not sell any physical goods that can cause emissions at the end of their life. This category is not relevant for the Bank.

Downstream 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:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There is no downstream leased assets of Yapı Kredi. This category is not relevant for the Bank.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Yapı Kredi does not operate with a Franchise model. There are no franchisees of Yapı Kredi. This category is not relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no other emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:
☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no other emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ 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

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ 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

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

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(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ 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)

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

Market-based Scope 2 emissions were 0 metric tons CO2e in both the previous reporting year and the reporting year, as purchased electricity was fully covered by renewable energy attribute certificates.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

356.6

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.83

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions reduction initiatives implemented in the reporting year saved an estimated 356.6 metric tons CO2e in total, as reported in 7.55.1. This corresponds to a decrease of 1.83% of our gross global market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions of 19,502.7 metric tons CO2e in the reporting year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2725.1

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.97

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2025 our market-based Scope 1 and 2 emissions rose by 3,081.7 metric tons CO2e compared with 2024, mainly because higher office occupancy following the return to the office increased energy and refrigerant gas consumption. Market-based Scope 2 emissions remained 0 metric tons CO2e as 100% of electricity consumption was covered by I-REC certificates, so the movement occurs entirely in Scope 1. After the 356.6 metric tons CO2e saved through initiatives implemented in the reporting year, the residual increase of 2,725.1 metric tons CO2e, equal to 13.97% of 2025 emissions, is attributed to change in output.
[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:

☑ Market-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
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ 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
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[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:
☑ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

55506.39

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

55506.39

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

93381.94

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

93381.94

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1215

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

1215.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

94596.94

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

55506.39

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

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

150103.33
[Fixed row]

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

Azerbaijan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1392.87

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

0

(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)

1392.87

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

121.5

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

0

(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)

121.50

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.67

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

0

(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)

157.67

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

91709.88

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

1215

(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)

92924.88
[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

0.08

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

19502.7

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

240467.3

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2025, revenue increased by 58.7% while gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by only 18.8%, as growth was partly decoupled from emissions through renewable energy certificates and other emission reduction activities. As a result, emission intensity per unit of revenue decreased by 25%, from 0.108 to 0.081 metric tons CO2e per unit revenue.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target
☑ Portfolio target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target Decision Letter_Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş..pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15985

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23635

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

39620.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

22979.600

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19502.7

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

0

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

19502.700

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

120.89

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of Yapı Kredi's Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operations. No exclusions have been applied.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in line with a 1.5°C pathway, as validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in July 2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

100% renewable electricity procurement (I-REC): Yapı Kredi continued to purchase I-REC certificates covering its consolidated electricity consumption, so market-based Scope 2 emissions were calculated as 0 metric tons CO2e in both 2024 and 2025. In 2025, 100% of total energy consumption was met from renewable sources. On-site renewable generation: Rooftop solar power plants (SPPs) are in operation at the Bodrum Branch (2021) and the Banking Base Head Office buildings (2022). The land-based SELFIE SPP project in Tekirdağ Malkara, with a planned capacity of 25 MWe designed to cover approximately 59% of the Bank's electricity consumption, progressed during the reporting year; most legal permits have been obtained and commissioning is planned once the remaining permits are finalized. Energy efficiency measures: The phased LED conversion project continued in 2025, saving 578.8 GJ of electricity, and the data center corridor closure project at the Banking Headquarters reduced server room cooling loads, saving 2,657 GJ of electricity in 2025. Energy management is supported by ISO 50001 certification at the Head Office buildings, ISO 14001 coverage of all locations and LEED Platinum v4.1 certification of the Banking Base, together with branch-level energy tracking that enables data-driven corrective action at high-consumption sites.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/31/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

15985

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23635

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1244.05

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3314.28

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

72.89

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

147.63

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3853.19

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8632.040

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

48252.040

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19502.7

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

0

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4245.96

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3693.17

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6054.83

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

184.91

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2209.47

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5096.24

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

21484.580

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

40987.280

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.06

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 portfolio emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Yapı Kredi aims to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute carbon emissions in its direct operations by 42% until 2030, taking 2021 as the base year, in line with the target of a maximum temperature increase of 1.5 degrees defined in the Paris Agreement. Yapı Kredi is the first company in Turkey which has committed to Business Ambition for 1.5 degrees. In order to reach the net zero target with regards to its Scope 1 emissions, Yapı Kredi plans to conduct energy efficiency studies at its

locations with natural gas-based fuel consumption and to gradually switch to hybrid vehicles in its vehicle pool. It plans to purchase carbon credits for the residual Scope 1 emissions after conducting energy efficiency projects and transitioning to new/energy efficient technologies for the Net Zero target. In order to reach the net zero target with regards to Scope 2 emissions, it is planned to switch to energy efficient lighting systems, optimize building-facility operating conditions to ensure energy efficiency, and supply energy from renewable sources for 100% of the Scope 2 emissions to reach its zero emission target.

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

As the first stage of the Bank's Net Zero strategy, Yapı Kredi initiated its Science Based Targets. To this end Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to increase active annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 39% in 2021 to 100% by 2022 and to continue active sourcing of 100% renewable electricity through 2030. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.' portfolio targets cover 29% of its total investment and lending by total assets as of 20211. As of that year, required activities made up 29% of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.' total investment and lending by total assets while optional activities made up 13% and out of scope activities made up 58%. Portfolio targets: Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce its electricity generation project finance portfolio GHG emissions 73.7% per MWh by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce GHG emissions from the commercial real estate sector within its corporate loan portfolio 67.4% per square meter by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce GHG emissions from the electricity generation sector within its corporate loan portfolio 41.7% per MWh by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to align its scope 1 + 2 portfolio temperature score by invested value within its other long-term corporate loans portfolio from 3.05°C in 2021 to 2.64°C by 2026. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to align its scope 1 + 2 + 3 portfolio temperature score by invested value within its other long-term corporate loans portfolio from 3.2°C in 2021 to 2.75°C by 2026. Supported with the approval of its targets by Science Based Targets, Yapı Kredi works to achieve its Net Zero strategy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.

Row 1

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ SBTi for Financial Institutions

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/21/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Project finance

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

14.7

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :MWh

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

5.6

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0.5

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.131

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.324

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.696476964769644

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers electricity generation project finance portfolio.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Target's objective is to decarbonise electricity generation project finance portfolio according to the Bank's Net Zero strategy.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ SBTi for Financial Institutions

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/21/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Infrastructure

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

0.23

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:

☑ Meters squared

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

1.3

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

109.78

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

35.77

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

74.4

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.80435076341035

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers corporate loans real estate portfolio.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Target's objective is to decarbonise the banks real estate corporate loans according to the Banks Net Zero strategy.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ SBTi for Financial Institutions

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/21/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Intensity

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

5.2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:
☑ Metric tons CO2e

(7.53.4.17) Target denominator

Select from:
☑ Other, SDA denominator please specify :kWh

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

1.5

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:
☑ Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1.1

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.7

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.942

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

39.50000000000002

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers electricity generation corporate loans portfolio.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Target's objective is to decarbonise electricity generation corporate loans portfolio according to the Bank's Net Zero strategy.

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:
☑ Portfolio temperature rating target

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:
☑ SBTi for Financial Institutions

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/21/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ International bodies
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(7.53.4.13) Emissions scopes of portfolio companies covered by the target

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 + 2

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Degrees of warming

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

91.6

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Semi-annually

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

3.05

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2026

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

2.64

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

3.05

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.4.32) Aggregation weighting used

Select from:

☑ Weighted average temperature score (WATS)

(7.53.4.33) % of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

100

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all the other corporate loans with over 1-year maturity

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

It is aimed to align the temperature score of this portfolio with 1.5 C degree scenario

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Portfolio temperature rating target

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ SBTi for Financial Institutions

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

07/21/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

☑ Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Loans

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

☑ Apparel
☑ Services
☑ Materials
☑ Hospitality
☑ Fossil Fuels
☑ Manufacturing
☑ International bodies
☑ Transportation services
☑ Food, beverage & agriculture
☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

(7.53.4.13) Emissions scopes of portfolio companies covered by the target

Select from:

☑ Scope 1 + 2 + 3

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ Degrees of warming

(7.53.4.18) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

91.6

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :2026

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

3.2

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:
☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2026

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

2.75

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

3.2

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.4.32) Aggregation weighting used

Select from:

☑ Weighted average temperature score (WATS)

(7.53.4.33) % of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

100

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all the other corporate loans with over 1-year maturity

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

It is aimed to align the temperature score of this portfolio with 1.5 C degree scenario
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Por1

☑ Por2

☑ Por3

☑ Por4

☑ Por5

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 portfolio emissions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Yapı Kredi aims to reduce its Scope 1 and Scope 2 absolute carbon emissions in its direct operations by 42% until 2030, taking 2021 as the base year, in line with the target of a maximum temperature increase of 1.5 degrees defined in the Paris Agreement. Yapı Kredi is the first company in Turkey which has committed to Business Ambition for 1.5 degrees. In order to reach the net zero target with regards to its Scope 1 emissions, Yapı Kredi plans to conduct energy efficiency studies at its locations with natural gas-based fuel consumption and to gradually switch to hybrid vehicles in its vehicle pool. It plans to purchase carbon credits for the residual Scope 1 emissions after conducting energy efficiency projects and transitioning to new/energy efficient technologies for the Net Zero target. In order to reach the net zero target with regards to Scope 2 emissions, it is planned to switch to energy efficient lighting systems, optimize building-facility operating conditions to ensure energy efficiency, and supply energy from renewable sources for 100% of the Scope 2 emissions to reach its zero emission target.

(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 the first stage of the Bank's Net Zero strategy, Yapı Kredi initiated its Science Based Targets. To this end Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 42% by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to increase active annual sourcing of renewable electricity from 39% in 2021 to 100% by 2022 and to continue active sourcing of 100% renewable electricity through 2030. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.' portfolio targets cover 29% of its total investment and lending by total assets as of 20211. As of that year, required activities made up 29% of Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.' total investment and lending by total assets while optional activities made up 13% and out of scope activities made up 58%. Portfolio targets: Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce its electricity generation project finance portfolio GHG emissions 73.7% per MWh by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce GHG emissions from the commercial real estate sector within its corporate loan portfolio 67.4% per square meter by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to reduce GHG emissions from the electricity generation sector within its corporate loan portfolio 41.7% per MWh by 2030 from a 2021 base year. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to align its scope 1 + 2 portfolio temperature score by invested value within its other long-term corporate loans portfolio from 3.05°C in 2021 to 2.64°C by 2026. Yapı ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. commits to align its scope 1 + 2 + 3 portfolio temperature score by invested value within its other long-term corporate loans portfolio from 3.2°C in 2021 to 2.75°C by 2026. Supported with the approval of its targets by Science Based Targets, Yapı Kredi works to achieve its Net Zero strategy.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

As per SBTi guidance, target reviews are planned every 5 years.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*20366.13*
Implemented	*1*	*356.6*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63.81

(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)

944989

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

1097901

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

LED conversion project: fluorescent lamps in the ACCR Customer Communication Center working area within the Banking Base Head Office building were replaced with LED lighting. The initiative saved approximately 160,764 kWh of electricity in 2025 (578.8 GJ), avoiding 63.81 metric tonnes CO2e based on an emission factor of 0.3969 kgCO2e/kWh (IEA). Financial savings in 2025 were TL 944,989 against a project investment of TL 1,097,900.51, giving a payback of approximately 1.2 years.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

292.8

(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)

4900000

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

0

(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

Corridor containment (Corridor Closure) project in the Banking Base Data Center, implemented to reduce the energy consumed for cooling the servers in the data hall. The project delivers annual electricity savings of 737,933 kWh (2,657 GJ) and avoids 292.8 metric tonnes CO2e using an emission factor of 0.3969 kgCO2e/kWh (IEA). Financial savings achieved in 2025 were approximately TL 4.9 million. Investment cost is not separately reported for this initiative.
[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

Full compliance with environmental, climate change and energy regulations remains a core principle of Yapı Kredi's environmental management, and specialist teams continuously monitor legislative developments to ensure proactive alignment. From the 2025 reporting period, the Bank reports in line with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS 1 and TSRS 2) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK), and its sustainability information was subject to limited assurance by an independent audit firm under GDS 3000 and GDS 3410. In 2025 the ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14001 certifications were extended to all subsidiaries, including Yapı Kredi Germany, and certification continuity was maintained; Scope 1 and 2 emissions continue to be calculated in line with ISO 14064-1 and verified by accredited bodies. The ISO 50001 Energy Management System certification obtained for the Head Office buildings (Plaza D Block and Banking Base) remains in place, and the Banking Base holds LEED Platinum v4.1 certification, a first in Türkiye. Under the ISO 14001 environmental management system, annual, five-year and ten-year strategic objectives are set for greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water efficiency and waste management, and performance is reviewed together with internal audit results in Management Review meetings held at least once a year, supplemented by environmental audits coordinated with the parent company Koç Holding. No administrative penalties were received in 2024 or 2025 for non-compliance with the Environmental Law and related regulations. Compliance with national legislation such as the Energy Efficiency Law and the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulation continues to drive energy efficiency initiatives across the Bank's facilities, supported by environmental investments, donations and expenditures of approximately TL 166.8 million in 2025.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Yapı Kredi values the contributions of all employees and individuals in enhancing environmental performance and emphasizes the importance of awareness and behavioral change. As of 2025, 69 projects implemented with the contribution of 1,700 volunteers have created social value across different regions and areas of need, demonstrating tangible outcomes of employee engagement in support of sustainable development.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As part of energy conservation efforts, the Phased LED Conversion Project continued in 2025, resulting in a saving of 578.8 GJ of electrical energy. The Corridor Closure Project, launched last year to reduce energy consumption for cooling in the server rooms of the Banking Headquarters Data Center, has resulted in a saving of 2,657 GJ of electrical energy in 2025. For emissions that could not be reduced through projects, the bank offset Scope 1 emissions generated in 2025 by purchasing Gold Standard Carbon Neutral Certificates. Excluding energy-saving projects, it neutralized Scope 2 emissions from electricity consumption in 2025 by purchasing IREC (International Renewable Energy Certificate).
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

In 2025, Yapı Kredi neutralized a total of 19454 tons of emissions with Gold Standard carbon certificates.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

19454

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Project contributes to SDG 7, 8 and 13.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

All relevant leakage sources have been assessed as per the applicable methodology. No significant leakage was identified for renewable energy (wind power) projects.
[Add row]

C12. Environmental performance - Financial services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1) We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.1.2) Disclosure metric

Select all that apply

☑ Financed emissions

(12.1.5) We measure the impact of our portfolio on forests

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to do so in the next two years

(12.1.6) Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on forests

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(12.1.7) Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on forests

We do not currently measure the impact of our portfolio on forests, as this is not yet an immediate strategic priority; however, we plan to begin doing so within the next two years.

(12.1.8) We measure the impact of our portfolio on water

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply
☑ Loans
☑ Project finance
☑ Real estate

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

17622083

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

31.282

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

1102043615142.52

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

23

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

☑ The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)

(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)

4.3

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

18538146

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

12/31/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

In order to meet its commitments, Yapı Kredi has launched a new project in 2021 as part of the Carbon Transition Programme initiated by its main shareholder Koç Holding. Within the scope of the project, the measurement and analysis of financed emissions, which constitutes almost all of the banking sector's greenhouse gas emissions, was completed by using PCAF methodology for the first time in 2022. In 2023, a modelling study of the interim net-zero emission reduction targets was completed within the framework of SBTi guidance. In the same year, a financial and technical feasibility study was conducted to achieve the targets set. During this study, decarbonisation plans were developed for prioritized sectors and set of actions were determined to achieve those plans. The targets modelled on the said feasibility and decarbonisation study were submitted to the SBTi for verification and the Bank received verification in 2024. Thus, Yapı Kredi achieved to be the first private Tier-I bank in Türkiye to receive SBTi verification. Additionally, the Bank has become to have the most comprehensive coverage of loan portfolio targets in the Turkish banking sector and the only Turkish bank to set targets for its entire portfolio of mandatory targets. Meanwhile, at the beginning of 2024, the work initiated to improve the data quality and methodology for calculating financed emissions, which is of paramount importance for the implementation of the decarbonisation plans, was successfully completed. In 2025, Yapı Kredi publicly disclosed comprehensive net-zero roadmap for financed emissions. In this regard, Yapı Kredi aims to continue its determined efforts to reduce its financed emissions and guide its customers on their journey to net zero, not only as a financier but also as an advisor and partner.
[Fixed row]

(12.1.3) Provide details of the other metrics used to track the impact of your portfolio on the environment.

Water

(12.1.3.1) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.1.3.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Other metric for impact on water, please specify :Percentage of clients operating in high water-stress regions relative to the total portfolio (%)

(12.1.3.3) Metric value in the reporting year

27.71

(12.1.3.4) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

27.71

(12.1.3.5) Total value of assets included in the calculation

266748817744

(12.1.3.6) % of emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

100

(12.1.3.7) Please explain the details and key assumptions used in your assessment

To manage the potential risk that clients operating in water-dependent sectors may face reduced revenues and repayment capacity due to the high levels of water stress across Türkiye, thereby increasing credit risk, the metric 'percentage of clients operating in high water-stress regions relative to the total portfolio (%)' is monitored. This metric is tracked through NACE-based assessments, and during the analysis, data is obtained for 100% of clients using this approach.
[Add row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	Yes ☑ Yes, by asset class ☑ Yes, by industry ☑ Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:
☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

☑ Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

34.4

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

62187634656

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2577359.11

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

All the Project Finance loans are included here except from PF Real Estate which is reported below.
[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

34538329953

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

3.1

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Based on NACE codes of clients.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

13504811266

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

1.2

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Based on NACE codes of clients.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Based on NACE codes of clients.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

2650548681

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0.2

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Based on NACE codes of clients.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

18382970006

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

1.7

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Based on NACE codes of clients.
[Fixed row]

(12.4) Does your organization provide finance and/or insurance to companies in the commodity value chain? If so, for each commodity and portfolio, state the values of your financing and/or insurance in the reporting year.

Lending to companies operating in the timber products value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

4009810921.02

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.4

Lending to companies operating in the palm oil value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2646571063.88

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.3

Lending to companies operating in the cattle products value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Production
☑ Processing
☑ Trading
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3588830581.53

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.4

Lending to companies operating in the soy value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Production
☑ Processing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1484277731.57

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.1

Lending to companies operating in the rubber value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

776732265.73

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.1

Lending to companies operating in the cocoa value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5057194232.33

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.5

Lending to companies operating in the coffee value chain

(12.4.1) Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the value chain for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(12.4.2) Commodity value chain stage coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading
☑ Manufacturing
☑ Retailing

(12.4.3) Portfolio exposure (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1260640770.54

(12.4.4) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.4.6) % value of the exposure in relation to your total portfolio value

0.1
[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

Banking (Bank)

(12.5.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to report in the next two years

(12.5.35) Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(12.5.36) Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance

Türkiye is currently preparing its national taxonomy that is aligned with the EU sustainable finance taxonomy. Although the Bank follows current international principles such as ICMA, EU taxonomy, as well as national regulations, it does not disclose its portfolio based on the six categories of the EU taxonomy.
[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Forests

☑ Water

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

☑ Mitigation

☑ Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

☑ Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

☑ Not applicable

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

☑ LMA Green Loan Principles

☑ LMA Sustainability Link Loans Principles

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy
☑ Nature-based solutions
☑ Low-emission transport
☑ Energy efficiency measures
☑ Paperless/ digital service
☑ Green buildings and equipment
☑ Wastewater treatment infrastructure

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Yapı Kredi embraces a sensitive attitude toward social and environmental issues while ensuring economic development and growth, and adopts this approach to create long-term value for each area and stakeholder. Accordingly, to ensure the transformation of the sector, Yapı Kredi offers sustainable finance solutions to sustainable development issues through numerous products and services such as sustainability-linked loans, renewable energy and energy efficiency loans, Nature-Friendly Mortgage, Nature-Friendly Auto Loans.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

3.3
[Add row]

(12.7) Has your organization set targets for deforestation and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

	Target set	Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years	*The Bank has not yet measured its portfolio impact on forest.*

	Target set	Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation- and conversion-free and/or water-secure lending, investing and/or insuring
Water	*Select from:* ☑ No, we have not set such targets, but we plan to within the next two years	*The Bank has not yet measured its portfolio impact on water.*

[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

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Introduction

☑ All data points in module 1

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

☑ ISAE 3410

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

Yapı Kredi Annual Report attached. See pages 568-571. All data points in module 1 verified.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ykb_2025_integrated_annual_report.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub to facilitate collective action in priority basins.

Select from:

☑ No