



MAVİ GİYİM SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☒ TRY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Mavi, incorporated in 1991 in Istanbul, is recognized as a highly successful global lifestyle brand, rooted in 33 years of denim expertise. The company has been publicly traded since 2017 and has a presence in 34 countries, including Türkiye, the USA, Canada, Germany, and Russia, selling its products through approximately 4,000 points, including 485 Mavi shops, wholesalers, and online channels. Mavi, recognized as a trusted brand with high quality and right price positioning, is established in the apparel market between the high-end and premium segments. Perfect Fit philosophy guides Mavi in designing jeans that perfectly fit its customers' lifestyles, body types, and quality expectations. Mavi ranks among the world's leading premium denim brands and stands apart as the preferred lifestyle brand across female and male consumer segments. The loyalty program Kartuş, recognized as Türkiye's best-in-class with ~10 million members, serves as a key tool for Mavi to analyze and leverage customer data. Mavi has a unique brand position with fashion-savvy young adults and continues to gain 1.5 million new customers in a year with its vision of creating the Happiest Mavi Customers. As part of its All Blue strategy, Mavi continues to integrate sustainability into its corporate culture, vision, products, and growth targets. In early 2025, Time and Statista announced that Mavi has been ranked as the world's 8th best company in sustainable growth and the 1st in the apparel category. A global team of 5,872 employees, whose hearts beat with denim, work passionately to develop the world's best and most innovative jeans, driving Mavi to the future on a path focused on people, planet, denim, and community.

[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
	01/31/2025	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

38519107000

(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:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TREMAVI00037

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MAVI

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

7890004V7753Z4N1L403

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Canada | ☒ Germany |
| ☒ Turkey | ☒ Netherlands |
| ☒ Austria | ☒ Switzerland |
| ☒ Belgium | ☒ Russian Federation |
| ☒ Czechia | ☒ United States of America |

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Mavi is committed to providing geolocation data for all its facilities. Our direct operation facilities use very little water, primarily for cleaning, food service, drinking, and toilets, ensuring accurate and up-to-date information. The vast majority of Mavi's water consumption is indirect and takes place within its supply chain, primarily associated with crop cultivation for textile fiber production. We conduct environmental audits for critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers, gathering detailed water usage data. These audits help us assess environmental performance and integrate geolocation data with water risk assessments using tools like the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. Geolocation data for offices is provided.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mavi Europe AG

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

50.05634

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

8.8186

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mavi Europe Office

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mavi Jeans USA

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.982452

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-74.017397

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mavi USA Office

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mavi Jeans Canada

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.269914

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-123.142532

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mavi Canada Office

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mavi Russia

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.823994

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

37.497454

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mavi Russia Office

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.103282

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.986044

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Mavi Head Office

[Add row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

4304.54

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Cellulose-based textile fiber

☒ Paper

☒ Primary packaging

☒ Secondary packaging

☒ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Revenue dependent on commodity (%) is given as 100% due to the fact that all our products contain packaging in some way. The revenue percentage belonging to other Timber Product category commodities is not disclosed.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Retailing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

24.85

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☒ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio.

[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
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- ☒ Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Mavi has implemented a value chain mapping process to collect comprehensive data across every stage of its operations, from raw material sourcing to end-of-life waste management, ensuring effective sustainability management throughout its value chain. Data were collected on 471 sub-producers (Tier 2) that produce fabrics and process clothing materials, including processes such as bleaching, dyeing and garment finishing, and 133 main suppliers (Tier 1) that produce and complete final products, including cutting, sewing and washing processes. The downstream as well as upstream streams are mapped, including customer use and waste management, enabling comprehensive monitoring and management of the value chain.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Direct operations ☒ Upstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 4+ suppliers

[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

The short-term time horizon allows Mavi to quickly respond to changes and implement operational adjustments. For example, projects like increasing the use of FSC-certified packaging materials can be implemented in this period. Financially, short-term planning facilitates the management of cash flow and the monitoring of returns on short-term investments.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

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

The medium-term timeframe allows Mavi to initiate and mature broader sustainability projects. This timeframe is sufficient to assess strategic goals and explore medium-term growth opportunities. Medium-term planning enables Mavi to make the technological and operational changes necessary to achieve its sustainability and efficiency goals. For example, increasing environmental audits in the supply chain and expanding the use of sustainable materials are targeted to take place during this period. Mavi aims and strives to achieve many goals by the end of the medium-term timeframe, from emission reduction targets to full traceability of the supply chain. From a financial perspective, medium-term planning includes securing financing for larger capital investments and projects, which will help Mavi achieve its future growth and expansion targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

The long-term timeframe allows Mavi to implement its strategies for sustainable growth and lasting value creation. This period is essential for developing strategic partnerships and completing large-scale projects. Long-term planning supports Mavi in achieving its global leadership goals. Mavi's long-term goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2040 is an important part of strategic planning. To this end, Mavi continues its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Guided by standards, carbon neutrality will be achieved in the long term with quality carbon offsetting tools. In financial terms, long-term planning includes the financing of large-scale investments and strategic projects, which will ensure Mavi's long-term financial stability and growth.

[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
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ National
- ☒ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ Enterprise Risk Management
- ✓ Internal company methods
- ✓ Risk models
- ✓ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ✓ External consultants
- ✓ Materiality assessment
- ✓ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ✓ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ✓ Water stress

Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Changes to national legislation

- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Other, please specify : Universities |
| ☒ Investors | |
| ☒ Suppliers | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

As of 2024, the process of identifying material issues is integrated into Mavi's Enterprise Risk Management process. Identifying material issues involves assessing potential dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities along the value chain. The integration of the Enterprise Risk Management process continues to align Mavi's sustainability goals with its risk management strategies. In this way, material issues are more organically embedded within Mavi's overall strategic objectives and effectively incorporated into business processes. This integration strengthens Mavi's long-term resilience while enabling it to respond more effectively to stakeholder expectations. First, risks are identified using a systematic approach. This involves a comprehensive assessment of potential internal and external threats or opportunities that could affect the company's ability to achieve its strategic and operational goals. The risk identification process covers all operational locations, site locations, business activities, and assets in the value chain to recognize dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. Once identified, risks are categorized as physical or transition risks and documented in a comprehensive Risk Inventory that includes factors that could jeopardize the achievement of strategic objectives. Following the identification of climate-related risks, Mavi applies an ERM-integrated methodology to evaluate their potential impacts. Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used, based on an impact–likelihood matrix that considers financial, compliance, reputational, operational, and strategic effects alongside probability of occurrence. For 2024, financial impacts range from Low (0–5 million TL), to Very High (>60 million TL), while likelihood ranges from Rare (6–15 years) to Very High (multiple times annually). In addition to financial magnitude, operational impacts, supply chain vulnerabilities, regulatory compliance requirements, and reputational considerations are factored into the total impact assessment. This ensures that risk evaluation extends beyond immediate financial loss to address long-term strategic resilience. The methodology used for this assessment incorporates external trends such as global risks published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), sector-specific material issues, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and scenario analyses. Possible responses to the identified risks are identified and evaluated, and action plans are created. The Internal Audit and Enterprise Risk Management Department collaborates with relevant functions to decide on risk responses, taking into account the specific risk appetite for material risks. The alignment between risk responses and the company's risk appetite is reviewed by senior management to ensure that the amount of risk taken is in line with the organization's objectives. This process is integrated into Mavi's company-wide risk management process, where risks are continuously assessed and categorized into financial, operational, strategic, reputational, and legal risks. In addition to assessments carried out in direct operations to ensure compliance with sustainability criteria, regular social and environmental audits are carried out at suppliers. These tools and processes enable us to measure and analyze potential impacts with greater precision, thereby informing our strategic planning and mitigation efforts.

[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

Mavi's process of assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is based on a comprehensive framework that integrates the interconnections of these factors. This framework includes the methodology used to assess environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in a single process. Mavi conducts this assessment process in line with relevant reporting standards and internally developed protocols. In this context, Mavi utilizes external data sources such as global risks published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), scenario analysis, sector-specific material issues prepared by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The process of assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and

opportunities is integrated with the company's overall risk management process. This process includes systematic risk identification through the screening of operational locations, business activities and assets in the value chain. The identified risks are documented in a comprehensive Risk Inventory, which includes factors that could jeopardize the achievement of strategic objectives. In 2024, the framework for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities was reinforced through the integration of scenario analysis and financial materiality into the evaluation process. Scenario analysis, applied to different warming pathways, enables a more forward-looking assessment of sector-specific challenges such as water stress and regulatory change. Financial materiality thresholds were formalized, with risks classified from low to very high based on potential financial impact, alongside operational, reputational, and strategic considerations. This integration allows interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities to be assessed with greater precision and ensures that results are effectively embedded within the Enterprise Risk Management framework. The process of identifying alignment, synergies, contributions and potential trade-offs between dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities is carried out in a variety of ways. For example, water consumption and related water risks are identified through environmental audits in the supply chain, and water recovery and reuse are encouraged. Mavi refuses to work with suppliers that do not comply with local legislation.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Mavi's process of identifying priority locations in the value chain is based on a comprehensive assessment approach. The WRI Aqueduct Tool is used to monitor and assess water-related risks. This tool provides a comprehensive assessment of factors such as water stress, basin water levels and water quality. Mavi uses both data from its direct operations and data collected during environmental audits in the supply chain to identify dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to direct and indirect water use. Environmental audits are conducted for critical suppliers in the supply chain and water withdrawal data is collected at the watershed or capture level. This data is combined with the WRI Aqueduct tool to create a water scarcity and risk map for direct operations and the supply chain. Identified risks are documented in a comprehensive Risk Inventory and the likelihood and impact of each risk is quantified using predetermined criteria. This process is carried out in line with the company's overall risk management strategy. Water-scarce regions or basins under high water stress are considered critical for water use and are therefore prioritized. The level of geographical specificity plays an important role in identifying critical regions in the supply chain. For example, Mavi, which realizes 88% of its production in Türkiye, pays special attention to water use and water stress in this region. Audits of critical suppliers and water scarcity maps enable detailed analysis at the geographical specificity level.

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

Select from:

☒ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Mavi uses a number of key metrics and thresholds to identify financial impacts when evaluating risks. The potential negative financial impact on EBITDA, i.e. the loss of the Company's assets, is defined at different levels. Financial impacts are categorized as follows: Low: 0 to ≤5 million TL Medium: >5 million TL to ≤15 million TL High: >15 million TL to ≤60 million TL Very High: 60 million TL and above. This classification is associated with the likelihood of the risk occurring and is assessed against four basic probability criteria: Rare: 1 time in 0-15 years Probable 1 time in 2-5 years High Probability 1 time per year Very High Probability: More than 1 time in 1 year This assessment takes into account the frequency and severity of impacts. A risk score is created by multiplying the financial impact factor by the factor for the likelihood of the risk occurring. This product determines the importance of the risk, taking into account the potential financial impact and the likelihood of the risk. These metrics and thresholds are continuously reviewed and updated throughout the risk assessment process.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☒ Qualitative

☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

5000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Mavi uses a number of key metrics and thresholds to identify financial impacts when evaluating opportunities. The potential positive financial impact on EBITDA, i.e. the gain or preservation of the Company's assets, is defined at different levels. Financial impacts are categorized as follows: Low: 0 to ≤5 million TL Medium: >5 million TL to ≤15 million TL High: >15 million TL to ≤60 million TL Very High: 60 million TL and above. This classification is associated with the likelihood of the opportunity occurring and is assessed against four basic probability criteria: Rare: 1 time in 0-15 years Probable 1 time in 2-5 years High Probability 1 time per year Very High Probability: More than 1 time in 1 year This assessment takes into account the frequency and severity of impacts. An opportunity score is created by multiplying the financial impact factor by the factor for the likelihood of the opportunity occurring. This product determines the importance of the opportunity, taking into account the potential financial impact and the likelihood of the opportunity. These metrics and thresholds are continuously reviewed and updated throughout the opportunity assessment process.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Policies and processes and established standards: In 2022, Mavi was granted ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) certification for its head office building in Türkiye. EMS set up for Mavi under ISO 14001 contains the possible list of pollutants and actions to minimize impact. In case of an event that can cause harm to the environment such as spills, accidents and leaks, resulting in waste materials, including oil, they should be collected in leakproof containers in compliance with the local regulations and sent for proper disposal. Indicators for pollutant identification: All possible events that may have a detrimental environmental impact are predefined within the environmental management system. The pollutants were identified with an external consultant during the setup of the environmental management system. Possible pollutants include cooking oil from the cafeteria, cleaning chemicals and grease required for the maintenance of elevators and other office machinery. In the event of an accident, the spread of pollution should be prevented by using absorbent materials according to the specified procedure and proper waste disposal in accordance with regulations should be ensured.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil and grease can severely harm the environment by forming a surface film on water bodies, blocking oxygen exchange and sunlight, which disrupts aquatic ecosystems. On land, oil can coat plants and soil, hindering natural processes and harming flora and fauna. Oil spills and leaks can cause extensive contamination, damaging marine life and coastal ecosystems. Human health is also at risk, as exposure to oil-contaminated water or seafood can lead to respiratory issues, skin irritation, and long-term effects like increased cancer risk due to toxic compounds like PAHs. According to the Ministry of Agriculture of Türkiye, a liter of used cooking oil can contaminate a million liters of drinking water. In the event of an accident, the spread of pollution should be prevented by using absorbent materials according to the specified procedure and proper waste disposal in accordance with regulations should be ensured.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Description of procedures: Cooking oil is properly stored under leakproof pallets within the cafeteria. The condition of this equipment is regularly assessed. Oil use for maintenance has less risk of spilling and hazardous waste due to the use of oil being handled by the contractors that are tasked with maintenance service. Success criteria: Zero leaks and contamination are our success criteria.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

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

(3.1.3) Please explain

Mavi faces no plastic-related risks that could have a significant financial or strategic impact on its business.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) introduced by the European Union is introducing a tax on carbon emissions from products imported into Europe. Currently, high-emission sectors such as iron and steel, fertilizer production are included in the mechanism, but the textile sector is outside the scope of the CBAM. In the long run, the mechanism is expected to be extended to other sectors, including the textile sector. Under this assumption, the textile sector stands out as one of the major exporting sectors that is likely to be negatively affected by the CBAM. In the event that the relevant legislation is extended to the textile sector, Mavi may incur financial liabilities under CBAM due to the carbon dioxide emissions generated in the production processes in Mavi's supply chain. This may lead to an increase in Mavi's operational expenses, putting pressure on profitability and creating a need for additional financing for sustainability investments. In addition, access to financing may become more difficult due to increased costs. This risk necessitates Mavi to review its investment priorities and resource allocation, move towards low-carbon production methods in its supply chain, and develop and implement strategies to reduce its carbon footprint. In the long term, the success of this transformation is critical for Mavi to maintain its competitiveness and position in the European market.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

Over the medium term, the expansion of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to include the textile sector could materially impact Mavi's financial performance. The risk could manifest under two potential scenarios: Minimum Impact Scenario: In the absence of CBAM expansion, or if the textile sector is excluded, Mavi would not be subject to additional carbon costs on exports to the EU. In this case, the financial impact would be negligible, assuming no change in current policy or pricing frameworks. Maximum Impact Scenario: If the European Union expands CBAM coverage to include the textile sector and enforces a 1.5°C-compatible carbon price, Mavi could face an estimated annual financial liability of approximately TL 13,074,266. This figure is based on the export volume of high-carbon-footprint textile products to the EU, projected carbon pricing levels, and the total emissions associated with the production process. This scenario highlights a potential financial risk driven by regulatory developments in international climate policy.

(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)

13074266

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Minimum Impact Figure Calculation: In the event that the textile sector remains excluded from the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), or if carbon prices remain stable at current levels, Mavi would not incur additional costs on exports to the EU. Under this scenario, the financial impact is expected to be negligible, as current export activities would continue without carbon-based pricing obligations. Therefore, the minimum financial loss is considered to be zero. Maximum Impact Figure Calculation: To assess the maximum financial impact of the CBAM, carbon emission intensities were calculated separately for denim and non-denim product categories. These values were derived from life cycle assessment (LCA) studies available in current academic literature. Unit carbon emissions were multiplied by the number of units produced to estimate the total emissions from Mavi's production operations, including emissions from raw material usage, electricity, and natural gas consumption. The financial liability was then calculated using a carbon price of EUR 82.9/ton, in line with the European Commission's carbon pricing benchmark. The

resulting figure was converted into Turkish Lira using the Central Bank's exchange rate as of January 31, 2025 (EUR 1 = TL 37.1461). Taking into account the proportion of products exported to the EU, 3% for denim and 1.3% for non-denim, the total CBAM-related cost was estimated specifically for the share of production subject to EU export. Based on this methodology, Mavi's maximum potential annual cost under a fully implemented CBAM scenario is estimated to be approximately TL 13.1 million. This analysis reflects current operational data and market conditions; however, factors such as carbon price volatility, exchange rate fluctuations, and future changes in CBAM scope could increase the total financial impact in the coming years.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☒ Transition towards a diversified product portfolio that includes alternative materials [recycled and/or plant-based]

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost allocated for responding to this risk is zero because developing the All Blue collection is a routine task for our product development team in 2024. These experts possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design our low-impact All Blue collection, which would play a critical role in complying with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Their role involves researching, innovating, and integrating sustainability principles with Mavi's fashion-forward approach and denim expertise. There are no additional costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In line with its long-term emission reduction targets, Mavi implements practices that indirectly mitigate the financial risks associated with regulations such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). In particular, actions taken to reduce Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services contribute to managing financial exposure under CBAM. Accordingly, the use of low-carbon raw materials is prioritized. By 2030, Mavi aims to source 100% of the cotton used in denim products from Preferred Materials and through its Better Cotton membership. Improving material sourcing helps reduce the carbon footprint of products and limit potential financial liabilities if they fall under CBAM coverage. In parallel, the share of low-carbon products is aimed to increase across the product portfolio. As of 2024, the share of the All Blue Collection and Better Cotton products in total turnover reached 27%. Expanding the sales share of these collections reduces the overall carbon intensity of Mavi's product portfolio and contributes to minimizing the financial impact of CBAM. In this context, energy efficiency initiatives and low-carbon production practices are prioritized in supplier selection. Lowering the carbon footprint at the production stage is a critical factor considered in the calculation of CBAM obligations. These efforts, aligned with Mavi's emission reduction targets, contribute to decreasing production-related emissions and help control potential financial costs arising from CBAM.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☒ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Mavi is committed to sustainability, with the All Blue product line representing a significant part of our brand's identity. However, the company faces reputational risks related to deforestation and inadequate responses to forest-related issues. Given the rising awareness among consumers about environmental issues, particularly deforestation, there is a potential risk that our environmentally conscious customers might perceive Mavi as not doing enough to address these concerns. This could lead to a decline in demand for our All Blue products, which are specifically marketed to these consumers. As the All Blue collection constitutes 27% of Mavi's total revenues, any negative perception could significantly impact our sales in this segment.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

Over the medium term, the reputational risk associated with deforestation could lead to a decline in demand for the All Blue collection. We will consider two scenarios: Minimum Impact Figure: The likelihood of reputational damage affecting demand is relatively low. In this scenario, the impact would be zero due to Mavi's proactive sustainability measures, strong brand loyalty, and market positioning. Therefore, the minimum revenue loss is considered negligible. Maximum Impact Figure: If Mavi were to face reputational damage leading to a decline in demand for the All Blue collection, the financial impact could be significant. Given that the All Blue collection accounts for 27% of Mavi's total turnover, and assuming a 5% reduction in revenues due to reputational damage, the potential loss would be calculated as TRY 417,303,049.8.

(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)

417303049.8

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Minimum Impact Scenario: The likelihood of reputational damage affecting demand is relatively low. In this scenario, the impact would be zero due to Mavi's proactive sustainability measures, strong brand loyalty, and market positioning. Therefore, the minimum revenue loss is considered negligible. Maximum Impact Scenario: The financial impact of reputational risk is calculated based on the following assumptions: The All Blue collection accounts for 27% of Mavi's total turnover. It is assumed that there will be a 5% decrease in revenue from the All Blue collection due to reputational damage. Reporting year revenue is used for this calculation which is TRY 38,519,107,000. 5% of this amount is TRY 417,303,049.8

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Nature based solutions, restoration and conservation

☒ Promotion of sustainable forest management, including financial incentives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

827616.53

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Procurement of FSC-certified materials brought additional costs for our packaging material use. The amount given, TL 827,616.53, represents costs associated with procuring FSC-certified packaging materials in 2024. The amount only accounts for the cost difference between conventional and FSC-certified packaging materials.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our sales department identified that our customers are increasingly aware and critical of the packaging materials that we use. There is a risk of losing sales (direct operations) if Mavi can not reflect its awareness of packaging materials with better climate and forestry performance. Action was taken to introduce forestry certification regarding the procurement of our paper-based packaging materials, including our shopping bags. By 2025, all of our paper-based packaging will be

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, which guarantees that the materials will come from responsibly managed forests. Due to this target, 83.7% of our timber-based product use and 91% of our packaging use in 2024 were FSC-certified.

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:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Türkiye (Marmara Basin)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Denim production and washing are among the most water-intensive processes in the apparel industry and are directly dependent on the sustainability of water resources. A reduction in water availability, pollution, or changes in water usage conditions due to climate change can cause significant disruptions in the operations of manufacturers across the supply chain. Producers operating in regions experiencing high water stress face potential operational risks, including production stoppages, delayed deliveries, quality issues, and increased costs. According to 2024 data, denim products account for 38% of Mavi's total revenue, and 25% of this denim production is sourced directly from suppliers located in high water-stress regions. This dependency heightens the potential financial impact of water access interruptions and represents a critical risk to operational continuity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(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:

- ☒ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

Over the medium term, water stress could severely impact Mavi's financial performance. The risk could manifest in two possible scenarios: Minimum Impact Scenario: The likelihood of water scarcity causing disruptions to production is relatively low. In this scenario, the impact would be zero due to the implementation of effective water management strategies and contingency planning. Therefore, the minimum revenue loss is considered negligible. Maximum Impact Scenario: If Mavi were to face a 2-week disruption in denim production due to water scarcity, the financial impact could be significant. The revenue loss is calculated based on the

assumption that 25% of Mavi's denim comes from areas with high water stress, with denim accounting for 38% of overall sales. The maximum impact scenario assumes a two-week outage. Reporting year revenue is used for this calculation.

(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)

13029615

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

To determine the financial impact of the risk, the share of denim products in total revenue and the proportion of producers operating under high water stress in denim production were used as the basis. First, the share of EBITDA attributable to denim products was calculated based on Mavi's total EBITDA for 2024. Then, assuming that 25% of denim production is sourced from suppliers located in regions of high water stress, the EBITDA at risk was estimated for this portion. A two-week production disruption scenario was modeled, based on a production loss of 2/52 of annual output. Additionally, considering available pre-production inventories and operational flexibility, the total loss was adjusted downward by 50%. Using this method, a two-week interruption in denim production due to water scarcity is estimated to result in an EBITDA loss of approximately TL 13,029,615. The calculation is based on internal expert assumptions and field data, and reflects the potential financial impact of regional water stress conditions and production disruptions.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost of response: At present, Mavi is actively engaged in conducting water risk analysis associated with our indirect water consumption. Primary focus lies in evaluating the degree of risk pertaining to water scarcity in Türkiye, within different water basins of the country. This assessment is being carried out internally by Mavi's employees, entailing no supplementary financial investments.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Mavi focuses on water, energy and chemical management throughout the supply chain as well as its own operations. Together with audits, it develops various projects, collaborations and practices. Considering this potential risk, ERAK and TAYEKS, the two major manufacturers of Mavi's denim supply, have implemented initiatives aimed at improving energy and water efficiency. In addition to water consumption reduction activities with ERAK and TAYEKS, in 2022, Mavi started to conduct environmental audits at select supplier facilities toward its 2025 target of having all critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers undergo environmental audits. For field inspections, a 143-question checklist was created with Mavi's feedback and used in the audits conducted by a third-party environmental audit expert. During the audits, the suppliers' environmental performance was questioned on a number of topics, including their environmental management systems, legal compliance, water and wastewater data, use of chemicals, wastes, air and noise emissions, energy management and greenhouse gas emission management. Since the start of audits in late 2022, all critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers have undergone environmental audits. The plan is to conduct at least two environmental audits at suppliers within the same scope by 2030.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

13074266

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Over the medium term, the expansion of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) to include the textile sector could materially impact Mavi's financial performance. If the European Union expands CBAM coverage to include the textile sector and enforces a 1.5°C-compatible carbon price, Mavi could face an estimated annual financial liability of approximately TL 13,074,266. This figure is based on the export volume of high-carbon-footprint textile products to the EU, projected carbon pricing levels, and the total emissions associated with the production process. This scenario highlights a potential financial risk driven by regulatory developments in international climate policy. The anticipated effect from the introduction of the regulation would be TL 13,074,266, which is less than 1% of Mavi's revenue for 2024.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

(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**

We quantified the portion of Mavi's revenue that would be vulnerable to reputational risks related to deforestation during the reporting year. The All Blue product line, which emphasizes sustainability, represents 27% of Mavi's total revenue. However, growing consumer awareness of environmental issues, particularly deforestation, poses a reputational risk. If customers perceive that Mavi is not adequately addressing forest-related concerns, demand for the All Blue collection could decline. Assuming a 5% reduction in revenues from this collection due to reputational damage, Mavi could face a potential loss of TL 417.3 million in 2024. TL 38,519,107,000 (revenue in 2023) 27% (All Blue collection's share in sales) 5% (reduction in revenues from the All Blue collection) TL 417,303,049.8.

Water**(3.1.2.1) Financial metric**

Select from:

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

(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)**

13030000

(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**

We quantify the portion of Mavi's revenue that would be vulnerable to risk regarding water in the reporting year. With denim accounting for 38% of Mavi's total revenue in 2024 and 25% of this denim sourced from manufacturers in high water-stress regions, a two-week disruption in production due to water scarcity would result in an estimated loss of TL 13.03 million. This is calculated as follows: TL 38,519,000,000 (revenue in 2024) × 38% (denim's share in sales) × 25% (share from high water-stress manufacturers) × (2/52) (two-week disruption) × ½ (backlog adjustment).

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Ergene-Meriç Basin

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

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

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

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Two major manufacturers, ERAK and TAYEKS, responsible for approximately 68% of Mavi's denim supply, are located in the Meriç-Ergene River Basin in Tekirdağ, Türkiye. According to the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct tool, this region faces extremely high levels of water stress, indicating that competition for water resources could intensify. The potential for prolonged droughts and climate change-induced disruptions threatens the availability of water in the area. As water is crucial for both the fabric production and the washing processes of denim, reduced access could directly impact the operational capacity of these facilities.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

Mavi monitors water-related regulatory violations through regular environmental audits and compliance checks conducted on its own operations and critical suppliers. These audits are designed to ensure adherence to local and international water management regulations and standards. In 2024, Mavi was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

After the ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2021, Türkiye announced its target to achieve net-zero emissions by 2053. This commitment has been reinforced by significant legislative developments, including the adoption of Türkiye's first Climate Law in July 2025. The Climate Law establishes the legal framework for emission reductions, introduces a national carbon pricing mechanism, and sets the foundation for the implementation of a domestic Emissions Trading System (ETS) in alignment with EU climate policy and CBAM requirements. Türkiye has been preparing the ETS infrastructure for over a decade through the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Türkiye Project and collaboration with the World Bank. Pilot studies and capacity-building activities began in 2019, with designs for the national ETS based on Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system data. The Climate Law confirms the establishment of the ETS, with a pilot phase scheduled to start in the upcoming two years and full implementation to follow. Secondary regulations will define allocation methods, compliance rules, and enforcement mechanisms. At this stage, Mavi continues to advance environmentally responsible practices that align with the transition to a regulated carbon pricing system. The company reduces its operational and product carbon footprint through sustainable product design, renewable energy investments, and energy efficiency initiatives such as the M30 and eco-store projects. In 2022, Mavi achieved ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certification for its Türkiye Head Office, and in 2024, avoided 5,023.43 tonnes of CO2 emissions by sourcing renewable electricity for its operations. These actions directly contribute to lowering the company's future exposure under the national ETS while supporting Türkiye's broader decarbonization goals.

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Mavi capitalizes on the growing consumer interest in products with sustainable features by integrating them into the brand's product strategy. In this context, Mavi launched the All Blue Collection. This collection consists of products made with responsible material choices, aligned with the All Blue sustainability strategy. The products in the collection include one or more of the “preferred materials” that help reduce environmental impact, selected based on quality priorities, design approach, and product performance characteristics. All Blue products are 100% vegan, and recycled paper is used for product labels. Preferred raw materials include low-impact options such as organic cotton, recycled cotton, Better Cotton-certified cotton, recycled polyester, and TENCEL™ modal and lyocell. Upcycled materials are also part of the collection. Through this approach, the environmental footprint of the products is reduced, while brand value and competitive advantage are enhanced by meeting consumer expectations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The opportunity to meet rising consumer demand for sustainable products has a significant impact on Mavi's financial position and performance. By expanding the All Blue collection, which makes up 27% of Mavi's revenue, the company can capture environmentally conscious customers. This increased demand for sustainable products enhances Mavi's brand value, boosting both revenue and profit margins. Additionally, improved production efficiencies, such as reduced water and energy usage, positively affect cash flows. Overall, this opportunity positions Mavi for long-term growth and resilience.

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

The target is to increase the revenues generated from All Blue products to 30% by 2026. We expect to meet this target.

(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)

1669212199

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

1669212199

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

2311140000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The figure given for potential financial impact accounts for 27% of our revenues generated from our All Blue, lower-impact products. It is assumed that only 20% of the revenues stemming from our lower impact products account for its "lower impact" property and its effect of increasing brand value. 80% of the revenue from lower-impact products is assumed to be stemming from product design, fashion properties, product placement and marketing. Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's share of revenues (27%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 1,669,212,199 Our target is to generate 30% of Mavi's revenues from All Blue products by 2026. Assigning same 20% share to revenues from All Blue products due to their sustainability properties would mean: Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's target share of revenues (30%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 2,311,140,000*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost allocated for responding to this risk is zero because developing the All Blue collection is a routine task for our product development team in 2024. These experts possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design our low-impact All Blue collection. Their role involves researching, innovating, and integrating sustainability principles with Mavi's fashion-forward approach and denim expertise. There are no additional costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have formed a specialized team within our product development department. This team consists of three specialist employees who possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design and develop our All Blue collection. The specialist employees are responsible for conducting extensive research and innovating to create lower-impact All Blue products. They explore sustainable manufacturing processes, materials, and technologies that can help reduce water and energy consumption while ensuring high-quality products. The design process of our All Blue collection incorporates LCA studies to compare different materials and manufacturers in terms of their environmental performance, including climate change. This allows us to make informed decisions and select the most sustainable options for our products. Since the All Blue collection's launch, the collection has witnessed a significant increase in demand from environmentally conscious customers. The share of All Blue products in total denim sales has increased to 58%, while the share of the All Blue collection in revenues has grown from 25% to 27%. Also, Mavi set a target to achieve 30% of revenues from innovative products in the sustainable All Blue collection through R&D activities and partnerships by 2026.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As Mavi, we should address the rising awareness of environmental issues by showing our customers that we are committed to reducing our environmental impact. Our customers are increasingly interested in lower-impact, more sustainable apparel products. This increased interest can in turn increase the demand for our lower-impact apparel products. To address this opportunity, we have launched our most sustainable collection "All Blue". The products in the Mavi All Blue collection are made with one or more of OCS-certified organic, RCS-certified recycled or Better Cotton-licensed cotton, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, RCS-certified recycled polyester, and upcycled materials. The sustainable fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality-first focus, design approach, and product performance specifications. The products - true, unfiltered versions of denim - are 100% vegan and the labels are made from recycled paper. The All Blue products contain sustainable fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. TENCEL™ modal and TENCEL™ lyocell are innovative fibers made from sustainably sourced wood. These fibers provide our products with a soft-to-touch feel and comfort. We are using TENCEL™ fibers within our All Blue collection. 83% of our lyocell and 76% of our modal use was Tencel. By using deforestation-free cellulose-based fibers, we can increase the demand for our lower-impact products.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- ☒ High

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

The opportunity to meet rising consumer demand for sustainable products has a significant impact on Mavi's financial position and performance. By expanding the All Blue collection, which makes up 27% of Mavi's revenue, the company can capture environmentally conscious customers. This increased demand for sustainable products enhances Mavi's brand value, boosting both revenue and profit margins. Additionally, improved production efficiencies, such as reduced water and energy usage, positively affect cash flows. Overall, this opportunity positions Mavi for long-term growth and resilience.

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

The target is to increase the revenues generated from All Blue products to 30% by 2026. We expect to meet this target.

(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)

1669212199

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

1669212199

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

2311140000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The figure given for potential financial impact accounts for 27% of our revenues generated from our All Blue, lower-impact products. It is assumed that only 20% of the revenues stemming from our lower impact products account for its "lower impact" property and its effect of increasing brand value. 80% of the revenue from lower-impact products is assumed to be stemming from product design, fashion properties, product placement and marketing. Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's share of revenues (27%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 1,669,212,199 Our target is to generate 30% of Mavi's revenues from All Blue products by 2026. Assigning same 20% share to revenues from All Blue products due to their sustainability properties would mean: Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's target share of revenues (30%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 2,311,140,000*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost allocated for responding to this risk is zero because developing the All Blue collection is a routine task for our product development team in 2024. These experts possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design our low-impact All Blue collection. Their role involves researching, innovating, and integrating sustainability principles with Mavi's fashion-forward approach and denim expertise. There are no additional costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have formed a specialized team within our product development department. This team consists of three specialist employees who possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design and develop our All Blue collection. The specialist employees are responsible for conducting extensive research and innovating to create lower-impact All Blue products. They explore sustainable manufacturing processes, materials, and technologies that can help reduce water and energy consumption while ensuring high-quality products. The design process of our All Blue collection incorporates LCA studies to compare different materials and manufacturers in terms of their environmental performance, including climate change. This allows us to make informed decisions and select the most sustainable options for our products. Since the All Blue collection's launch, the collection has witnessed a significant increase in demand from environmentally conscious customers. The share of All Blue products in total denim sales has increased to 58%, while the share of the All Blue collection in revenues has grown from 25% to 27%. Also, Mavi set a target to achieve 30% of revenues from innovative products in the sustainable All Blue collection through R&D activities and partnerships by 2026.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Worldwide

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As Mavi, we should address the rising awareness of climate-related issues by showing our customers that we are committed to reducing our environmental impact. Our customers are increasingly interested in lower-impact, more sustainable apparel products. This increased interest can in turn increase the demand for our lower-impact apparel products. To address this opportunity, we have launched our most sustainable collection "All Blue". The All Blue collection, all vegan and made with innovative techniques using less water and energy, using sustainable materials such as organic, recycled or Better Cotton-certified cotton, recycled polyester, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, cottonized hemp, and upcycled materials, continued to expand. The sustainable fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality-first focus, design approach and product performance specifications. The All Blue products contain sustainable fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy and chemicals consumption and laser technology that guarantees product standards, reduces the use of chemicals and protects the health of the employees, and an automated dosing system that eliminates faulty and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

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

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The opportunity to meet rising consumer demand for sustainable products has a significant impact on Mavi's financial position and performance. By expanding the All Blue collection, which makes up 27% of Mavi's revenue, the company can capture environmentally conscious customers. This increased demand for sustainable products enhances Mavi's brand value, boosting both revenue and profit margins. Additionally, improved production efficiencies, such as reduced water and energy usage, positively affect cash flows. Overall, this opportunity positions Mavi for long-term growth and resilience.

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

The target is to increase the revenues generated from All Blue products to 30% by 2026. We expect to meet this target.

(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)

1669212199

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

1669212199

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

2311140000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The figure given for potential financial impact accounts for 27% of our revenues generated from our All Blue, lower-impact products. It is assumed that only 20% of the revenues stemming from our lower impact products account for its "lower impact" property and its effect of increasing brand value. 80% of the revenue from

lower-impact products is assumed to be stemming from product design, fashion properties, product placement and marketing. Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's share of revenues (27%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 1,669,212,199 Our target is to generate 30% of Mavi's revenues from All Blue products by 2026. Assigning same 20% share to revenues from All Blue products due to their sustainability properties would mean: Calculation: Revenues in 2024 [TL 38,519 million] * All Blue collection's target share of revenues (30%) * Share of All Blue revenues due to lower impact property (20%) = TL 2,311,140,000

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost allocated for responding to this risk is zero because developing the All Blue collection is a routine task for our product development team in 2024. These experts possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design our low-impact All Blue collection. Their role involves researching, innovating, and integrating sustainability principles with Mavi's fashion-forward approach and denim expertise. There are no additional costs.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have formed a specialized team within our product development department. This team consists of three specialist employees who possess the necessary skills and knowledge to design and develop our All Blue collection. The specialist employees are responsible for conducting extensive research and innovating to create lower-impact All Blue products. They explore sustainable manufacturing processes, materials, and technologies that can help reduce water and energy consumption while ensuring high-quality products. The design process of our All Blue collection incorporates LCA studies to compare different materials and manufacturers in terms of their environmental performance, including climate change. This allows us to make informed decisions and select the most sustainable options for our products. Since the All Blue collection's launch, the collection has witnessed a significant increase in demand from environmentally conscious customers. The share of All Blue products in total denim sales has increased to 58%, while the share of the All Blue collection in revenues has grown from 25% to 27%. Also, Mavi set a target to achieve 30% of revenues from innovative products in the sustainable All Blue collection through R&D activities and partnerships by 2026.
[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)

1669212199

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, TL 1,669,212,199 is directly aligned with the environmental opportunities associated with our All Blue collection. This collection, which represents 27% of our total sales, focuses on sustainability and lower-impact production processes. It is assumed that approximately 20% of the revenues from the All Blue collection are attributed to its sustainable features, such as the use of eco-friendly materials and water- and energy-efficient production techniques. These sustainable initiatives meet the growing consumer demand for environmentally conscious products. As a result, this portion of our revenue reflects the positive financial impact of capitalizing on environmental opportunities.

Forests

(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)

1669212199

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, TL 1,669,212,199 is directly aligned with the environmental opportunities associated with our All Blue collection. This collection, which represents 27% of our total sales, focuses on sustainability and lower-impact production processes. It is assumed that approximately 20% of the revenues from the All Blue collection are attributed to its sustainable features, such as the use of eco-friendly materials and water- and energy-efficient production techniques. These sustainable initiatives meet the growing consumer demand for environmentally conscious products. As a result, this portion of our revenue reflects the positive financial impact of capitalizing on environmental opportunities.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

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

1669212199

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, TL 1,669,212,199 is directly aligned with the environmental opportunities associated with our All Blue collection. This collection, which represents 27% of our total sales, focuses on sustainability and lower-impact production processes. It is assumed that approximately 20% of the revenues from the All Blue collection are attributed to its sustainable features, such as the use of eco-friendly materials and water- and energy-efficient production techniques. These sustainable initiatives meet the growing consumer demand for environmentally conscious products. As a result, this portion of our revenue reflects the positive financial impact of capitalizing on environmental opportunities.

[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

The Board Diversity Policy of Mavi outlines the principles and objectives for ensuring a diverse composition within the Board of Directors. The policy aims to create an optimal decision-making environment that supports Mavi's strategic development and sustainable growth. The purpose of the policy is to ensure a diverse Board that fosters effective decision-making and contributes to Mavi's sustainable growth and brand culture. It applies to the Board of Directors of Mavi, establishing the fundamental principles for diversity. Mavi emphasizes the value of a diverse Board, recognizing that differences in skills, thoughts, industry experience, professional

backgrounds, and tenure enhance decision-making processes and benefit stakeholders. Board member candidates are selected based on knowledge, management experience, and performance, with a strict non-discrimination policy covering gender, race, skin color, language, faith, political ideology, ethnicity, economic status, sexual orientation, health condition, disability, and age. Mavi is committed to increasing women's representation on the Board and participating in local and international initiatives to empower women in all industries and levels of economic life. The Corporate Governance Committee, also serving as the Nomination Committee, is responsible for reviewing and assessing the Board's composition to ensure a balanced mix of skills, experience, and knowledge.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

board-diversity-policy-2.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Currently, biodiversity is not an immediate strategic priority.

[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

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

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Mavi's Sustainability Committee plays a critical role in integrating environmental issues into the company's governance mechanisms, ensuring that these issues receive appropriate attention and oversight from the board. The committee is responsible for developing and implementing sustainability strategies, setting targets, and monitoring progress. By doing so, it ensures that Mavi's operations align with sustainable practices and contribute to the overall oversight of environmental issues. The committee convenes at least twice a year and includes high-level executives such as the CEO, CMO, CHRO, CFO, and others. This composition allows the committee to provide comprehensive oversight and integrate sustainability into all aspects of the company's operations. The committee's decisions are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, ensuring that sustainability initiatives are aligned with the company's strategic goals and receive the necessary support from the highest level of governance. For instance, the committee oversees the setting of corporate targets related to climate change and other environmental issues. It monitors progress towards these targets through regular reports and updates from various working groups within the company. These working groups focus on areas such as environmental management, supply chain sustainability, and sustainable product development. They develop strategies to reduce the company's environmental impact, such as improving energy efficiency, managing waste, and reducing carbon emissions. The integration of environmental issues into Mavi's governance mechanisms involves a structured process. Reports from business heads and working groups are reviewed quarterly by the board, providing updates on progress toward sustainability targets. Specific agenda items related to environmental issues, such as emissions reporting, are discussed during board meetings. This ensures that the board remains informed about the company's environmental performance and can make informed decisions to address any challenges or opportunities. One example of the committee's impact is the decision to conduct environmental audits at supplier facilities. This initiative helps Mavi ensure that its supply chain partners comply with environmental standards and practices, contributing to the overall sustainability of the company's operations.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement | ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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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

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- ☒ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- ☒ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- ☒ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

- ☒ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Mavi's Sustainability Committee plays a critical role in integrating environmental issues into the company's governance mechanisms, ensuring that these issues receive appropriate attention and oversight from the board. The committee is responsible for developing and implementing sustainability strategies, setting targets, and monitoring progress. By doing so, it ensures that Mavi's operations align with sustainable practices and contribute to the overall oversight of environmental issues. The committee convenes at least twice a year and includes high-level executives such as the CEO, CMO, CHRO, CFO, and others. This composition allows the committee to provide comprehensive oversight and integrate sustainability into all aspects of the company's operations. The committee's decisions are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval, ensuring that sustainability initiatives are aligned with the company's strategic goals and receive the necessary support from the highest level of governance. For instance, the committee oversees the setting of corporate targets related to climate change and other environmental issues. It monitors progress towards these targets through regular reports and updates from various working groups within the company. These working groups focus on areas such as environmental management, supply chain sustainability, and sustainable product development. They develop strategies to reduce the company's environmental impact, such as improving energy efficiency, managing waste, and reducing carbon emissions. The integration of environmental issues into Mavi's governance mechanisms involves a structured process. Reports from business heads and working groups are reviewed quarterly by the board, providing updates on progress toward sustainability targets. Specific agenda items related to environmental issues, such as emissions reporting, are discussed during board meetings. This ensures that the board remains informed about the company's environmental performance and can make informed decisions to address any challenges or opportunities. One example of the committee's impact is the decision to conduct environmental audits at supplier facilities. This initiative helps Mavi ensure that its supply chain partners comply with environmental standards and practices, contributing to the overall sustainability of the company's operations.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

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
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Forests	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Water	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No, but we plan to within the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Currently, biodiversity is not an immediate strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ 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 targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Assigning sustainability-related responsibilities to the CEO ensures that sustainability is a priority for Mavi and that the CEO is accountable for achieving corporate sustainability targets. It also allows for strategic decision-making, oversight and monitoring of sustainability performance, and stakeholder engagement. Ultimately, this approach helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations. The CEO is informed of and monitors climate-related issues through several processes, including participating in Sustainability Committee meetings, heading the committee, receiving regular reports from the Environment Working Group, and introducing a performance management system that includes sustainability objectives for C-level executives and all other employees. These procedures are integral to Mavi's corporate governance and sustainability strategy, ensuring that environmental issues are systematically addressed. This integrated approach allows the CEO to make informed decisions that balance environmental sustainability with business objectives. By aligning the company's environmental strategy with its overall corporate goals, the CEO ensures that Mavi not only meets its sustainability targets but also enhances its brand reputation and operational efficiency. This alignment is facilitated through quarterly meetings with the Board of Directors, where the CEO presents updates on environmental performance and discusses strategic initiatives to address any emerging environmental challenges.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ 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 targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Assigning sustainability-related responsibilities to the CEO ensures that sustainability is a priority for Mavi and that the CEO is accountable for achieving corporate sustainability targets. It also allows for strategic decision-making, oversight and monitoring of sustainability performance, and stakeholder engagement. Ultimately, this approach helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations. The CEO is informed of and

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Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ 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 targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Assigning sustainability-related responsibilities to the CEO ensures that sustainability is a priority for Mavi and that the CEO is accountable for achieving corporate sustainability targets. It also allows for strategic decision-making, oversight and monitoring of sustainability performance, and stakeholder engagement. Ultimately, this approach helps to ensure that sustainability considerations are integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations. The CEO is informed of and monitors climate-related issues through several processes, including participating in Sustainability Committee meetings, heading the committee, receiving regular reports from the Environment Working Group, and introducing a performance management system that includes sustainability objectives for C-level executives and all other employees. These procedures are integral to Mavi's corporate governance and sustainability strategy, ensuring that environmental issues are systematically addressed. This integrated approach allows the CEO to make informed decisions that balance environmental sustainability with business objectives. By aligning the company's environmental strategy with its overall corporate goals, the CEO ensures that Mavi not only meets its sustainability targets but also enhances its brand reputation and operational efficiency. This alignment is facilitated through quarterly meetings with the Board of Directors, where the CEO presents updates on environmental performance and discusses strategic initiatives to address any emerging environmental challenges.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are tied to the management of environmental issues. Climate change and environmental subjects comprise 5% of incentives within the long-term incentive plans.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are tied to the management of environmental issues. Climate change and environmental subjects comprise 5% of incentives within the long-term incentive plans.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Monetary incentives are tied to the management of environmental issues. Climate change and environmental subjects comprise 5% of incentives within the long-term incentive plans.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

(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 CEO's climate-related incentive is based on the completion of actions to mitigate sustainability risks and tied to their variable long-term incentive payments. The success criteria for the variable performance-based payments to the CEO include net profit for the year, share price and actions on key sustainability risks.

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

By integrating ESG risks into CEO performance criteria within the scope of long and short-term incentive payments, Mavi encourages its executive to prioritize sustainability and take actions that contribute to the achievement of the Company's sustainability goals. This incentive program helps to ensure that sustainability is integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations, and that there is a high level of accountability and oversight for achieving corporate sustainability targets

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)
- ☒ 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 CEO's forests-related incentive is based on the completion of actions to mitigate sustainability risks and tied to their variable long-term incentive payments. The success criteria for the variable performance-based payments to the CEO include net profit for the year, share price and actions on key sustainability risks.

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

By integrating ESG risks into CEO performance criteria within the scope of long and short-term incentive payments, Mavi encourages its executive to prioritize sustainability and take actions that contribute to the achievement of the Company's sustainability goals. This incentive program helps to ensure that sustainability is

integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations, and that there is a high level of accountability and oversight for achieving corporate sustainability targets

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Achievement of climate transition plan

Pollution

☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(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 CEO's water-related incentive is based on the completion of actions to mitigate sustainability risks and tied to their variable long-term incentive payments. The success criteria for the variable performance-based payments to the CEO include net profit for the year, share price and actions on key sustainability risks.

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

By integrating ESG risks into CEO performance criteria within the scope of long and short-term incentive payments, Mavi encourages its executive to prioritize sustainability and take actions that contribute to the achievement of the Company's sustainability goals. This incentive program helps to ensure that sustainability is integrated into the company's overall strategy and operations, and that there is a high level of accountability and oversight for achieving corporate sustainability targets

[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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Mavi's environmental policy includes Mavi's work and commitments to energy and climate change, natural raw material resources, water and wastewater, packaging and waste management, biodiversity, animal welfare, forestry and paper products. The company has adopted a business model to reduce its carbon footprint, enhance energy efficiency, and protect ecosystems. The rationale behind this comprehensive environmental policy is rooted in the recognition that the textile industry significantly impacts the environment, particularly in raw material sourcing and textile production stages. For example, one of the primary areas of focus is the effective use of water resources, managing waste, and controlling the use of chemicals. Mavi actively works on reducing water consumption in its production processes, recycling water, and ensuring that chemicals used are compliant with ZDHC criteria to minimize environmental impact. Additionally, the company is committed to using recycled materials and FSC-certified paper and cardboard packaging to support a circular economy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ 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, please specify :Committed to converting all paper use to FSC-certified versions by 2025.
- ☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :Committed to converting all paper use to FSC-certified versions by 2025.

Water-specific commitments

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

Social commitments

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

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☑ Description of commodities covered by the policy
- ☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- ☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- ☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- ☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- ☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Mavi_Environmental_Policies.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- ☒ Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)
- ☒ CEO Water Mandate
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

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

UN Global Compact: In 2020, Mavi became a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. With this signature, Mavi has declared its commitment to aligning its strategies, ways of doing business, and operations with the ten UNGC principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. World Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye: The Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (BCSD Türkiye) was established under the leadership of 13 private sector organizations to support sustainability efforts in Türkiye. The association accepts only corporate members. BCSD Türkiye is the local network and partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in Türkiye, maintaining a strong collaboration with its parent organization. The association coordinates the activities of working groups to share knowledge and expertise on sustainability with its members and stakeholders. As part of BCSD Türkiye, Mavi is involved in the working groups on Low Carbon Economy Transition and Efficiency, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Access, Sustainable Industry and Circular Economy, Social Inclusion and Diversity, and Sustainable Finance and Risk Management. These working groups bring together stakeholders with expertise and knowledge in sustainability to develop strategies, share best practices, and provide policy recommendations. Better Cotton: In 2022, Mavi became a member of Better Cotton and began to support the world's leading sustainability initiative for cotton by using Better Cotton-certified cotton. Better Cotton addresses cotton production with its environmental, social, and economic impacts, trains farmers with the necessary knowledge, skills, and tools, and aims to continuously improve agricultural practices. As a result, farmers who grow cotton by following factors such as mitigating the harmful effects of plant protection practices, managing and using water resources effectively, ensuring soil health, protecting and enriching biodiversity, maintaining fiber quality, and improving the welfare of agricultural workers, attain an internationally recognized standard. CEO Water Mandate: Since signing the CEO Water Mandate, a UNGC initiative, and marking another first in the Turkish apparel industry, Mavi has continued to support global efforts to find sustainable solutions to the water issue. SBTi: In 2022, Mavi updated its emission reduction targets according to the SBTi's target-setting criteria. Following the validation process that involved checking the greenhouse gas inventories and the assumptions used to determine the inventories and the reduction rates, Mavi's greenhouse gas reduction targets were approved by SBTi and aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement "to keep global warming below 1.5 °C." Accordingly, Mavi became the first and only Turkish apparel brand to make the list of companies whose science-based targets have been approved.

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Paris Agreement
- ☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- ☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

MAVIANNUALREPORT2024-2.pdf

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

CDP: Through CDP reporting, Mavi discloses information on its carbon emissions, climate- and water-related risks, and opportunities, contributing to greater transparency and accountability in environmental performance. CEO Water Mandate: Mavi's registration with the CEO Water Mandate signifies its commitment to advancing water stewardship practices and transparently reporting on its efforts to address water-related issues.

(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

Mavi has implemented a structured process to ensure that its external engagement activities align with its environmental commitments and transition plan. This process is integral to maintaining consistency and transparency across various initiatives and partnerships. Firstly, Mavi participates in the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project), which is a global system for environmental data disclosure. Through CDP reporting, Mavi discloses information regarding its carbon emissions, climate related risks, and water-related risks and opportunities. Additionally, Mavi is a participant in the United Nations Global Compact. By committing to the Global Compact, Mavi publicly declares its adherence to ten universal principles related to human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. Regular updates on progress through annual Communication on Progress (COP) reports ensure that Mavi's actions and engagements remain aligned with these principles, thereby reinforcing the company's dedication to sustainable practices. Mavi's registration with the CEO Water Mandate further underscores its commitment to water stewardship. This initiative involves transparent reporting on efforts to address water-related issues, advancing sustainable water management practices throughout Mavi's operations and supply chain. Moreover, Mavi is a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (BCSD Türkiye). This membership involves participation in sustainability-focused groups with other leading companies in Türkiye. By engaging with BCSD Türkiye, Mavi ensures that its environmental initiatives are coordinated with national and international sustainability efforts, thus aligning its external engagements with its environmental commitments. The process for identifying alignment and synergies between these engagements and Mavi's environmental commitments includes regular reviews and updates.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☒ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Business Council for Sustainable Development 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
- ☒ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- ☒ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye promoted sustainability through the Turkish private sector. Mavi's membership involves participation in sustainability-focused groups with other leading companies in Türkiye. By engaging with BCSD Türkiye, Mavi ensures that its environmental initiatives are coordinated with national and international sustainability efforts, thus aligning its external engagements with its environmental commitments Mavi's position is aligned with BCSD Türkiye.

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

2793.3

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

The funding is provided to ensure the BCSD can continue its activities for promoting the sustainability of businesses in Türkiye. The amount is given in USD with a currency rate of 35.8 TRY/USD.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
☒ Forests
☒ Water
☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Value chain engagement |
| ☒ Governance | ☒ Dependencies & Impacts |
| ☒ Emission targets | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Emissions figures | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | ☒ Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page 68 - 268

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

MAVIANNUALREPORT2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Mavi details its sustainability efforts, management, goals, and the practices it implements to achieve these goals in its annual report.
[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:

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

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Insufficient data

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

We are currently gathering data on our forests performance throughout our value chain.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ Customized publicly available climate transition scenario, please specify :Science Based Targets

(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

- ☒ Market
- ☒ Reputation
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2025
- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2040
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Under the Customized Publicly Available Transition Scenario, which is aligned with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi), Mavi assumes that Türkiye, alongside other key markets, will gradually strengthen climate policies to align with the Paris Agreement's goals. This scenario envisions a future where Mavi's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions is supported by a regulatory environment that encourages companies to align with a 1.5°C temperature pathway. We anticipate that this alignment will enable us to meet our target of reducing absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 70% by 2030 from our 2019 base year. Economically, we expect a global transition towards low-carbon growth, driven by increasing investments in sustainable technologies and a shift in consumer preferences towards environmentally friendly products. In 2024, we also introduced our Net Zero and long term targets. We committed to reduce Scope 1+2 emissions by 90% and Scope 3 emissions in selected categories by 97% per TRY value added until 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Customized Publicly Available Transition Scenario aligned with the Science-Based Target Initiative (SBTi) was selected due to its relevance in aligning Mavi's business strategy with global climate goals, specifically those outlined in the Paris Agreement. By adopting this scenario, Mavi is proactively positioning itself within a low-carbon economy, which is increasingly becoming a critical factor in maintaining competitiveness and securing market share. This scenario is directly relevant to our resilience strategy as it integrates into Mavi's long-term sustainability goals, including our target to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY added value by 70% by 2030. The SBTi scenario assumes a future where climate policies are progressively strengthened, technology advances rapidly, and consumer demand shifts towards sustainable products—factors that are integral to Mavi's strategy of driving growth through innovation and sustainability.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Using a scenario analysis based on the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water-related risks, Mavi assumes that water scarcity will become an increasingly critical issue in the regions where it sources raw materials and operates production facilities, particularly in Türkiye. The WRI Aqueduct tool provides a detailed analysis of water-related risks by region, allowing us to envision how these risks might evolve under different climate scenarios and socio-economic conditions. The key assumption driving this scenario is that water stress will intensify with the combination of climate change, population growth and industrialization. In Türkiye, Mavi forecasts significant increases in baseline water stress, drought risk and seasonal variability, particularly in areas connected to the Tigris-Euphrates river system. From a macroeconomic perspective, the scenario assumes that economic development in Türkiye and neighboring regions will continue to put pressure on water resources and exacerbate the challenges of managing water availability and quality. This could lead to increased costs for Mavi as water becomes a more expensive and regulated resource, with consequences that could include reduced/interrupted production. The scenario also considers the potential for technological developments aimed at improving water efficiency and management. However, the pace of adoption of such technologies is assumed to be uneven, with significant barriers in terms of cost, accessibility, and the necessary infrastructure. The severity of water-related risks is further compounded by the uncertainties associated with climate change, which could lead to more erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and increased competition for water resources. For Mavi, the unpredictable nature of these climate impacts introduces significant uncertainty into our planning processes, making it challenging to develop long-term strategies that account for all potential risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Mavi has chosen to use the WRI Aqueduct tool for scenario analysis because it provides a comprehensive and region-specific assessment of water-related risks, which are critical to the resilience of our business strategy. As climate change continues to alter precipitation patterns and increase the frequency of droughts, understanding Mavi's exposure to water risks is essential for maintaining the stability and sustainability of Mavi's supply chain. The WRI Aqueduct scenario is directly aligned with Mavi's strategic focus on sustainability and resource efficiency. By utilizing this tool, we can identify areas within our operations and supply chain that are most vulnerable to water stress and implement targeted strategies to mitigate these risks. This approach not only supports our commitment to responsible water stewardship but also enhances our resilience to the growing threat of water scarcity, which could otherwise lead to increased operational costs, supply chain disruptions, and reputational risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(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

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the RCP 8.5 scenario, Mavi assumes that current climate policies in Türkiye and other regions where we operate will remain largely unchanged, with only minimal efforts to strengthen emissions reduction initiatives. This scenario, representing a high-emission future, anticipates that global and regional economies will continue to rely heavily on fossil fuels, with little transition toward a low-carbon economy. We foresee that Türkiye, along with other developing regions, will maintain a strong dependence on coal, oil, and natural gas, which will influence the broader economic and environmental landscape in which Mavi operates. Regionally, we assume that Türkiye will experience significant climate changes, including increased average temperatures and altered precipitation patterns. These changes are expected to affect the availability of water resources, particularly in areas critical to our supply chain, such as the Tigris-Euphrates River system. This river system, which supports much of the agricultural activity tied to our raw material sourcing, is at a heightened risk of drought and water scarcity under this scenario. Technological advancements in green energy and sustainable practices are assumed to progress slowly due to the lack of strong policy incentives. In terms of energy usage, the RCP 8.5 scenario assumes that Türkiye's energy mix will remain dominated by fossil fuels, with minimal integration of renewable energy. Mavi expects that energy demand will increase due to rising temperatures and population growth, particularly in urban areas where our stores and manufacturing facilities are concentrated. Under this scenario, climate change is expected to intensify, leading to more frequent and severe extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and sporadic heavy rainfall. These events pose significant risks to Mavi's operations, particularly in terms of water availability, agricultural productivity, and the stability of our supply chain. However, significant uncertainties and constraints are associated with this scenario. The precise timing and extent of climate impacts, especially on water resources and agricultural productivity in Türkiye, remain uncertain. For Mavi, this uncertainty introduces additional risks, particularly concerning the continuity and reliability of our supply chain, which relies on climate-sensitive resources.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 8.5 scenario was chosen to assess Mavi's resilience under a high-emission future where climate change progresses with limited mitigation efforts. Given Mavi's reliance on natural resources, particularly water and agricultural inputs, the RCP 8.5 scenario is crucial for understanding how extreme temperature increases and altered precipitation patterns could disrupt these resources, leading to supply chain instability and increased operational costs. By analyzing the RCP 8.5 scenario, Mavi can identify specific areas of our business that are most at risk, such as regions dependent on the Tigris-Euphrates River system. This insight is

essential for developing contingency plans and risk mitigation strategies that enhance our resilience to such climate-related changes. The scenario also aligns with critical assumptions in Mavi's financial planning, as it allows us to forecast potential cost increases related to energy usage, raw material scarcity, and carbon pricing in a future where global climate policies remain weak. This scenario is relevant for assessing Mavi's resilience because it challenges our current business model under conditions of extreme climate change, pushing us to explore more robust strategies for maintaining operational continuity and competitiveness. It highlights the importance of sustainability in our long-term strategy and underscores the need for adaptive measures that can withstand severe environmental stressors.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Macro and microeconomy

☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Using a scenario analysis based on the WRI Aqueduct tool to assess water-related risks, Mavi assumes that water scarcity will become an increasingly critical issue in the regions where it sources raw materials and operates production facilities, particularly in Türkiye. The WRI Aqueduct tool provides a detailed analysis of water-related risks by region, allowing us to envision how these risks might evolve under different climate scenarios and socio-economic conditions. The key assumption driving this scenario is that water stress will intensify with the combination of climate change, population growth and industrialization. In Türkiye, Mavi forecasts significant increases in baseline water stress, drought risk and seasonal variability, particularly in areas connected to the Tigris-Euphrates river system. From a macroeconomic perspective, the scenario assumes that economic development in Türkiye and neighboring regions will continue to put pressure on water resources and exacerbate the challenges of managing water availability and quality. This could lead to increased costs for Mavi as water becomes a more expensive and regulated resource, with consequences that could include reduced/interrupted production. The scenario also considers the potential for technological developments aimed at improving water efficiency and management. However, the pace of adoption of such technologies is assumed to be uneven, with significant barriers in terms of cost, accessibility, and the necessary infrastructure. The severity of water-related risks is further compounded by the uncertainties associated with climate change, which could lead to more erratic rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and increased competition for water resources. For Mavi, the unpredictable nature of these climate impacts introduces significant uncertainty into our planning processes, making it challenging to develop long-term strategies that account for all potential risks.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Mavi has chosen to use the WRI Aqueduct tool for scenario analysis because it provides a comprehensive and region-specific assessment of water-related risks, which are critical to the resilience of our business strategy. As climate change continues to alter precipitation patterns and increase the frequency of droughts, understanding Mavi's exposure to water risks is essential for maintaining the stability and sustainability of Mavi's supply chain. The WRI Aqueduct scenario is directly aligned with Mavi's strategic focus on sustainability and resource efficiency. By utilizing this tool, we can identify areas within our operations and supply chain that are most vulnerable to water stress and implement targeted strategies to mitigate these risks. This approach not only supports our commitment to responsible water stewardship but also enhances our resilience to the growing threat of water scarcity, which could otherwise lead to increased operational costs, supply chain disruptions, and reputational risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP3

(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

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the RCP 6.0 scenario, Mavi assumes that climate policies will be implemented unevenly across regions, with limited international cooperation and moderate progress in emissions reduction. The socioeconomic outlook is shaped by regional rivalry and fragmented policy environments, leading to slower adoption of sustainable technologies and limited investment in energy efficiency. Within this scenario, Türkiye is expected to maintain a high dependence on fossil fuels, with energy efficiency improvements varying by region. Renewable energy integration is limited, resulting in increased operational energy costs and heightened exposure to climate-related physical risks. These include rising temperatures, regional water stress, and growing energy demand, all of which may directly impact Mavi's operations and indirectly affect our supply chain through disruptions in climate-sensitive agricultural inputs. Transition risks such as carbon pricing, mandatory disclosures, and sustainability labeling begin to emerge, especially in export markets, but remain inconsistent globally. For Mavi, this creates potential compliance and reputational challenges in more regulated markets. Significant uncertainty remains regarding how quickly and where climate impacts and regulatory measures will materialize. This makes long-term planning more complex, particularly for water-dependent supply chain nodes in Türkiye. The pace of sustainable innovation is also uncertain, as the fragmented policy landscape and limited financial incentives may delay wider adoption. These constraints present challenges for Mavi in scaling climate resilience across its operations and value chain.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 6.0 scenario was chosen to evaluate Mavi's resilience under conditions of moderate climate change and fragmented global policy action. It reflects a world where climate policies are inconsistently applied, and progress toward decarbonization is slow, particularly in developing regions such as Türkiye. This scenario is relevant for Mavi because it helps assess risks that arise from increasing physical impacts, including rising temperatures, regional water stress, and growing energy demand, which may affect our operations and supply chain. It also allows us to explore transition risks in markets where climate regulations are emerging but not yet fully enforced, such as carbon pricing or sustainability labeling. Analyzing this scenario supports Mavi's planning by identifying potential vulnerabilities in sourcing and production under uncertain environmental and policy conditions. It provides a realistic baseline to guide adaptation efforts, operational continuity planning, and long-term sustainability integration.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP2

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☒ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☒ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the RCP 4.5 scenario, Mavi assumes that global climate policies will be applied at a moderate level. Carbon pricing and emissions trading systems are introduced, and some progress is made in reducing emissions. However, international cooperation remains limited, and changes happen gradually. In this scenario, Türkiye is expected to take steps toward climate action, but fossil fuels continue to be a major energy source. Renewable energy grows slowly, and economic or infrastructure challenges remain. Water stress and rising temperatures continue to affect key production areas, which could lead to delays, higher energy costs, and supply chain problems. Transition risks, such as carbon pricing, environmental reporting, and rules like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), start to influence trade, especially in export markets. For Mavi, these may lead to extra costs and pressure to reduce emissions in its supply chain and operations. Although this scenario is less extreme than others with higher emissions, there is still uncertainty. Regulations, water availability, and consumer expectations differ by country, making it harder to plan for the long term. Climate-related risks could still have a strong impact on costs, production, and market access. RCP 4.5 shows that Mavi needs to keep reducing emissions, work closely with suppliers, and prepare for climate risks to protect business continuity and future growth.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 4.5 scenario was chosen to evaluate Mavi's resilience under conditions of moderate but coordinated climate policy implementation. It reflects a world where emissions peak around 2040 due to growing use of carbon pricing, increased regulation, and gradual international cooperation on climate action. This scenario is relevant for Mavi because it helps assess both physical and transition risks in a context where climate impacts such as regional water stress and rising temperatures continue to affect supply chain operations. At the same time, transition risks like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), product-level sustainability requirements, and Scope 3 emissions disclosures begin to take effect, especially in export markets. Analyzing this scenario supports Mavi's ability to plan for a future in which climate regulation becomes more common but varies across regions. It helps identify exposure to water-related disruptions and potential cost increases tied to carbon and sustainability compliance. This balanced outlook provides a practical baseline for shaping Mavi's long-term risk management, supplier engagement, and low-carbon growth strategies.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2025

☒ 2030

☒ 2040

☒ 2050

☒ 2060

☒ 2070

☒ 2080

☒ 2090

☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In the RCP 2.6 scenario, Mavi assumes a highly ambitious global response to climate change, where greenhouse gas emissions peak in the near term and rapidly decline. Strong international cooperation supports large-scale adoption of renewable energy, while fossil fuels are gradually phased out. Global temperature rise is limited to between 1.5°C and 2°C by 2100, resulting in fewer physical climate impacts such as droughts, floods, and extreme heat events compared to other scenarios. This scenario involves significant transition risks emerging earlier and with greater intensity. These include strict climate regulations, high carbon pricing, product-level carbon declarations, and mandatory sustainability standards. For Mavi, these developments bring increased compliance pressure, cost burdens, and transparency requirements throughout the value chain, particularly in relation to materials, manufacturing, and exports to regulated markets. Key assumptions include global alignment on climate targets, rapid decarbonization, and widespread adoption of clean technologies. These conditions support a stable physical climate but require fast-paced business transformation and investment in low-carbon solutions. However, uncertainties remain about how quickly such global coordination can be achieved, whether emerging markets can keep pace with the transition, and how customers and supply chain partners will respond to strict sustainability expectations. Constraints include high upfront costs, limited financial and technical capacity in some regions, and the challenge of implementing comprehensive traceability and emissions tracking across complex supply chains. Even under a best-case scenario for climate stability, Mavi may face pressure to adapt quickly and lead sustainability efforts to remain competitive and compliant.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The RCP 2.6 scenario was chosen to evaluate Mavi's resilience in a future where ambitious global climate action is taken. This scenario is relevant for Mavi because it helps assess the company's exposure to early and intense transition risks, including high carbon pricing, mandatory sustainability reporting, and low-carbon product requirements. These developments are especially important for export markets, where compliance expectations are rising and supply chain transparency is increasingly scrutinized. RCP 2.6 also allows Mavi to explore the operational and financial impacts of leading the sustainability transition, including the cost and speed of decarbonizing production, adapting supplier practices, and meeting growing customer demand for sustainable products. Analyzing this scenario supports long-term planning by highlighting what will be required to stay competitive and compliant in a low-carbon economy. It helps identify investment needs, supplier risks, and potential regulatory challenge, offering a forward-looking baseline for strategy and climate action.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Mavi uses various scenario analyses of climate change. The RCP 8.5 scenario depicts a future where limited climate mitigation leads to significant temperature increases and changing precipitation patterns, with projections extending to 2100. This scenario forecasts increased energy demand and water scarcity, which will directly impact Mavi's upstream manufacturing facilities and raw material supply. Rising temperatures may lead to higher energy costs and require stronger cooling solutions in operational and retail spaces. The Customized Public Transition Scenario is aligned with the Paris Agreement targets and focuses on achieving a global temperature rise limit of 1.5°C by 2030 using data-driven targets for GHG mitigation. Target setting and transition planning: Mavi updated its emission reduction targets for 2022 according to SBTi's target-setting criteria. Following a verification process in which greenhouse gas inventories, and assumptions used to determine the inventories and reduction rates were checked, Mavi's greenhouse gas reduction targets were approved by the SBTi and aligned with the Paris Agreement's targets to "keep global warming below 1.5°C". As a result, Mavi became the first and only Turkish apparel brand to be included in the list of companies with approved science-based targets. Mavi has set clear GHG mitigation targets. It targets a 70% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 compared to the base year 2019, which requires an annual reduction in emissions of 4.2%. In addition, Mavi aims to reduce Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY value added by 2030. In parallel with these reduction targets, Mavi aims to procure 100% renewable electricity for Mavi operations by 2030. Identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities: The materiality study was integrated into Mavi's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process in 2023. Identifying material issues involves assessing potential impacts and opportunities along the value chain. Integrating material issues into the ERM process aligned Mavi's sustainability goals with its risk management strategies. As a result, material issues such as climate change have become an organic part of Mavi's overall strategic objectives and are effectively integrated into business processes. This integration not only contributes to Mavi's long-term success but also facilitates effective responses to stakeholder expectations.

Water

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Mavi assesses water risks using a water scenario based on the WRI Aqueduct tool, focusing on physical, regulatory and reputational risks associated with water scarcity and management. This analysis highlights critical areas of water stress in Türkiye where water withdrawals for production are high, particularly affecting textile manufacturing sectors critical to Mavi's supply chain. Quantitative Results: Projected increases in key water stresses are assessed, informing Mavi's water management strategies in terms of risk mitigation. Possible revenue loss from operational disruptions due to water stress has also been estimated. Target setting and transition planning: Since water consumption is located in the supply chain rather than in direct operations, targets were set for auditing and managing the supply chain. Accordingly, environmental audits are targeted to be conducted at all critical suppliers and wet process submanufacturers by 2025. Identifying, assessing and managing risks and opportunities: The materiality study was integrated into Mavi's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process in 2023. Identifying material issues involves assessing potential impacts and opportunities along the value chain. Integrating material issues into the ERM process aligned Mavi's sustainability goals with its risk management strategies. As a result, material issues such as water management have become an organic part of Mavi's overall strategic objectives and are effectively integrated into business processes. This integration not only contributes to Mavi's long-term success but also facilitates effective responses to stakeholder expectations.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our current focus is on Scope 3 emissions where 99% of our emissions occur. Currently, due to economic and technological limitations, Mavi cannot stop utilizing fossil fuels for its operations. We are planning to transition away from fossil fuels once external factors are viable.

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

Select from:

☒ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Mavi announced plans to reduce its carbon footprint along the entire value chain to tackle the global climate crisis via its first sustainability report and reported its progress with its Annual Report 2024. Our transition plan is open to feedback year-round via our corporate sustainability e-mail address sustainability@mavi.com and this is clearly stated in our annual and sustainability reports.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☒ More frequently than annually

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

Mavi's climate transition plan is based on a number of assumptions that are fundamental to the successful implementation of our strategy to adapt to a 1.5°C world. At the core of our climate transition plan is the goal of becoming climate-positive by 2050. In parallel, Mavi aims to reduce Scope 1+2 GHG emissions by 70% and Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY added value by 2030 (vs. 2019 baseline). The GHG reduction targets set by Mavi have been approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative. Mavi's commitment to sustainability and climate action is summarized in our transformative "All Blue" strategy, which we launched in 2019. This initiative reflects our proactive response to growing consumer awareness and concern around climate change, which our materiality assessment identified as a very high priority. Mavi's preferred materials line, the "All Blue" collection exemplifies our commitment to sustainability innovation. The success of this collection is driven by our continuous investment in research and development, as well as strategic partnerships that enhance our sustainability practices across the value chain. Our transition plan is based on some critical assumptions and dependencies: We assume continued advances in sustainable technologies that will improve our production efficiency and product sustainability. Our plan depends heavily on the availability of sustainable raw materials and the development of new eco-friendly materials necessary to expand the "All Blue" collection. In addition, operational adjustments are being made to reduce our environmental footprint, from energy management in our production facilities to logistics optimization to reduce emissions. These changes are supported by improved monitoring and reporting systems that ensure transparency and accountability, which are crucial for stakeholder trust and compliance with international standards.

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

Mavi made strong progress in its climate transition plan during the 2024 reporting period. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were reduced by 75% compared to the 2019 baseline. For Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods, services, and energy-related activities, an 89% reduction per TL of added value was achieved, surpassing interim targets. These results reflect Mavi's operational improvements, increased efficiency, and expanded use of renewable electricity. In 2024, Mavi sourced 97% of its electricity from renewable resources, powering its head office and 109 stores with controlled electricity meters. The "All Blue" preferred material collection continued to grow, contributing 27% of total revenue and 58% of total denim revenue in 2024. Two new lines were launched: the Regenerative Jean Collection, using cotton from regenerative farms, and the MT1012 R3-IMAGINED for Mavi Upcycle Collection. Mavi also conducted its first double materiality analysis and advanced its supplier engagement strategy with environmental audits, water use monitoring, and ZDHC-aligned chemical management practices. These achievements reflect Mavi's commitment to climate goals and a responsible, low-carbon value chain.

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

MAVIANNUALREPORT2024.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☒ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

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

Mavi's "All Blue" strategy and collection with the same name is a direct response to this consumer trend. Launched in 2019, this product line uses preferred materials such as organic, recycled, or Better Cotton-certified cotton, recycled polyester, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, cottonized hemp, and upcycled materials. The products - true, unfiltered versions of denim - are 100% vegan and the labels are made from recycled paper. The All Blue products contain preferred fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy, and chemical consumption; utilizes laser technology which guarantees product standards, reduces the use of chemicals, and protects the health of the employees; uses driers and photovoltaic roof panels (TAYEKS) for energy savings; and also uses an automated dosing system that eliminates incorrect and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes. Environmental impact measurement methods such as EIM Score and LCA are used to assess these processes. The pioneering role Mavi plays in sustainability resonates with the customers and is recognized on international platforms. In 2023, Mavi won the Best Sustainable Collection category for the fifth time at the Rivet x Project Awards, which recognizes brands bringing newness and creativity to the global denim market. Rivet, affiliated with the Sourcing Journal, one of the world's most important sectoral publications, evaluated the participating brands' 2023/24 Fall/Winter collections during the Las Vegas fair. Mavi once again stood out with its innovations in denim fashion and sustainability, receiving the title for best sustainable collection. Mavi previously received the same award for its sustainable All Blue collection in February 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023. In 2024, the share of the All Blue collection in the turnover increased from 25% to 27% and the share of All Blue in all denim sales increased from 51% in 2023 to 58% in 2024.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

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

Mavi has intensified efforts to manage its supply chain's environmental impact by setting clear targets for reducing Scope 3 emissions and conducting rigorous environmental audits. Our strategy includes enhancing the sustainability of procurement practices by shifting towards suppliers that align with our environmental standards. This includes a comprehensive approach where we first assess, and then guide our supply chain partners to reduce shared environmental burdens. A critical part of this strategy is the development of a raw material purchasing scenario that incrementally increases the use of lower-impact materials each year, effectively reducing our indirect emissions and fostering a more sustainable supply chain ecosystem. In this sense, we have set our targets related to more sustainable procurement. These targets include "Reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services 55% per TRY value added by 2030 from a 2019 base year" and "Conducting two environmental audits at all critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers by 2030". A raw material supply strategy has been developed for the emissions within the purchased goods and services category, which constitute the majority of indirect emissions. Suppliers' greenhouse gas emissions are now being questioned through audits and controls. In line with the goal of ensuring two environmental audits for critical suppliers and wet process subcontractors by 2030, environmental audits have been initiated in the supplier facilities within the scope of the target in 2022. In 2024, environmental compliance audits were conducted at all main suppliers and submanufacturers with wet processes. Action plans will be assigned in 2025 based on improvement requests.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

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

Mavi's R&D investments are strategically focused on pioneering sustainable fashion without compromising product quality. The commitment to transforming our entire denim collection into the "All Blue" products by 2030 drives our R&D efforts. This target has spurred product development innovations that utilize low-impact fabrics and fibers, which are crucial for our strategy and appealing to consumers. In 2024, the budget allocated for R&D corresponded to 1.40% of the company's revenues.

The sales volume of products in the Sustainable All Blue product collection accounts for 17% of the total sales volume, while the revenue generated from the collection has reached 27% of the total revenue.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

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

Mavi has substantially increased the use of renewable electricity across its operations. Renewable electricity is used at Mavi's head office and all street stores (109 stores) with controlled electricity meters. Mavi procures 97% of its electricity from renewable energy resources, a critical step towards minimizing our carbon footprint. This transition is complemented by the adoption of energy efficiency measures such as installing LED lighting and smart energy monitoring systems in our stores and offices, which not only reduce our energy consumption but also lower operational costs.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water

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

With the introduction of our lesser impact, preferred material All Blue collections, our revenues increased. All Blue collection had a revenue share of 27% in global operations. The performance of the All Blue collection influenced us to increase the scope and variety of the collection. To support our target of reducing GHG emissions within Scope 3 - purchased goods and services category, we are investing more and more in sustainable materials through our suppliers and we are introducing new types of lower-impact products such as products prepared with upcycled materials. Our direct costs, especially the costs associated with lower-impact materials are increasing. In the mid-term (4 to 6 years) we are planning to introduce new investments to secure sustainable material supply capacity. Climate-related risks and opportunities heavily influenced our financial planning regarding our indirect/operating costs. Our environmental spending and investments amounted to TRY 66.3 million which included renewable energy procurement, spending related to energy efficiency increases (LED lighting, real-time energy monitoring) and consulting related to environmental performance.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :The share of revenues generated by Mavi's All Blue collection

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

8346061.99

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

27

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

27

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

50

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

The percentage provided represents the share of revenues generated by our more sustainable, low-impact All Blue products in 2024. For 2025, we aim to achieve a share of 27% or more, and by 2030, we plan to exceed 50%.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

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

0

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

202

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

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Mavi's business operations require minimal water usage, and there have been no significant water-related capital expenditures over the past two years. Additionally, no major water-related capital expenditures are currently planned. Our water operating expenses (OPEX) consist primarily of water consumption fees for our offices, stores, and warehouses. This year, OPEX has increased compared to the previous year, largely due to inflation. We do not expect a significant change in water OPEX due to increased usage. However, future changes in water OPEX may occur due to continued inflation, though predicting this is challenging. As a result, the percentage for the anticipated forward trend in OPEX is reported as 0%.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select all that apply ☒ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Scenario analysis

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

In determining the shadow price of carbon, we use a calculation methodology that reflects the current market conditions and anticipated regulatory trends. We benchmark our internal carbon pricing against the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) prices, which in 2024 ranged between 54 to 83 Euros per ton of CO2 equivalent. To ensure the accuracy and relevance of our calculations, we convert these prices into Turkish Lira using the current exchange rate of 1 EUR = 37.1461 TRY. Minimum actual price used calculation: $54 \times 37.1461 = 2006$ Maximum actual price used calculation: $83 \times 37.1461 = 3083$ Our methodology involves assessing the carbon impact of each project by applying this shadow price, allowing us to evaluate the financial implications of carbon emissions and prioritize projects that contribute to reducing our overall carbon footprint. This approach aligns with our commitment to sustainability and supports Türkiye's broader climate objectives under the Paris Agreement. By integrating a realistic carbon cost into our decision-making processes, we better manage climate-related risks, such as regulatory changes or reputational risks, and contribute to the development of effective carbon pricing mechanisms in Türkiye.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Evolutionary

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

Throughout the year, both the highest and lowest EU ETS prices are tracked, with the highest price applied in calculations.

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

2006

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

3083

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

Select all that apply

☒ Risk management

☒ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

100

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Pricing is updated according to EU ETS prices to reflect accurate value to carbon emissions.
[Add row]

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

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, and we do not plan to within the next two years

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

Select from:

☒ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

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

Our scale of operations requires us to procure from industrial, big-scale manufacturers. We have no procurement activities where it is possible to procure from smallholders.

Customers

(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

Investors and shareholders

(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

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not 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

No other stakeholders are engaged.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Dependence on water

☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Mavi audits main and sub-suppliers in wet processing for compliance in environmental systems, legal compliance, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, energy, and GHG management. Critical suppliers are selected based on a score considering purchase volume, quantity, flexibility, risk level, compliance and cooperation with Mavi. Suppliers must meet a threshold score to be deemed "critical" according to the methodology. The threshold changes each year, according to the performance of suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

34

Forests

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

Mavi audits main and sub-suppliers in wet processing for compliance in environmental systems, legal compliance, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, energy, and GHG management. Critical suppliers are selected based on a score considering purchase volume, quantity, flexibility, risk level, compliance and cooperation with Mavi. Suppliers must meet a threshold score to be deemed "critical" according to the methodology. The threshold changes each year, according to the performance of suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

34

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dependence on water
- ☒ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- ☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

Mavi audits main and sub-suppliers in wet processing for compliance in environmental systems, legal compliance, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, energy, and GHG management. Critical suppliers are selected based on a score considering purchase volume, quantity, flexibility, risk level, compliance and cooperation with Mavi. Suppliers must meet a threshold score to be deemed "critical" according to the methodology. The threshold changes each year, according to the performance of suppliers

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

Select from:

- ☒ 26-50%

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

34

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In line with the target of ensuring that critical suppliers and wet process sub-producers undergo environmental audits by 2025, environmental audits were initiated at supplier facilities within the scope of the target in 2022. For the field audits, Mavi worked with a company specialized in environmental audits and applied a checklist of 143 questions determined with Mavi's feedback. During the audits, suppliers' environmental performance was reviewed under the headings of environmental management system, compliance with legislation, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, air and noise emissions, energy management, and greenhouse gas management. Since the start of audits in 2023, all facilities of Mavi's main and sub-suppliers have been audited. Building on this progress Mavi has revised its commitment, setting a new goal to conduct at least two environmental audits for suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This expanded target is designed to ensure continuous improvement, strengthen compliance, and maintain high environmental performance across the supply chain. Suppliers are evaluated according to general parameters such as product and service quality and capacity, as well as performance criteria such as quantity and turnover size, speed and flexibility, collection contribution, ability to make unique products, risk level, scope, compliance, and cooperation. As a result of these audits, training is provided to suppliers deemed necessary and capacity is increased.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In line with the target of ensuring that critical suppliers and wet process sub-producers undergo environmental audits by 2025, environmental audits were initiated at supplier facilities within the scope of the target in 2022. For the field audits, Mavi worked with a company specialized in environmental audits and applied a checklist of 143 questions determined with Mavi's feedback. During the audits, suppliers' environmental performance was reviewed under the headings of environmental management system, compliance with legislation, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, air and noise emissions, energy management, and greenhouse gas management. Since the start of audits in 2023, all facilities of Mavi's main and sub-suppliers have been audited. Building on this progress Mavi has revised its commitment, setting a new goal to conduct at least two environmental audits for suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This expanded target is designed to ensure continuous improvement, strengthen compliance, and maintain high environmental performance across the supply chain. Suppliers are evaluated according to general parameters such as product and service quality and capacity, as well as performance criteria such as quantity and turnover size, speed and flexibility, collection contribution, ability to make unique products, risk level, scope, compliance, and cooperation. As a result of these audits, training is provided to suppliers deemed necessary and capacity is increased.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Procurement spend
- ☒ Regulatory compliance
- ☒ Vulnerability of suppliers
- ☒ Strategic status of suppliers
- ☒ Supplier performance improvement
- ☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

In line with the target of ensuring that critical suppliers and wet process sub-producers undergo environmental audits by 2025, environmental audits were initiated at supplier facilities within the scope of the target in 2022. For the field audits, Mavi worked with a company specialized in environmental audits and applied a checklist of 143 questions determined with Mavi's feedback. During the audits, suppliers' environmental performance was reviewed under the headings of environmental management system, compliance with legislation, water and wastewater, chemical use, waste, air and noise emissions, energy management, and greenhouse gas management. Since the start of audits in 2023, all facilities of Mavi's main and sub-suppliers have been audited. Building on this progress Mavi has revised its commitment, setting a new goal to conduct at least two environmental audits for suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This expanded target is designed to ensure continuous improvement, strengthen compliance, and maintain high environmental performance across the supply chain. Suppliers are evaluated according to general parameters such as product and service quality and capacity, as well as performance criteria such as quantity and turnover size, speed and flexibility, collection contribution, ability to make unique products, risk level, scope, compliance, and cooperation. As a result of these audits, training is provided to suppliers deemed necessary and capacity is increased.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Mavi requires its suppliers to fully comply with legal regulations, including climate change, and regularly monitors their environmental performance through audits that assess compliance and various aspects of environmental management.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Mavi requires its suppliers to fully comply with legal regulations, including climate change, and regularly monitors their environmental performance through audits that assess compliance and various aspects of environmental management.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Mavi requires its suppliers to fully comply with legal regulations, including climate change, and regularly monitors their environmental performance through audits that assess compliance and various aspects of environmental management.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Legal Environmental Permits

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To engage with suppliers, Mavi conducts environmental audits using a comprehensive checklist, assesses their performance across various environmental criteria, and plans to implement an environmental scoring system to design a supplier award program. For non-compliant suppliers, Mavi provides improvement recommendations, monitors their progress with control audits, and may suspend production approvals if required improvements are not made within deadlines. For non-wet-process suppliers, the "self-assessment" method is used to confirm compliance.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Legal Environmental Permits

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To engage with suppliers, Mavi conducts environmental audits using a comprehensive checklist, assesses their performance across various environmental criteria, and plans to implement an environmental scoring system to design a supplier award program. For non-compliant suppliers, Mavi provides improvement recommendations, monitors their progress with control audits, and may suspend production approvals if required improvements are not made within deadlines. For non-wet-process suppliers, the "self-assessment" method is used to confirm compliance.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Legal Environmental Permits

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☒ Certification

☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☒ On-site third-party audit

☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

To engage with suppliers, Mavi conducts environmental audits using a comprehensive checklist, assesses their performance across various environmental criteria, and plans to implement an environmental scoring system to design a supplier award program. For non-compliant suppliers, Mavi provides improvement recommendations, monitors their progress with control audits, and may suspend production approvals if required improvements are not made within deadlines. For non-wet-process suppliers, the "self-assessment" method is used to confirm compliance.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 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

In 2023, Mavi included its suppliers in a comprehensive environmental audit program to reduce their environmental impact. In this context, environmental audits were conducted at 100% of Mavi's main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, using a detailed checklist of 143 questions developed with Mavi's contributions. The audits assessed compliance with various environmental criteria such as energy management, water and wastewater management, chemical use, and greenhouse gas emissions. The measure of success was defined as the completion of these audits at 100% of main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, and the feedback provided to suppliers afterwards to improve their ESG performance. In 2024, this success criterion was achieved. Building on this achievement, Mavi revised its target to go beyond the initial 2025 goal. The updated target commits to conducting at least two environmental audits for all suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This revision reflects Mavi's proactive approach to ensuring continuous improvement, strengthening compliance, and maintaining high environmental performance standards across the supply chain. The impact of this participation is significant in terms of compliance with legislation as well as measurable improvements in environmental management in Mavi's supply chain. By the end of 2023, the data from these audits was used to design an internal environmental scoring system that will be developed to include a supplier reward program in 2025. Following the assessments, suppliers that do not achieve the required scores will be given improvement recommendations and then monitored through control audits. In 2023, main suppliers that did not meet the required criteria were given the necessary warnings and provided the necessary support by showing the actions to be taken. In addition, necessary warnings are given to tier 1 suppliers when there are issues where their sub-suppliers show non-compliance, and necessary support is provided for the actions to be taken.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Legal Environmental Permits

(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:

☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

In 2023, Mavi included its suppliers in a comprehensive environmental audit program to reduce their environmental impact. In this context, environmental audits were conducted at 100% of Mavi's main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, using a detailed checklist of 143 questions developed with Mavi's contributions. The audits assessed compliance with various environmental criteria such as energy management, water and wastewater management, chemical use, and greenhouse gas emissions. The measure of success was defined as the completion of these audits at 100% of main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, and the feedback provided to suppliers afterwards to improve their ESG performance. In 2024, this success criterion was achieved. Building on this achievement, Mavi revised its target to go beyond the initial 2025 goal. The updated target commits to conducting at least two environmental audits for all suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This revision reflects Mavi's proactive approach to ensuring continuous improvement, strengthening compliance, and maintaining high environmental performance standards across the supply chain. The impact of this participation is significant in terms of compliance with legislation as well as measurable improvements in environmental management in Mavi's supply chain. By the end of 2023, the data from these audits was used to design an internal environmental scoring system that will be developed to include a supplier reward program in 2025. Following the assessments, suppliers that do not achieve the required scores will be given improvement recommendations and then monitored through control audits. In 2023, main suppliers that did not meet the required criteria were given the necessary warnings and provided the necessary support by showing the actions to be taken. In addition, necessary warnings are given to tier 1 suppliers when there are issues where their sub-suppliers show non-compliance, and necessary support is provided for the actions to be taken.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Legal Environmental Permits

(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:

- ☒ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

In 2023, Mavi included its suppliers in a comprehensive environmental audit program to reduce their environmental impact. In this context, environmental audits were conducted at 100% of Mavi's main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, using a detailed checklist of 143 questions developed with Mavi's contributions. The audits assessed compliance with various environmental criteria such as energy management, water and wastewater management, chemical use, and greenhouse gas emissions. The measure of success was defined as the completion of these audits at 100% of main suppliers and sub-suppliers where wet processing processes are carried out, and the feedback provided to suppliers afterwards to improve their ESG performance. In 2024, this

success criterion was achieved. Building on this achievement, Mavi revised its target to go beyond the initial 2025 goal. The updated target commits to conducting at least two environmental audits for all suppliers within the same scope by 2030. This revision reflects Mavi's proactive approach to ensuring continuous improvement, strengthening compliance, and maintaining high environmental performance standards across the supply chain. The impact of this participation is significant in terms of compliance with legislation as well as measurable improvements in environmental management in Mavi's supply chain. By the end of 2023, the data from these audits was used to design an internal environmental scoring system that will be developed to include a supplier reward program in 2025. Following the assessments, suppliers that do not achieve the required scores will be given improvement recommendations and then monitored through control audits. In 2023, main suppliers that did not meet the required criteria were given the necessary warnings and provided the necessary support by showing the actions to be taken. In addition, necessary warnings are given to tier 1 suppliers when there are issues where their sub-suppliers show non-compliance, and necessary support is provided for the actions to be taken.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Legal Environmental Permits

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

The products in the Mavi All Blue collection are made with one or more of OCS-certified organic, RCS-certified recycled or Better Cotton-licensed cotton, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, RCS-certified recycled polyester, and upcycled materials. The sustainable fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality first focus, design approach, and product performance specifications. The products - true, unfiltered versions of denim - are 100% vegan and the labels are made from recycled paper. The All Blue products contain preferred fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy, and chemical consumption; utilizes laser technology which guarantees product standards, reduces the use of chemicals, and protects the health of the employees; uses driers and photovoltaic roof panels (TAYEKS) for energy savings; and also uses an automated dosing system that eliminates incorrect and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes. Environmental impact measurement methods such as EIM Score and LCA are used to assess these processes. Rationale for engagement and scope: In order to better explain the product features of the All Blue collection to customers, icons have been added to product labels and online product descriptions. This way, Mavi customers can clearly and quickly identify the environmentally friendly features of the products they purchase or review. All Blue collection products are offered in all markets where we operate and information about All Blue's eco-friendly features is shared with all our customers. Therefore, it is given as 100% based on the number of customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of Mavi's engagement with its customers is measured by the growth in revenues from its innovative, preferred material All Blue collection. Mavi set a goal to increase the share of All Blue products and those containing Better Cotton in total revenues to at least 30% by 2026, leveraging R&D activities and strategic partnerships to enhance the collection's recognizability and performance. In 2024, the share of the Sustainable All Blue collection in turnover increased from 25% to

27%. Mavi also added a target to increase the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales to at least 65% by 2026. In 2024, the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales rose from 51% to 58%. These results were achieved by expanding the All Blue collection with the addition of innovative lines such as Natural Dye, Recycled Blue – Refibra, Archive, Nude Hemp, Pro Dark Tech, and the Mavi Centennial Denim Collection. In 2023, Mavi won the Best Sustainable Collection category for the fifth time at the Rivet x Project Awards, which recognize brands bringing newness and creativity to the global denim market. Mavi once again stood out with its innovations in denim fashion and sustainability, clinching the title for Best Sustainable Collection.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

The products in the Mavi All Blue collection are made with one or more of OCS-certified organic, RCS-certified recycled or Better Cotton-licensed cotton, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, RCS-certified recycled polyester, and upcycled materials. The sustainable fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality first focus, design approach, and product performance specifications. The products - true, unfiltered versions of denim - are 100% vegan and the labels are made from recycled paper. The All Blue products contain preferred fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy, and chemical consumption; utilizes laser technology which guarantees product standards, reduces the use of chemicals, and protects the health of the employees; uses driers and photovoltaic roof panels

(TAYEKS) for energy savings; and also uses an automated dosing system that eliminates incorrect and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes. Environmental impact measurement methods such as EIM Score and LCA are used to assess these processes. Rationale for engagement and scope: In order to better explain the product features of the All Blue collection to customers, icons have been added to product labels and online product descriptions. This way, Mavi customers can clearly and quickly identify the environmentally friendly features of the products they purchase or review. All Blue collection products are offered in all markets where we operate and information about All Blue's eco-friendly features is shared with all our customers. Therefore, it is given as 100% based on the number of customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of Mavi's engagement with its customers is measured by the growth in revenues from its innovative, preferred material All Blue collection. Mavi set a goal to increase the share of All Blue products and those containing Better Cotton in total revenues to at least 30% by 2026, leveraging R&D activities and strategic partnerships to enhance the collection's recognizability and performance. In 2024, the share of the Sustainable All Blue collection in turnover increased from 25% to 27%. Mavi also added a target to increase the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales to at least 65% by 2026. In 2024, the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales rose from 51% to 58%. These results were achieved by expanding the All Blue collection with the addition of innovative lines such as Natural Dye, Recycled Blue – Refibra, Archive, Nude Hemp, Pro Dark Tech, and the Mavi Centennial Denim Collection. In 2023, Mavi won the Best Sustainable Collection category for the fifth time at the Rivet x Project Awards, which recognize brands bringing newness and creativity to the global denim market. Mavi once again stood out with its innovations in denim fashion and sustainability, clinching the title for Best Sustainable Collection.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

The products in the Mavi All Blue collection are made with one or more of OCS-certified organic, RCS-certified recycled or Better Cotton-licensed cotton, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, RCS-certified recycled polyester, and upcycled materials. The sustainable fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality first focus, design approach, and product performance specifications. The products - true, unfiltered versions of denim - are 100% vegan and the labels are made from recycled paper. The All Blue products contain preferred fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy, and chemical consumption; utilizes laser technology which guarantees product standards, reduces the use of chemicals, and protects the health of the employees; uses driers and photovoltaic roof panels (TAYEKS) for energy savings; and also uses an automated dosing system that eliminates incorrect and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes. Environmental impact measurement methods such as EIM Score and LCA are used to assess these processes. Rationale for engagement and scope: In order to better explain the product features of the All Blue collection to customers, icons have been added to product labels and online product descriptions. This way, Mavi customers can clearly and quickly identify the environmentally friendly features of the products they purchase or review. All Blue collection products are offered in all markets where we operate and information about All Blue's eco-friendly features is shared with all our customers. Therefore, it is given as 100% based on the number of customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The success of Mavi's engagement with its customers is measured by the growth in revenues from its innovative, preferred material All Blue collection. Mavi set a goal to increase the share of All Blue products and those containing Better Cotton in total revenues to at least 30% by 2026, leveraging R&D activities and strategic partnerships to enhance the collection's recognizability and performance. In 2024, the share of the Sustainable All Blue collection in turnover increased from 25% to 27%. Mavi also added a target to increase the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales to at least 65% by 2026. In 2024, the share of denim in the All Blue collection and products containing Better Cotton in total denim sales rose from 51% to 58%. These results were achieved by expanding the All Blue collection with the addition of innovative lines such as Natural Dye, Recycled Blue – Refibra, Archive, Nude Hemp, Pro Dark Tech, and the Mavi Centennial Denim Collection. In 2023, Mavi won the Best Sustainable Collection category for the fifth time at the Rivet x Project Awards, which recognize brands bringing newness and creativity to the global denim market. Mavi once again stood out with its innovations in denim fashion and sustainability, clinching the title for Best Sustainable Collection.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

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

Mavi publishes its sustainability initiatives and progress annually through its Annual Report. The company also completes ESG questionnaires, such as the S&P CSA and LSEG, to share detailed information on its sustainability practices with stakeholders, including shareholders and investors. Additionally, Mavi reports key sustainability milestones on Türkiye's Public Disclosure Platform (KAP).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider feedback on our sustainability initiatives a key indicator of success. Each year, we receive evaluations or scores on our sustainability progress, which we actively use to enhance and refine our practices.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Mavi publishes its sustainability initiatives and progress annually through its Annual Report. The company also completes ESG questionnaires, such as the S&P CSA and LSEG, to share detailed information on its sustainability practices with stakeholders, including shareholders and investors. Additionally, Mavi reports key sustainability milestones on Türkiye's Public Disclosure Platform (KAP).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider feedback on our sustainability initiatives a key indicator of success. Each year, we receive evaluations or scores on our sustainability progress, which we actively use to enhance and refine our practices.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Mavi publishes its sustainability initiatives and progress annually through its Annual Report. The company also completes ESG questionnaires, such as the S&P CSA and LSEG, to share detailed information on its sustainability practices with stakeholders, including shareholders and investors. Additionally, Mavi reports key sustainability milestones on Türkiye's Public Disclosure Platform (KAP).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider feedback on our sustainability initiatives a key indicator of success. Each year, we receive evaluations or scores on our sustainability progress, which we actively use to enhance and refine our practices.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :No initiative is available at this time through CDP.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

No initiative is available at this time through CDP.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :No initiative is available at this time through CDP.

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :No initiative is available at this time through CDP.

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.12.11) Please explain

No initiative is available at this time through CDP.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☒ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

☒ Other initiative type, please specify :Shared carbon footprints of specific Mavi products.

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Mavi shared product-specific carbon footprints with Nordstrom, promoting transparency.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☒ Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

Information sharing act itself is seen as a success.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Mavi uses an operational control approach to calculate greenhouse gas emissions to accurately and comprehensively monitor its environmental impact. This methodology enables the inclusion of emissions from all Mavi locations where operational control is possible, including Türkiye, the US, Canada and Europe. By focusing on operational control, Mavi is able to implement targeted energy efficiency measures, optimize energy consumption and directly impact emission reductions within its operational boundaries, making significant progress towards climate targets.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Mavi's approach to forest data, particularly concerning the use of timber products, is driven by our operational control over packaging materials and upstream product manufacturing processes. The majority of our timber product use stems from packaging, such as cardboard boxes and labels. For instance, we are transitioning all paper and cardboard packaging to FSC-certified versions by 2025. Additionally, by using operational control, we aim to effectively manage and reduce the environmental impact of our timber and fiber consumption, supporting deforestation-free and sustainable forestry practices.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

In the case of water data, the operational control approach ensures that Mavi can accurately monitor and manage water usage across all its operations. By focusing on facilities over which Mavi exercises operational control, the company can implement water conservation strategies, track water consumption, and ensure compliance with local water regulations. This level of control allows Mavi to optimize water use and reduce its environmental impact, especially in regions where water scarcity is a concern.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

For plastic data, the operational control approach allows Mavi to track and manage plastic use within our direct operations. This method provides the ability to implement effective waste reduction strategies, increase recycling rates, and promote the use of alternative materials.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

In managing biodiversity data, the operational control approach enables Mavi to focus on areas where we have direct influence and responsibility. This method allows us to monitor and mitigate the impact of our operations on local ecosystems and biodiversity effectively.

[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
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- ☒ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions include electricity use for all Mavi locations where operational control is possible. Remaining emissions related to electricity use where operational control is not possible are reported in Scope 3. For calculation, if data for a specific location such as a store, warehouse or showroom was missing, the average consumption per unit area obtained from other locations where data is available is used. Market-based emissions include reduced emissions due to renewable energy purchases for stores and head office in Türkiye.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2469.8

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions include natural gas use, fuel use for vehicles and refrigerant leaks across all operations worldwide.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4609.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes emissions associated with electricity purchase across all operations worldwide.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4609.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes emissions associated with electricity purchase across all operations worldwide.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161594.03

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Purchased goods and services category includes all GHG emissions associated with products and packaging materials.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

316.27

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods emissions are not relevant to Mavi's business. Mavi uses leases major capital goods like stores and offices.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2088.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel-and-energy-related activities include emissions attributed to electricity grid losses and the embodied emissions related to purchased fuels including natural gas, diesel and gasoline.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5442.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions include the transport of Mavi's goods from Tier 1 suppliers to logistics centers both in Türkiye and international operations. The emissions also include E-commerce deliveries in Türkiye and the transport of goods from logistics centers to stores in Türkiye, Russia and Germany.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.48

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emission figure includes emissions from office waste generated in Europe and Canada operations, all packaging released to the market in Türkiye (in accordance with the Recovery Participation Share Regulation) and the combustion of textile waste.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

657.63

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes air travel-related emissions for 2019. The short, medium and long-haul flights and business, and economy classes were differentiated by using different conversion factors.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1295.24

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mavi head office employees have access to personnel shuttles. This amount represents the climate change impact of the shuttle service offered to Mavi head office employees in 2019.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8184.29

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions include purchased electricity and heating-related GHG emissions across leased operations where we don't have operational control of energy systems.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3732.58

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions in this category include downstream transportation and distribution activities related to third-party retail spaces. These emissions are estimated based on logistics activities that occur after Mavi products leave our operational control and are distributed to retail outlets managed by external partners.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mavi's products do not require any additional processing after purchase, therefore the emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It is difficult to obtain accurate data to assume a laundry and drying scenario that reflects our customers' habits to calculate these emissions. Calculating laundry and drying scenario has a lower priority.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9492.18

(7.5.3) Methodological details

End-of-life treatment emissions are calculated by applying different end-of-life scenarios for materials such as paper, plastic, and glass, based on landfill and recycling outcomes. Although Mavi does not have direct control over how products are treated at the end of their life, emissions are included in our inventory in line with best practice and Science Based Targets guidance.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mavi does not own or control any downstream leased assets, therefore the emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1765.84

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emission values reflect the impact of electricity use for 69 Mavi franchise stores in Türkiye. All electricity consumption amounts are taken from franchisees.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Impacts belonging to investments are not relevant to Mavi's business, therefore the emissions in this category are 0.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from other sources are not relevant, therefore the emissions are 0.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from other sources are not relevant, therefore the emissions are 0.

[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)

1709.27

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Gross global Scope 1 emissions include natural gas use, fuel consumption for vehicles at all Mavi locations (Türkiye, United States, Canada, Europe and Russia) and emissions related to refrigerant leaks.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	5092.09	68.66	Scope 2 emissions include electricity use for all Mavi locations where operational control is possible (Türkiye, United States, Canada and Europe).

[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)

248299.35

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Hybrid method

☒ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission amount given accounts for the embodied carbon emissions for Mavi's material footprint and other product-related process emissions. Manufacturing process emissions related to denim products were derived using LCA data and differentiated according to gender. Due to a lack of data, manufacturing process related emissions for other products were calculated from a single carbon footprint factor which was also derived using LCA data. Emission factors are derived from internal LCA results obtained using the Ecoinvent database. In the future, we are planning to explore the environmental impact (including carbon footprint) for each product category and further increase the detail of our Scope 3 inventory.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3691.27

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category accounts for the emissions resulting from the capital goods purchased by Mavi, including equipment and long-term assets. Emissions were estimated using a spend-based method, applying emission factors per unit of expenditure (kg CO₂e/USD) sourced from secondary databases. These factors reflect average emissions for each asset type and were matched to the corresponding capital items in our procurement records. In the future, we plan to improve the granularity of our Scope 3 inventory by incorporating more specific data on capital goods and refining the calculation methodology accordingly.

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)

2415.73

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Site-specific method

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

75

(7.8.5) Please explain

Embodied supply chain emissions of used fuels and transmission & distribution losses related to purchased electricity are included within this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6125.09

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions include the transport of Mavi's goods from Tier 1 suppliers to logistics centers both in Türkiye and international operations. The emissions also include Ecommerce deliveries in Türkiye and the transport of goods from logistics centers to stores in Türkiye, Europe and Russia.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

3.66

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

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

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions include office waste generated in Europe and Canada operations, all packaging released to the market in Türkiye (in accordance with Recovery Participation Share Regulation) and combustion of textile waste.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1836.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes air travel-related emissions for 2024. The short-, medium- and long-haul flights and business, and economy classes were differentiated by using different conversion factors. Air travel ticket data was obtained from a supplier.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1766.5

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mavi head office employees have access to personnel shuttles. The number of monthly shuttle users is available, and a daily distance of 25 km was assumed. This amount represents the climate change impact of the shuttle service offered to Mavi head office employees

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

6092.26

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions belonging to leased operations where Mavi does not have operational control of energy systems are included in this category. Electricity use for stores in Türkiye where Mavi does not have operational control, Europe, Canada, Russia operations and an office in the US are included. Purchased heating for Canada and Russia are also included within this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category accounts for emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of Mavi products after they leave our operational control, including deliveries to third-party retail spaces. Emissions were estimated using average emission factors based on transport modes and distances, where available. This approach allows us to capture the climate impact of outsourced distribution beyond Mavi-owned operations.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mavi's products do not require any additional processing after purchase, therefore this category is not relevant to Mavi's impact.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

It is difficult to obtain accurate data to assume a laundry and drying scenario that reflects our customers' habits to calculate these emissions. Per SBTi's Apparel and Footwear guidance, we choose to not include these emissions where we don't have direct control.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

16514.06

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category accounts for emissions associated with the disposal of Mavi's products at the end of their life. Emissions were calculated using representative end-of-life scenarios for different material types, including landfill and recycling pathways for paper, plastic, and glass packaging. Although Mavi does not have operational control over how its products are ultimately treated, end-of-life emissions are included in line with guidance from the Science Based Targets initiative.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mavi does not own or control any downstream leased assets. Therefore this category is not relevant to Mavi's impact.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

1341.73

(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

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission values reflect the impact of electricity use for Mavi franchise stores in Türkiye. All electricity consumption amounts are taken from franchisees. Some of our franchisees converted to renewable electricity within their stores. To calculate emissions, a market-based approach is taken and renewable electricity was counted with a zero emission factor.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Impacts belonging to investments are not relevant to Mavi's business. Mavi does not have any investments that may cause emissions. Therefore, this category is not calculated.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from other sources are not being calculated.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from other sources are not being calculated.

[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:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1-10

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(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:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1-10

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(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: Capital goods

(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:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-10

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(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:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1-10

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

44

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30.33

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Renewable electricity's share in overall electricity use in Türkiye was already 100% in 2021. This continued in 2023 and 2024, once again making our market-based emissions due to electricity use in Türkiye 0 (zero). Renewable energy is used at Mavi head office and all street stores (109 stores) with controlled electricity meters. Mavi procures 97% of its electricity from renewable energy resources. In 2023, Turkish operations used 11.34 million kWh of renewable electricity. This amount increased to 11.42 million kWh in 2024. The difference between the years is 69 thousand kWh. The purchase of this additional 0.08 million kWh of renewable electricity reduced our emissions by 30.33 metric tons CO2 eq., which equates to 1.5% of our market-based Scope 1+2 emissions in 2023 (2077.91).

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no other emissions reduction activities.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no divestment.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no acquisition.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no merger.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.28

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.09

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase in Mavi's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is largely driven by a significant rise in gasoline consumption from rental vehicles in Türkiye. Additionally, higher natural gas consumption in the CA region and increased diesel vehicle usage in the EU and Russia also played major roles. These changes are largely due to increased operational and transportation activities, reflecting the challenges of maintaining sustainability targets in the face of growing business demands and external factors like logistics and weather conditions.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in methodology.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in boundary

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no other unidentified change.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There are no other changes.
[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) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1700.89

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3.75

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

4.84

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118.2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.23

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.29

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39.29

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.47

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1451.77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5023.43

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53.61

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.38

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.38
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Natural gas use for heating and cooking	201.69
Row 2	Fuel use by vehicles	1059.29
Row 3	Refrigerant leaks	448.29

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Electricity consumption for retailing activities	5092.09	68.66

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1709.27

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

5092.09

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

(7.22.4) Please explain

The data presented herein encompasses the full scope of Mavi's global operations, including Mavi Giyim, Mavi Europe AG ("Mavi Europe"), Mavi LLC ("Mavi Russia"), Mavi Jeans Incorporated ("Mavi Canada"), and Mavi Jeans Incorporated ("Mavi USA").

All other entities**(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no additional entities providing emissions data.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☒ Other unit, please specify :Number or units

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

230574

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2423

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Cradle-to-gate emissions of purchased products, based on sold amounts. 1 pair of men's jeans 10.6 kg CO₂ eq., 1 pair of women's jeans weight, assumed one jeans product has a weight of 0.55 kg. Only jeans were accounted for.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were calculated using coefficients created with LCA studies. Ecoinvent datasets and average supplier data were used to calculate emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

This information is not published previously.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☒ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have more than 2000 different denim products. Product-specific Life Cycle Assessment studies are expensive and difficult to carry out in a timely manner.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

This year's Scope 3 - Purchased Goods and Services emissions for Mavi accounts for the embodied carbon emissions of Mavi's material footprint and Mavi's jean production (cradle-to-gate, excluding raw materials transport). All material use, including packaging, is accounted for. Emission factors are derived from internal LCA results obtained using the Ecoinvent database. We are planning to expand our Scope 3 emissions by calculating an average factor for all of our product categories.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	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: ☒ No

[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

5893.82

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

5893.82

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11416.89

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

410.6

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

11827.49

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

11416.89

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6304.42

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

17721.31

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: ☒ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

There is no sustainable biomass consumption.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

There is no other biomass consumption.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

There is no other renewable fuels consumption.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

There is no coal consumption.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4791

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The amount includes diesel and gasoline fuel use for vehicles

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1103

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The amount includes natural gas used for heating within our buildings in Türkiye, the United States and Canada.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

There are no other non-renewable fuel use.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5894

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Amount includes diesel, gasoline and natural gas use
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

11416.89

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mavi procures renewable electricity from a renewable electricity generator company and the amounts are supported with I-REC certification in addition to invoices
[Add row]

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

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

200.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

122.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11417

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

11417.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

89

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

89.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.046

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

1777.93

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

38519107000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

57.5

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

As a result of the increase in revenue, there has been a decline in emission intensity. There was a slight increase in renewable energy consumption which contributed to this decrease but overall the main reason for the decline was increased revenues.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☒ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.46

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

17,721.30 MWh

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

26.98

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Calculated by taking into account total energy consumption, energy intensity (per revenue) is now 0.46, compared to 0.63 in 2023. This value is derived by dividing the total energy consumption by revenue. Energy consumption and intensity includes only Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG-emitting energy sources. For 2023 and 2024 revenues, revised inflation-adjusted figures are used.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target

☒ Intensity 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

MAVI-TUR-001-OFF____Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

01/30/2022

(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)
☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/30/2020

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

2469.8

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

4609.78

(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)

7079.580

(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

01/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

70

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

2123.874

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

1709.27

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

68.66

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

1777.930

(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

106.98

(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 all of our company-wide Scope 1 and 2 emissions. There are no exclusions. CO2 emissions and/or removals from bio-energy are not relevant to our organization. They are not included within our target boundary. Our target is based on financial years. Our financial year starts on February 1st and ends on January 31st of the next calendar year. As an example, the financial year 2024 is between February 1st, 2024 and January 31st, 2025.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Mavi is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions through ambitious targets aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The company aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 70% by 2030, compared to its 2019 baseline, and reduce Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY of added value. Mavi also plans to become carbon neutral by 2040. These goals are integral to Mavi's broader sustainability strategy, which includes sourcing renewable energy, conducting environmental audits, and enhancing the sustainability of its products and operations.

(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

Scope 1 includes natural gas and fuel consumption, and emissions from air conditioning gas leaks while Scope 2 includes emissions from purchased electricity. Mavi continues to make strides toward procuring renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions from electricity consumption. Accordingly, a renewable energy purchasing agreement is in place with Selenka Energy to use electricity from renewable sources where possible. As of January 2024, the head office building and 109 stores with controlled meters are powered by renewable energy. With the company's guidance, ten franchisees have also voluntarily chosen to procure renewable energy. To reduce the fuel consumption of the leased vehicles, the rental agreements were renewed. In 2024, the number of mild hybrid vehicles in the Mavi Türkiye fleet rose to 106. With the mild hybrid models now constituting 48% of the fleet, this change provides more fuel savings, while also contributing to Mavi's greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi - Net Zero - Mavi - Platform.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(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)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

01/30/2020

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

2469.8

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

4609.78

(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)

7079.580

(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

01/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

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

707.958

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

1709.27

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

68.66

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

(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**

83.21

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The target covers all of our company-wide Scope 1 and 2 emissions. There are no exclusions. CO2 emissions and/or removals from bio-energy are not relevant to our organization. They are not included within our target boundary. Our target is based on financial years. Our financial year starts on February 1st and ends on January 31st of the next calendar year. As an example, the financial year 2024 is between February 1st, 2024 and January 31st, 2025.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Mavi is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions through ambitious targets aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The company aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 90% by 2050, compared to its 2019 baseline, and reduce Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY of added value. These goals are integral to Mavi's broader sustainability strategy, which includes sourcing renewable energy, conducting environmental audits, and enhancing the sustainability of its products and operations.

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

To achieve its long-term target of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90% by 2050, Mavi has implemented a multi-faceted energy and emissions reduction strategy focused on energy efficiency, renewable energy procurement, and infrastructure upgrades across its operations. These efforts are aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and have already resulted in a 75% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the 2019 base year. A key component of the plan is the increasing use of renewable electricity. As of January 2024, Mavi's head office building and 109 stores operated with electricity sourced from renewable providers. Ten franchisees have also voluntarily procured renewable energy, and lease agreements were renewed to reflect this. This transition significantly reduces Scope 2

emissions, which represent the largest share of the company's Scope 1+2 inventory. In parallel, Mavi replaced part of its vehicle fleet with mild hybrid models, reaching 106 hybrid vehicles by 2024. These changes not only reduce Scope 1 emissions from fuel combustion but also offer cost and fuel savings. Further improvements include an LED lighting replacement program, where lighting systems and components are renewed at the end of their service life. Additionally, new store openings and renovations follow the M30 eco-store concept, which incorporates low-energy lighting, smart design, and sustainable materials to reduce consumption and emissions. Stores using this model have achieved on average 25% lower energy use and 20% water savings compared to standard formats. Together, these initiatives form the foundation of Mavi's plan to continue reducing its operational emissions toward its 2050 target.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

MAVI-TUR-001-OFF___Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

01/30/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☒ Methane (CH4)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Metric tons of CO2e per TRY value added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

01/30/2020

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

113.78

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

113.7800000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

113.7800000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

87.71

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/30/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

51.2010000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

100

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

12.68

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

12.6800000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

12.6800000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

161.56

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services emissions within Scope 3. Our target is based on financial years. Our financial year starts on February 1st and ends on January 31st of the next calendar year. As an example, the financial year 2023 is between February 1st, 2023 and January 31st, 2024.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Mavi is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions through ambitious targets aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The company aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 70% by 2030, compared to its 2019 baseline, and reduce Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TRY of added value. Mavi also plans to become carbon neutral by 2040. These goals are integral to Mavi's broader sustainability strategy, which includes sourcing renewable energy, conducting environmental audits, and enhancing the sustainability of its products and operations.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

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

Emission intensity reductions were achieved by increased revenues and increased sustainable fiber content in products.

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- ☒ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- ☒ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Metric tons of CO2e per TRY value added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

01/30/2020

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

113.78

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

1.49

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

5.83

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

6.76

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

127.8600000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

127.8600000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

98.9

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

92

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/30/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

3.8358000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

100

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

12.68

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.12

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets

0.31

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.85

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

13.9600000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

13.9600000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.84

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers product related Category 1, all Categories 3, 8 and 12 emissions within Scope 3. Our target is based on financial years. Our financial year starts on February 1st and ends on January 31st of the next calendar year. As an example, the financial year 2023 is between February 1st, 2023 and January 31st, 2024.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Mavi is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions through ambitious targets aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The company aims to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 90% by 2050, compared to its 2019 baseline, and reduce Scope 3 emissions from purchased goods and services by 97% per TRY of added value. Mavi also plans to become carbon neutral by 2040. These goals are integral to Mavi's broader sustainability strategy, which includes sourcing renewable energy, conducting environmental audits, and enhancing the sustainability of its products and operations.

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

Emission intensity reductions will be achieved by increased revenues and increased sustainable fiber content in products.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☒ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

01/30/2022

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☒ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

01/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

10493

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

01/30/2026

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

97

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, it is a part of our reducing Scope 1 + Scope 2 by 70% by 2030, compared to the 2019 target.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all operations where operational control is possible. Mavi uses 100% renewable electricity across its operations in Türkiye. The remaining locations will be converted to renewable as well.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective is to support Mavi's emission reduction targets.

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

At the end of 2024, the share of renewable electricity was 97%. Mavi is planning to expand its operations where renewable electricity is used
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Int1

☒ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi - Net Zero - Mavi - Platform.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- ☒ Methane (CH4)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mavi is committed to addressing the risks associated with global climate change. Our objective is to consistently reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions throughout our company and value chain, aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In order to mitigate the most severe climate impacts and prevent irreversible harm to our societies, economies, and the environment, it is crucial to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. There are no exclusions to this target.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

As part of our climate action plan, we are committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2040. By 2030, we will procure 100% renewable electricity for all Mavi operations. We have already surpassed our goal of reducing Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions by 70% (vs. 2019 baseline). Our aim is to lower Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 55% per TL added value by 2030 (vs. 2019 baseline). In addition to these targets, Mavi received SBTi's approval on its long term and Net Zero targets. The goal is reducing Scope 1 + 2 GHG emissions by 90% (vs. 2019 baseline) and reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services by 97% per TL added value by 2050 (vs. 2019 baseline).

(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, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Mavi's sustainable product targets are contributing to its Scope 3 targets. Mavi initiated a sustainable fiber procurement strategy to reduce impacts associated with its products. Currently 27% of sales come from All Blue sustainable products. The aim is to increase this share to 50% by 2030.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Target is reviewed 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.

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	1	5023.43
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[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

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Small hydropower (<25 MW)

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

5023.43

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

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

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

0

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mavi started to convert its stores and head office to renewable electricity in 2020. As of 2024, all of our stores where operational control was possible and head office uses renewable electricity. Since this initiative doesn't require any additional investments and doesn't generate any monetary savings compared to last year, both of these rows were filled with zero.

[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:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Emission reduction activities can be suggested by employees to the Sustainability Committee.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use financial optimization calculations to support our arguments to generate investments required for emissions reduction activities.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have a dedicated budget for our low carbon products R&D. It is needed to develop new products for our All Blue collection.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☒ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Life Cycle Assessment Data and Results

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Lesser impact apparel products

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Mavi All Blue collection offers products made with more efficient processes and manufactured with preferred materials. The materials include upcycled fabrics, recycled cotton, Tencel, and organic cotton. The products in the All Blue collection are designed to address growing awareness of the environmental impacts of textile products. These products have lower emissions compared to our conventional products.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Estimating and Reporting the Comparative Emissions Impacts of Products (WRI)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Company's (Mavi) 2024 material footprint.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mavi uses lower carbon fibers and materials instead of conventional, higher-impact materials and aims to increase the share of lower-impact materials in its material footprint year by year. A baseline scenario was created using the purchased fibers and materials amounts. In the scenario, all purchased amounts were assumed to be of conventional origin such as conventional cotton, virgin fibers and virgin metals. Using these amounts, the total carbon footprint of material footprint was calculated.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

12916.74

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The carbon footprint of Mavi's 2024 actual material footprint is calculated by multiplying the amount of purchased fibers and materials in 2024 with their respective carbon footprint per kg, which was generated using LCA databases. Then this amount is subtracted from the baseline scenario carbon footprint of Mavi's material footprint. This way, emission saving stemming from the decision to procure lower-impact materials is found. Formula: Savings = "Carbon footprint of Mavi's 2024 Material Footprint where all materials are assumed to be of conventional origin" - "Actual carbon footprint of Mavi's 2024 Material footprint"

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

27
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Cattle products	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	4304.54	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Sourced	4304.54
Cattle products	24.85	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Sourced	24.85

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

250

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Tencel modal and Tencel lyocell are innovative fibers made from sustainably sourced wood. These fibers provide our products with a soft-to-touch feel and comfort. We are using Tencel fibers within our All Blue collection. The figure given is for the use of Tencel (modal and lyocell).

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24.85

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. The figure given is for the use of leather.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4054.55

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The remaining timber product use is due to paper used for labels and cardboard boxes and viscose, lyocell, wood (for accessories), use for products. Our viscose use is originated from China, Indonesia, and India. We cannot provide a breakdown of the total volume. Our FSC-certified paper use originates from the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Spain, Brasil, Chile, Estonia, Letonia, Russia, Poland, Slovakia, Uruguay and Croatia. We cannot provide a breakdown of the total volume.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No, but we plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Mavi defines its no-conversion target as a commitment to ensuring that our packaging do not contribute to the conversion of natural ecosystems. Mavi's target specifically covers materials such as label, cardboard, and paper packaging, which are sourced in a manner that supports this commitment. We prioritize sourcing materials that are FSC-certified or made from recycled sources to uphold this standard.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Compliance with initiative, please specify :Forest Stewardship Council

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☒ Other volume, please specify :All Paper Packaging

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☒ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/31/2021

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

01/30/2022

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

01/30/2026

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

91

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.00

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

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all timber product use, meaning paper use for all labels, cardboard boxes and shopping bags used with products.

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

We are increasing our FSC certification rate each year and we are close to achieving our target. Our current rate is at 91%, covering all cardboard boxes Mavi uses, including those from suppliers, all shopping bags and all paper product labeling.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Every year, Mavi continues to increase the use of FSC-certified packaging materials, ensuring that the products come from responsibly managed forests. We are in the process of obtaining raw material origin information as critical data on deforestation for all its packaging materials.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We collect country-level origin data from our tier 1 suppliers for our packaging materials for each order we issue. This way, the amount of timber-based products (packaging) is tracked to the country of origin with amounts in metric tons.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Value chain mapping

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

We collect country-level origin data from our tier 1 suppliers for our leather materials for each order we issue.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

91

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

9

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

83.7

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

83.7

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

78

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In order to ensure no conversion of ecosystems due to our packaging use we initiated a target. Our target is to ensure that all label, cardboard, and paper packaging materials are FSC-certified by 2025 (according to our financial year ending 2026). In 2024, our progress to this target was 91%. We are increasingly converting our paper bags, cardboard boxes and labels to FSC-certified versions and prefer 100% FSC Recycled wherever possible. We will accomplish this target by increasing the budget allocated to packaging and requiring our packaging suppliers to provide us with the same packaging we use with FSC certification. Currently, our gift envelopes, cardboard boxes and paper bags are in conversion to FSC-certified versions.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☒ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :Tencel

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

6

(8.9.1.3) Comment

In addition, we use Tencel-certified fibers for modal and lyocell, increasing our DCF % to 84%.

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint	Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Cattle products	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☒ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

84.2

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☒ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Since 2020, we are monitoring certification of status our timber based product consumption occurring via our packaging and fibre materials. We are also gathering origin information for these materials via our suppliers. We only considered our FSC certified timber and Tencel certified fibre product consumption for the estimated

deforestation footprint which makes 84.2% of our total consumption. Since FSC certified products and Tencel guarantee zero deforestation, the value is valid. In the future years, we are aiming to increase the cover of our assessment regarding deforestation to all of our timber based product consumption.

[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: ☒ Yes
Cattle products	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

To achieve Deforestation and Conversion-Free (DCF) status, Mavi initiated a target to ensure that all label, cardboard, and paper packaging materials are FSCcertified by 2025 (financial year ending 2026). As of 2024, we have made significant progress towards this goal, achieving 91% compliance. Our efforts have focused on increasingly converting our packaging materials—such as paper bags, cardboard boxes, and labels—to FSC-certified versions, with a strong preference for 100% FSC Recycled materials wherever feasible. By directly engaging with them, we have been able to set clear expectations for sourcing FSC-certified materials, which has significantly contributed to our progress. Currently, specific items like gift envelopes, cardboard boxes, and paper bags are in the process of being converted to FSC-certified versions. These initiatives have collectively raised the percentage of FSC-certified timber products, including fibers, paper, and cardboard, to 83.70% of our total timber consumption. To drive demand, Mavi prioritizes FSC-certified and Tencel-certified products in our packaging and fiber use, encouraging suppliers to offer more certified options. While this approach helps make sustainable materials more accessible, it also presents a challenge due to the higher costs associated with certified materials. To address this, we have increased our budget allocation for sustainable packaging. Mavi is also committed to increasing transparency by regularly reporting on our progress toward FSC certification and DCF goals, building trust with stakeholders and demonstrating our commitment to sustainability. Continuous improvement in data collection and quality is necessary to ensure accurate reporting and maintain this transparency.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ Yes

Cattle products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.
[Fixed row]

(8.12.1) Provide details of the certified volumes sold to each requesting CDP Supply Chain member.

Row 1

(8.12.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(8.12.1.2) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Timber products

(8.12.1.3) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :-

(8.12.1.4) Total volume of commodity sold to requesting member

0

(8.12.1.5) Metric

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :-

(8.12.1.6) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☒ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :-

(8.12.1.8) Comment (optional)

-

[Add row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Timber products	Select from: ☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Currently, our focus is on reducing our Scope 3 emissions.
Cattle products	Select from: ☒ No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	Select from: ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority	Products made with leather compose an insignificant part of our product portfolio. Leather represents only 0.21% of our material footprint.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☒ Labor rights

☒ Human rights protected under international law

☒ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-declaration

☒ Third party audits

(8.14.5) Please explain

Mavi assesses the compliance of our suppliers with forest regulations, focusing on aspects such as labor rights, human rights protected under international law, and compliance with tax, anti-corruption, trade, and customs regulations. We conduct regular audits and monitoring to ensure that our suppliers adhere to these legal standards, thereby supporting ethical and responsible sourcing practices.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Mavi does not currently engage in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives as we are focusing on building the internal capacity and partnerships needed to participate effectively.

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☒ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☒ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

As a company that aspires to lead the industry's sustainability transformation, Mavi recognizes the importance of taking part in international sustainability platforms. Accordingly, Mavi became a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. With this signature, the company has declared its commitment to aligning its strategies, ways of doing business, and operations with the ten UNGC principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption. We are also participating in Global Compact's programs such as the Climate Ambition Accelerator (CAA). Our participation in CAA enabled us to develop science-based targets which in return contributed to our strategy of becoming a climate-neutral company. Our strategy is to become a

company with zero impact on forests. The majority of our timber product use is due to packaging use such as cardboard boxes and labels. We are adopting FSC certification for all of our paper and cardboard packaging materials and our target is to convert 100% of our paper and cardboard packaging to FSC certified versions by 2025 (Mavi's 2025 financial year ends in 2026). Our conversion of packaging materials to FSC-certified versions brought % of total timber products (fibers, paper and cardboard) consumption with FSC certification to 83.7%. FSC certification directly contributes to our sustainability targets. In addition to this, in the 44th Istanbul Marathon, The Mavi Running Team ran for charity and raised funds for the Tree Fellowship project of the TEMA Foundation. The donations collected contributed to educating children about the environment and planting saplings on behalf of children in the Hayrettin Karaca Tree Fellowship Forest.

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Biodiversity offsetting

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Mavi has supported the activities of the Ecological Research Society (EKAD) with the Indigo Turtles project since 2014, helping to protect the endangered Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas, two species of sea turtles native to the Mediterranean for 110 million years. EKAD, which focuses its activities on Belek, the largest nesting area in the Mediterranean, has helped over 1.2 million Caretta caretta make it to the sea in the last 24 years. The number of nests rose from 350 when the activities started in the region to 2,350 by 2024, while the number of hatchlings that made it to the sea exceeded 157 thousand last year. Facing many difficulties, only 40% of hatchling turtles reach the water and only one in a thousand survives. This is why the Indigo Turtles project raises awareness about supporting the survival efforts of sea turtles, supports the protection of biodiversity, and promotes the importance of volunteering. Young volunteers join the Indigo Turtles project and set up camp on the 30km-long beaches for four months, working every day to protect the mature female turtles' eggs from external factors and help hatchlings climb out of their nests to reach the water. Along with hundreds of university volunteers from Turkiye and around the world, customers, scholars, social media followers, brand ambassadors, and employees of Mavi also joined the project voluntarily. Supported by the awareness seminars hosted at universities, the project gains more recognition as the number of applications to volunteer increases every year. In 2024, nearly 100 university students volunteered for the program, while the camp event was promoted with challenges for social media followers and influencer partnerships. In its tenth year, Mavi's IndigoTurtles collection has expanded with new products such as sweatshirts, joggers, bags, and towels. Customers who purchase the products in this collection become voluntary supporters of the project, which aims to bring life to the Mediterranean and help care for five sea turtles.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2014

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☒ Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

9

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

9

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

36.828148

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

31.195557

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Annually

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

3000000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

As a Mediterranean fashion brand, Mavi has supported the activities of the Ecological Research Society (EKAD) with the Indigo Turtles project since 2014, helping to protect the endangered sea turtles and aiming to encourage volunteering for a sustainable nature. The objective of the project, which raises awareness about biodiversity, is to protect and ensure the continuity of the Caretta caretta and Chelonia mydas, two species of sea turtles native to the Mediterranean for 110 million years. EKAD, which focuses its activities on Belek, the largest nesting area in the Mediterranean, has helped over 1.2 million Caretta caretta make it to the sea in the last 24 years. The number of nests rose from 350 when the activities started in the region to 3,500 by 2024, the year 157,000 hatchlings made it to the sea. By raising awareness about biodiversity, the project seeks to protect these turtles and ensure their long-term survival.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Values are extracted from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water bills are collected from each country where Mavi is operating. An overwhelming majority of withdrawals are from municipal water systems.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Values are extracted from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water bills are collected from each country where Mavi is operating. An overwhelming majority of withdrawals are from municipal water systems.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Values are extracted from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water bills are collected from each country where Mavi is operating. An overwhelming majority of withdrawals are from municipal water systems.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All withdrawals with the exception of those for drinking water, are discharged to municipal sewage systems. The amounts are obtained from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Mavi's water use is due to office and store activities. All withdrawals are discharged with the exception of withdrawals for drinking water.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All withdrawals with the exception of those for drinking water, are discharged to municipal sewage systems. The amounts are obtained from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Mavi's water use is due to office and store activities. All discharge is to municipal sewage systems.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All withdrawals with the exception of those for drinking water, are discharged to municipal sewage systems. The amounts are obtained from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All discharge is to municipal sewage systems and is treated by the municipality within municipal water treatment systems.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Why this water aspect is not relevant for the company: Mavi's water use is only limited to the office and stores. No manufacturing activity takes place within Mavi. Water use is only for WASH services and cafeteria activities, therefore there is no need to monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters. The discharged water carries domestic wastewater characteristics. This water aspect is not expected to be relevant in the future due to Mavi's business model. Mavi does not own any manufacturing facilities and Mavi's water use will always be due to providing WASH services.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Why this water aspect is not relevant for the company: Mavi's water use is only limited to the office and stores. No manufacturing activity takes place within Mavi. Water use is only for WASH services and cafeteria activities, therefore there is no need to monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters. The discharged water carries domestic wastewater characteristics. This water aspect is not expected to be relevant in the future due to Mavi's business model. Mavi does not own any manufacturing facilities and Mavi's water use will always be due to providing WASH services.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The amounts are obtained from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All water is obtained from municipal sources at their standard temperature and discharged without any treatment for temperature.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All water withdrawn is discharged with the exception of withdrawals for drinking water. The amounts are obtained from water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amounts are obtained from water bills. The only consumption is due to drinking water use. All municipal water withdrawals are discharged to municipal sewage systems.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Currently, there is no water recycling/reuse.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Currently, there is no water recycling/reuse.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water use for WASH services is included in water bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All employees have access to fully functioning, safely managed WASH services.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.52

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We are tracking our water use and assessing if we need new investments to reduce our water use.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.33

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Mavi's water usage is limited to office and store operations, primarily for WASH services and cafeteria activities, without any manufacturing processes involved. As a result, all water withdrawals are discharged, except for water used for drinking purposes. We are tracking our water use and assessing if we need new investments to reduce our water use.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.19

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

At Mavi, the only consumption is due to drinking water use. We are tracking our water use and assessing if we need new investments to reduce our water use.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

7.07

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

56.47

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Mavi's water use is only limited to the office and stores. No manufacturing activity takes place within Mavi. Water consumption is only for WASH services and cafeteria activities. Mavi's increase in water withdrawal from water-stressed areas in 2024 is primarily due to an increase in the number of employees (at our headquarters in Türkiye, where water stress is considered extremely high according to the WRI Aqueduct), which led to higher water usage for WASH services and cafeteria activities. Despite the increase in volume, the percentage of water withdrawn from water-stressed areas remained consistent. Therefore we consider the change as "about the same". Mavi continues to monitor water stress levels closely and is assessing the need for potential investments to further reduce water usage
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.19

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water withdrawals are due to drinking water use. Mavi's bottled drinking water suppliers are responsible for surface water withdrawals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water withdrawals are from municipal water systems with the exception of drinking water which is withdrawn from surface water. The only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. Brackish water use is not relevant.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water withdrawals are from municipal water systems with the exception of drinking water which is withdrawn from surface water. The only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. Groundwater use is not relevant.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water withdrawals are from municipal water systems with the exception of drinking water which is withdrawn from surface water. The only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. Groundwater use is not relevant.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water withdrawals are from municipal water systems with the exception of drinking water which is withdrawn from surface water. The only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no produced/entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.33

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water withdrawals are from municipal water systems with the exception of drinking water which is withdrawn from surface water. The only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.33

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

*All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no additional treatment. The treatment is carried out by the municipality

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no additional treatment. The treatment is carried out by the municipality

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no additional treatment. The treatment is carried out by the municipality

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no additional treatment. The treatment is carried out by the municipality

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12.33

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Rationale for the level of treatment applied to discharge: All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. The discharged water carries domestic wastewater characteristics. Thus, our discharge does not require any pretreatments before discharging to municipal sewage systems. We comply with the standards set by respective municipalities.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

All of Mavi's water discharge is to municipal sewage systems since the only water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria activities. There is no additional treatment. The treatment is carried out by the municipality.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Direct operation facilities use very little amount of water. Water use is due to WASH services and cafeteria service. We do not consider any of our facilities under substantive financial or strategic impact related to water risks.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

1

(9.3.4) Please explain

Mavi has initiated environmental audits at select supplier facilities as part of our commitment to sustainability and towards meeting our goal of auditing all critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers. These audits, which began in 2022, utilize a comprehensive 143-question checklist developed with Mavi's input and are conducted by a third-party environmental audit expert. The audits cover a wide range of environmental performance areas, including water and wastewater data. The data gathered from these audits will form the foundation of our future upstream water risk assessments. Water stress is an emerging risk for Mavi, particularly given the company's dependence on water-intensive denim production. Two major manufacturers, ERAK and TAYEKS, responsible for approximately 68% of Mavi's denim supply, are located in the Meriç-Ergene River Basin in Tekirdağ, Türkiye. According to the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct tool, this region faces extremely high levels of water stress, indicating that competition for water resources could intensify.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

ERAK & TAYPA

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Ergene-Meriç Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1021.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

102.16

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

919.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

These facilities comprise 68% of Mavi's denim supply. Facilities use water for washing and finishing processes. Assumed 0.1 m3 water consumption per product and assumed 10% of water is not discharged, consumed with evaporation. Different washes require different amounts of water but this estimation does not reflect product and facility-specific data. It is only provided as an estimate. Comparison with last year for withdrawals, discharges and consumptions are based on a number of products ordered and not on water use performance data. Mavi considers changes less than 15% as about the same.

[Add row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ We do not have this data but we intend to collect it within two years

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

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	38519107000	3076605990.42	Total withdrawal efficiency is anticipated to increase due to water-saving measures being planned. Revenues are also expected to increase.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Not available

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Not available

(9.12.4) Denominator

0

(9.12.5) Comment

Not available

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not sell any product that contains substances that are deemed hazardous by a regulatory authority.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Mavi's most sustainable collection to date, All Blue reflects the brand's commitment to a better planet and changes consumers' shopping habits by raising awareness about preferred material products. The All Blue collection is produced with innovative techniques and preferred upcycled materials, using less water and energy. As one of the cornerstones of Mavi's sustainability strategy, the All Blue collection ensures that resources are used efficiently and less and contributes to Mavi's environmental sustainability goals. We follow the following approach to classify our products as low water impact: We recognize our All Blue products as "Less Water" if they are made using processes that are more water-efficient compared to conventional processes.

(9.14.4) Please explain

The products in the Mavi All Blue collection are made with one or more of OCS-certified organic, RCS-certified recycled or Better Cotton-licensed cotton, TENCEL™ modal and lyocell, RCS-certified recycled polyester, and upcycled materials. The preferred fiber content in fabrics is shaped around Mavi's quality first focus, design approach, and product performance specifications. The All Blue products contain preferred fibers and are made with efficient technologies that consume less water and energy than conventional production techniques. Mavi collaborates with its strategic partners ERAK and TAYEKS to use the E-flow technology to reduce water, energy, and chemical consumption; and also uses an automated dosing system that eliminates incorrect and excessive use of chemicals in washing due to manual processes. Environmental impact measurement methods such as EIM Score and LCA are used to assess these processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

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

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Our direct water use is insignificant. However, our indirect use is very significant and we are currently assessing our supply chain to determine water withdrawal amounts. In the future, we plan to set targets for water withdrawals within our supply chain.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

There are no other water-related targets.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Reduction of hazardous substance use

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

53

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

53

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

☒ Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC)

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We started conducting environmental audits to all our critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers. Critical and strategic suppliers compose our most important suppliers in terms of business continuity and sustainability. Mavi applies various performance criteria, including quantity and revenue volume, speed and flexibility, contribution to collections, unique product creation capability, risk level, scope, compliance, and cooperation to evaluate and select strategic and critical suppliers. We have identified 34 critical suppliers. Wet-process sub-manufacturers of these critical suppliers are within the scope of our environmental audits as well. Along with our audits, we will question ZDHC MRSL compliance for improved wastewater performance. By 2030, we aim to reach 100% ZDHC MRSL compliance with our strategic suppliers and their wet process sub-manufacturers. In 2024, all locations were audited and 53% of them were ZDHC compliant.

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

To achieve our water pollution target of 100% ZDHC MRSL compliance by 2030 among our strategic suppliers and their wet process sub-manufacturers, Mavi has implemented a plan centered around comprehensive environmental audits. These audits, initiated in 2022, are designed to evaluate the environmental performance of our suppliers, focusing on critical aspects such as wastewater management and chemical compliance. By the end of 2024, we successfully audited all of the facilities within the target scope. Moving forward, we will continue to expand our audit coverage and use the insights gained to work closely with suppliers to enhance their wastewater practices and ensure full ZDHC MRSL compliance by the target year.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target year is given as 2031 due to Mavi's 2030 financial year ending on January 31st, 2031.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Number of employees provided with WASH services

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/31/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

01/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5670

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

01/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

5872

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5872

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

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

Select all that apply

☒ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mavi has consistently provided WASH services to 100% of its employees since its founding in 1991, and our target is to maintain this. This commitment ensures that all employees, regardless of location, have access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. To achieve this ongoing target, Mavi regularly monitors

and audits WASH services across all its locations to ensure compliance with health and safety standards, thereby continuing to support the well-being and productivity of our workforce. The target covers all employees.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Mavi successfully maintained its target of providing WASH services to 100% of its employees during this reporting year. Key actions taken to achieve this target included regular monitoring and maintenance of hygiene facilities across all office and store locations. Access to fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is a legal requirement enforced by Mavi. In addition to legal compliance requirements, we started conducting environmental audits of all our critical suppliers and wet process sub-manufacturers. Critical and strategic suppliers compose our most important suppliers in terms of business continuity and sustainability

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mavi has provided WASH services to 100% of its employees since 1991, the year Mavi was founded. The target covers all employees. The target year is given as 2025 due to Mavi's 2024 financial year ending on January 31st, 2025.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

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

(10.1.3) Please explain

Mavi currently does not have a specific plastic target but plans to establish one within the next two years. This upcoming target will align with their commitment to enhancing sustainability and reducing environmental impact.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not produce or commercialize plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not engage in the production or commercialization of durable plastic goods or components.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not use durable plastic goods or components.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not produce or commercialize plastic packaging. The use of clear plastic bags for transportation is a supply chain activity, not a commercial one.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi's products are not typically packaged in plastics, so this does not apply.

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

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not provide or commercialize such services.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Mavi does not offer waste management or water management services.

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

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

(10.2.2) Comment

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

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Although the use of plastic-lined disposable cardboard cups, plates and 20-liter plastic water bottles in offices and stores is minimal, it still represents an activity related to the use of plastics that is considered within the scope of internal operations and waste management.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☒ Land/water management

☒ Species management

☒ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☒ Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply ☒ State and benefit indicators ☒ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No	Mavi does not have activities located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

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

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

- ☒ Fuel consumption
- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Türkiye Güvence Denetimi Standardı (GDS 3000)

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

Energy use activity data was verified by DRT Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik ve Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş ("Deloitte").

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

Mavi Giyim 2025 CDP CC Assurance Report v3.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	No additional information, annual report attached.	MAVIANNUALREPORT2024-2.pdf

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

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 website.

Select from:

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

