



BRİSA BRIDGESTONE SABANCI LASTİK SAN. VE TİC. 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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Contents

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:

☒ USD

(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

Brisa was originally established by the Sabancı Group, the leading industrial conglomerate in Turkey, under the license agreement signed with American BF Goodrich Company in 1974. The company, 100% Turkish investments, was named Lassa Tire Manufacturing and Trading Inc. In response to the developments in the world tire industry, a joint venture agreement was signed between Bridgestone Corporation of Japan, one of the world's largest manufacturers of tires and Sabancı Group, on November 1st, 1988. Each party holds an equal share in the company and the company name was changed to Brisa Bridgestone-Sabancı Tire Manufacturing and Trading Inc. Today Brisa is the number one tire manufacturer in Turkey & the 6th biggest tire producer in Europe. In 2013, the JV Company (Bridgestone-Sabancı) has decided to increase its production capacity by a new investment in Aksaray, Turkey. Brisa has an internationally recognized record of achievements in Total Quality Management (TQM), targeting customer satisfaction and continues to build its future on business excellence. Brisa is the 1st manufacturing company in Turkey which has acquired the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System Standard Certification & the second one in Europe, in 1996. Brisa's GHG emissions have been verified by a 3rd party within the scope of ISO 14064-1 Standard, since 2013. Brisa also became the 1st organization in Turkey & one of the pioneers in the world, which is verified in ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard since 2014. Our Aksaray and İzmit production facilities are also certified in ISO 50001 Energy Management System. The Sustainability Directorate oversees climate change & water security management activities and responding to CDP programs. This department provides Climate Change related support to all divisions in Brisa. Brisa was one of the eight respondents of CDP Water programme in its starting year in Turkey. Embracing sustainability in all aspects of its operations, Brisa disclosed its sustainability activities for the five years ending in 2012 with a GRI "A" level report

& related activities in 2013 with a GRI A+ level report. In addition to being a signatory to the UNGC, Brisa carries out the “Let the Cranes Fly Forever” campaign in partnership with WWF-Turkey to support biodiversity and prevent cranes from extinction. In 2016, Brisa has obtained the “Green Office” certificate. In 2024, Brisa was listed on the Global A List of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) in the categories of “Climate Change,” “Water Security,” and “Supplier Engagement.” We became the only company in the global tire industry to achieve this success in all three categories simultaneously. Additionally, we were rated as “Low Risk” in the Sustainalytics ESG Risk Assessment and Since 2015, Brisa has been recognized for its strong corporate sustainability performance by being included in the Borsa Istanbul Sustainability Index, and in 2024, this commitment was further affirmed as the company was rated at the “Outstanding” level in the LSEG Refinitiv evaluation. In October 2023, Brisa’s revised corporate GHG emission reduction targets have been validated by the SBTi. Our near-term Scope 1&2 target ambition is in line with Paris Agreement’s 1.5-degree goal. Brisa also committed to a Scope 3 supplier engagement Target. In 2024, we received the Second Prize in Sustainability in the “Large-Scale Enterprises” category at the Kocaeli Chamber of Industry Sustainability Performance Awards. We were honored with the “Contribution to Sustainability in the Supply Industry” Award at the OSD (Automotive Manufacturers Association) Supplier Industry Achievement Awards. Thanks to our biodiversity efforts at our İzmit and Aksaray plants, we once again earned a place in the “Gold” segment of Bridgestone’s “Harmony with Nature – Biodiversity Support Program”, which has been running since 2019. With the Heat Pump Project implemented at our Aksaray plant, we won First Prize in the “Energy Efficiency Project” category at the ISO Green Transformation Awards. According to the results of the “Turkey R&D 250 Research” conducted by Turkishtime, we maintained our leadership in the tire industry with our R&D investments. In this Report, Bridgestone Group represents the Global Bridgestone organization, “Brisa” and “We” represents Turkey operations.

[Fixed row]

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

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/30/2024	Select from: ☒ Yes	Select from: ☒ No

[Fixed row]

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

1055189440.04

(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?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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

TRABRISA91E3

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRABRISA91E3

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:

☒ No

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

7890009FP0G5FFSEV512

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

☒ Turkey

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☒ Yes, for some facilities	We are able to provide the geolocation data for our 2 main production facilities.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

İzmit

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.758854

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.992538

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Our production facility in İzmit /Türkiye

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Aksaray

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.270092

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

33.998541

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Our production facility in Aksaray /Türkiye
[Add 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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We mapped our tier 1 suppliers for climate, water and biodiversity. For climate change, we analyzed 100% of our raw material suppliers within the scope of carbon footprint. JATMA guide was used to calculate carbon footprint by raw material type. We selected 32 suppliers that account for 76.64% of our Scope 3 emissions. Bridgestone, our Mother Company, has initiated efforts to collect primary data from these suppliers. For water security, we grouped 100% of our raw material suppliers according to their region and basin. Basin status (WRI water stress); we categorized our 77 raw material suppliers into 5 groups according to WRI water stress: Extremely High (4-5), High (3-4), Medium - High (2-3), Low - Medium (1-2), Low (0-1) Our threshold is: Extremely High (4-5), High (3-4) and Medium - High (2-3) Within the Extremely High (4-5) category, we have selected three suppliers that account for 97% of our purchasing volume (in kg) (Major Basin: Krishna) (% calculated for that category only) Within the High (3-4) category, we have selected 6 suppliers that account for 99% of our purchasing volume (in quantity) (Major Basin: Black Sea - South Coast, Nile, Mediterranean Sea Islands, Ganges - Bramaputra) Within the Medium - High (2-3) category, we have selected 5 suppliers that account for 86% of our purchasing volume (in quantity) (Major Basin: Wisla, Volga, Viet Nam, Coast, North and South Korea, Mediterranean Sea Islands) For biodiversity, we identified our 2 raw materials, Natural Rubber and Steel, in the High Impact Commodity List (Used in Step 1a of the SBTN methodologies). Material pressures - from SBTN literature review Natural Rubber's environmental pressures are Land use and land change; water use; climate change, Steel's are Climate

change; soil pollution; freshwater pollution; non-GHG air pollution. Downstream: We have grouped our tire dealer network in Turkey according to energy consumption and therefore greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and the basin in which it is located.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Although we have not yet mapped our whole plastic value chain we have started working on plastic reduction at Brisa Izmit and Aksaray facilities in 2021. For this, we investigated the use of plastic in our operations. We have set targets for our most common usage areas, which are as follows; - Reduction of plastic packaging (stretch film) material which is used during raw material shipments. In order to reduce this, we made negotiations with critical suppliers in 2021, we ensured that the raw materials that were wrapped in cling film came with a metal case that is recycled. - We converted the plastic drums we use for water conditioning and purification at the Izmit facility into 1000 LT IBC drums. So we switched to the deposit system. - We have a target to eliminate the use of single use plastics in office activities (dining hall, tea-coffee services, food packaging etc.)

[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

At Brisa, performance against targets as well as forward looking planning is monitored, and if needed updated, annually. Therefore, we consider 0 to 1 year as short-term. Short-term time horizon covers transition risks that are likely to arise in the upcoming fiscal year. This period includes short-term operational impacts such as regulatory changes and short-term disruptions in the supply chain

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Brisa identifies and manages a Mid-term Plan (MTP) with a lifespan of 3 years. Medium-term time horizon encompasses the company's strategic planning and capital budgeting cycle. This process evaluates risks and opportunities that require structural transformation, such as technological transformation, energy investments, and regulatory compliance projects.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

In line with our vision, business plan and long-term commitments such as setting a Science-Based Target, we consider +3 years as our long-term horizon. The long-term time horizon covers the physical impacts of climate change (e.g., drought, water stress, temperature increase), global climate policies, market trends, and strategic risks and opportunities shaped by the net-zero emissions goal.
[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
- ☒ Water

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

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local
- ☒ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ☒ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

☒ Other, please specify :Encore

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Heat waves
- ☒ Toxic spills
- ☒ Pollution incident

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Temperature variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Limited or lack of river basin management
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- ☒ Declining ecosystem services
- ☒ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability

- ☒ Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☒ 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
- ☒ Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☒ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ☒ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- ☒ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ NGOs | ☒ Regulators |
| ☒ Customers | ☒ Local communities |
| ☒ Employees | ☒ Indigenous peoples |
| ☒ Investors | ☒ Water utilities at a local level |
| ☒ Suppliers | ☒ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |

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

Select from:

☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Brisa's risk and opportunity assessment procedure identifies, assesses, and manages environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across its entire value chain, covering direct operations, upstream (Tier 1 suppliers), and downstream activities. This process focuses on climate change and water-related risks, integrating findings into a company-wide risk management framework. The assessment is conducted more than once a year, covering all operational locations and short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. The company employs both qualitative and quantitative assessments using tools and standards such as WRI Aqueduct, SBTN, Ecovadis, ISO 31000, ISO 14001, ISO 14046, scenario analysis, and the LEAP approach. Assessments are site-specific, local, and national, providing a detailed understanding of environmental risks. An annual Strategic Risk Workshop led by the Risk Department involves over 100 employees and 20 departments to identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across direct operations and the broader value chain. Departments like purchasing, supply chain, customer relations, and sales contribute insights on upstream and downstream risks, helping refine the company's understanding of its environmental dependencies. The process is fully integrated into the company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, analyzing dependencies and impacts in relation to financial, operational, strategic, and external factors using the COSO ERM Framework. Senior management, including the Early Detection of Risk Committee (EDRC), reviews risk categories and mitigation strategies six times a year. Risks and opportunities are evaluated based on their nature, likelihood, and potential impact, using both qualitative factors and quantitative thresholds. Considerations include acute and chronic physical risks (e.g., floods, droughts), policy changes (e.g., carbon pricing), market dynamics, reputation risks, and technology shifts. The methodology includes scenario analysis, utilizing internal operational data and external environmental databases. Brisa monitors risks through desk-based research, materiality assessments, and an online portal, "Brisk," which tracks and reports risk performance. Since 2022, the risk assessment process has been enhanced to include explicit evaluations of dependencies and impacts. This change has improved data quality by incorporating broader data sources, enhanced scenario analysis, and more comprehensive assessments of climate and water-related risks. Monitoring and Mitigation Strategies Prioritized risks are managed through strategies such as avoidance, transfer, reduction, and acceptance. Mitigation activities are monitored and adjusted as necessary, with risk owners ensuring effective implementation. Climate and water-related risks are integrated into the ISO 14001 EMS and ISO 31000 standards, monitored for their impact on regulations, environmental communication, and business continuity.

[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

Brisa assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities as part of its sustainability strategy. These assessments consider the reliance on water resources, the potential environmental risks associated with water use, and the opportunities for mitigating impacts through improved water management practices. These evaluations help ensure that the company addresses water-related challenges effectively, reduces environmental risks, and leverages opportunities to enhance its operational sustainability. These assessments align with external methodologies such as the Science Based Targets for Nature (SBTN).

[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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☒ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

In our direct operations, we prioritize our production facilities, as 99.44% of our water withdrawal comes from these two facilities. We also prioritize locations according to their water stress levels using WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. We implement this tool both on our facilities and on our suppliers. The locations that are ranked as High (40-80%) or Extremely High (>80%) baseline water stress are prioritized. We have a target of using 100% sustainable raw materials by 2050. While working towards this target, Brisa evaluates the following for our main raw material, natural rubber: Natural rubber is obtained from the Hevea brasiliensis tree, which grows in tropical regions, and is directly dependent on forest ecosystems in these regions. These trees cover a large part of forested areas and rely on forest ecosystems, especially in terms of water cycles, soil health and biodiversity. Conversion of forests to agricultural areas for natural rubber production leads to a

decrease in carbon storage capacity and habitat loss. Biodiversity decreases and ecosystem balance is disrupted. Rubber farming can disrupt the water cycle and cause soil erosion with chemical use. Loss of forests poses a long-term risk to the sustainability of rubber production.

(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

610876

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Frequency of effect occurring
- ☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- ☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive financial or strategic impact on our business is identified using our risk classification matrix. We identify the overall score of a risk by multiplying its impact and likelihood scores. We use a 5x5 matrix to classify the impact and likelihood scales. Risks with an overall score of 9 or above are classified as “High” risks which are classified as risks with a substantive impact on our business. Quantifiable indicators defined in order to score 9 or above in our overall risk assessment are as follows; - A net profit loss over 10 million TL (impact score 3 or above) (305,438 USD for the reporting period) and the likelihood of occurrence is at least once a year (likelihood score 3), - A net profit loss between 2.5 and 10 million TL (76,359 to 305,438 USD) (impact score 2) and the likelihood of occurrence is more than once a month (likelihood score 5). - One exception to that rule is the risks with an impact score of 5: More than 20 million TL net profit loss (610,876 USD) and the likelihood score of 1 (not occur in 2 years), even though the final risk score is 5, as the potential impact is very high, these risks are also identified as “High” risks. When scoring the impact of the risk, we do not use only financial criteria. We also assess reputation, compliance, operational and external impacts of the risk. A risk is given an impact score of 5 and classified to have a substantive impact if: o Financial: Net profit loss of over 20 Million TL (610,876 USD) o Strategic: - The risk may result in an international impact, - Events that result in a complete loss of credibility in the society or among shareholders - Serious damage in the brand image or loss of value of the brand o Compliance: Compliance violations that result in long term imprisonment of company’s top managers. o External: More than 2% increase in our Scope 1&2 GHG emissions with respect to the previous year. As mentioned above all risks that have an impact score of 5 are defined as substantive independent of the probability of occurrence.

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

458157

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Frequency of effect occurring

☒ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We also have a separate impact evaluation for opportunities. We use a 3x3 classification matrix to identify the opportunities that may have a substantive impact on our business. The likelihood scores are: - Not likely (1) - About as likely as not (2) - Likely (3) Impact scores are: - Low (1): Between 1 to 10 Million TL (30,543.8- 305,438 USD for the reporting year) net profit - Medium (2): Between 10 to 15 Million TL (305,438- 458,157 USD for the reporting year) Net profit - High (3): Over 15 million TL (458,157 USD for the reporting year) net profit Opportunities are classified to have a substantive impact when their overall likelihood x impact score is 6 or above. To receive a score of 6 the financial impact of the opportunity has to be either Medium or High depending on the likelihood score of the opportunity. Therefore, the absolute increase figure given here is the lower threshold for our Medium impact score.

[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

Since 2015, our organization follows the 'Assessment of New&Updated Safety Data Sheet' procedure to evaluate potential effects on employee health & water ecosystems before introducing new chemicals. Pollutant classification is done according to the following regulations and standards: o Regulation(EC) No 1272/2008 – CLP o Regulation(EC) No 1907/2006 REACH The evaluation process is carried out by Chemical Assessment Specialists of Brisa authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Using raw materials or auxiliary chemicals before completing and approving their assessment is strictly prohibited. Indicators used to identify pollutants are as follows: The chemical is not approved if: o It contains any banned or restricted substances according to REACH. o If categorized as H400 Very toxic to aquatic life, H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, and has a risk of mixing directly with the receiving environment o If it contains persistent organic pollutants If the chemical is approved for usage an informative document (MSDS) in local language is prepared. This document is part of the training provided to employees working with the chemical. We also have a dedicated procedure for safe chemical storage to avoid soil & water ecosystem contamination. It covers the use of absorbent materials to contain spills, their proper utilization, & control management. This training is mandatory for all new employees &subcontractors at the facility.
[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

The mineral oils used in hydraulic machines and equipment contain various substances that can exist in free form or as emulsions (mixable with water). Floating oils and greases form a film on the water surface, adversely affecting light transmission. Emulsified oils can have a toxic effect on fish, mainly due to the oil coating their respiratory systems. If oil and grease settle to the bottom, they can threaten the life at the bottom of the water, particularly fish eggs.

(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

- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined: In the chemical assessment process described in 2.5, the usage of substances classified according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as "H400", "H410" & "H420" is not allowed. Even if these pollutants are not present, the following measures are taken to prevent direct release of oil into the receiving environments. • All liquid chemicals, including mineral oils, are stored in the 100% capacity overflow tank. • To be prepared for spill incidents, there is an emergency environmental response kit available every 25 meters within the factory. • Oil traps are present in production areas, food preparation areas, hazardous waste temporary storage areas & boiler rooms. Before the industrial wastewater reaches the wastewater treatment plant within the factory, an oil-water separation process is performed in the oil traps. The cleaning of oil traps is done on a weekly basis. • Wastewater is treated in the secondary treatment facility before being discharged into the sewage system. How success is measured and evaluated: Measure of success is having analysis results lower than legal limits. In Aksaray facility the legal limit for oil/grease in discharge is 100 mg/l. In İzmit facility the legal limit for oil discharge is 50 mg/L In 2023, the average values of oil and grease in the discharge water of our facilities were: - Aksaray: 14 mg/l - İzmit: <10 mg/l.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- ☒ Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

During tire production, carbon black is used. This substance is in the form of volatile dust and falls into the non-hazardous category. However, it can lead to suspended solids in wastewater. Total suspended solids include substances that are not dissolved in water and can vary in type and structure. These suspended

solids can cause sedimentation and turbidity in water bodies. Additionally, they can lead to damage to the respiratory systems of fish. The extent of this effect depends on the particle size and the type of suspended solid.

(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

- ☒ Resource recovery
- ☒ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

How the procedures selected manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined In the chemical assessment process described in 2.5, the usage of substances classified according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as "H400", "H410" & "H420" is not allowed. Additionally, even if these pollutants are not present, the following measures are taken to prevent direct release of oil and other physical pollutants into the receiving environments: •

Wastewater is treated in the secondary treatment facility before discharging it into the sewage system. • According to the Water Pollution Control Regulation, there is no requirement to obtain monthly wastewater samples. However, for internal control purposes, monthly analysis is conducted by an accredited laboratory, including Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solids, pH, Oil-Grease & Temperature. The analysis results are reported monthly to Brisa's upper management, relevant departments, and Bridgestone EMIA Environmental Group. How success is measured and evaluated:

Measure of success is having analysis results lower than legal limits. Both in Aksaray and Izmit facilities the legal limit for Suspended Solids (SS) in discharge is 350 mg/liters. In 2023, the average values of SS in our facilities were: - Aksaray: 6 mg/liter - Izmit: 25.33mg/liter

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

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

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Since tires do not contain plastic as a raw material, there is no strategic risk related to plastic for our operations. Therefore, addressing plastic-related concerns is not an immediate strategic priority for us. Our focus remains on managing risks and opportunities directly related to the core materials and processes involved in tire production.

[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 Regulation on Monitoring of GHG (MRV) was published in 2014. According to this regulation, facilities with a total rated thermal input of 20 MW & above are required to monitor, report, and verify their greenhouse gas emissions. Every year, emissions resulting from fuel combustion need to be reported to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC). Both our Izmit and Aksaray facilities are over 20 MW and are subject to this regulation. These two facilities are responsible for 97,88 % of our Scope 1 emissions for the reporting year. The draft "Regulation on the Operation of Carbon Markets", published on EMRA's website on 13 November 2023 and submitted to public opinion, regulates the establishment and operation of carbon markets for the distribution and trading of carbon emission allowances in parallel with the EU ETS. In the 2024-2026 Medium Term Program, it is stated that an effectively functioning National Emission Trading System will be developed within the scope of compliance with CBAM in our country. The draft regulation on Turkish ETS was published in July 2025, and according to this draft 2026 and 2027 will be the pilot phase and the 1st implementation will be between 2028-2035. Initially, it is expected the ETS to begin with 100% free allocation, but this rate is expected to reduce gradually. From 2028 onwards, it is anticipated that Brisa will be impacted, however the impact is expected to reach significant levels only in the long-term.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

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

The cost of purchasing emission allowances, MRV and maintenance of emission control systems is expected to increase the Operational Expenses. Both CAPEX and OPEX will be affected from ETS. Implementation and investment in emission reduction technologies is expected to reflect as an increase in Capital Expenses. As the expenses increase this will directly impact financials. All of these impacts are included in the company financial plans.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

653049

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

1102020

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used in calculation: Between 2029 and 2034, two different mathematical models have been developed to estimate the carbon price based on the economic environment. EU-ETS and China National ETS prices were used to make a projection for the prices of the Turkish -ETS. The carbon pricing assumptions are made based on different assumptions on prices, free allocation rates, free allocation reduction scenarios and benchmark values. Assumptions made: 2024 emissions of İzmit and Aksaray plants that have been verified under the Turkish MRV regulation are used as a basis to estimate the 2034 GHG emissions that will fall under the scope of the Turkish ETS regulation. The calculations are made for only one year for simplification purposes. Figures used in calculation: Case 1 Good economic environment (maximum effect) In 2034 the price per ton of carbon: 34.99 \$ Case 2 Simple economic environment (minimum effect); In 2034 the price per ton of carbon: 20.74 \$ For both Case 1 and Case 2 projected GHG emissions for 2034 are as follows Free allocation: 22.62 ton CO2/TJ GHG emissions not covered by free allocation for 2034 are as follows: İzmit plant: 24,119 t CO2, Aksaray plant: 7,374 tCO2 Total emission not covered by free allocation: 31,493.50 tCO2 RESULTS: Case 1- Max. financial effect= $31,493.50 \times 34.99 = 1,102,020$ \$ Case 2- Min. financial effect= $31,493.50 \times 20.74 = 653,049$ \$ The above-mentioned min. and max. financial impacts are calculated for the year 2034 and only include the impact of TR-ETS in 2034. Considering the ETS will be operational beginning from 2027, the cumulative impact would definitely be higher.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5289877

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from our production activities is among our strategic goals. We are following a comprehensive road map within the scope of transition to a low carbon economy. We have 2050 Net Zero Emission target for long term and %56 reduction for Scope 1 and 2 emissions until 2030. Our near-term targets are approved by SBTi. Additionally, when we reach accessible and applicable technology, we will eliminate fossil fuel consumption such as natural gas. We plan our actions to reach this goal. We have energy efficiency and renewable energy projects for both of our plants. I ZMIT Total budget of process optimization and energy efficiency projects are 5,152,000 \$. AKSARAY Total budget of heat pump installation for 2024 is 137,877 \$ Total cost of response for 2024: 5,152,000 \$ + 137,877 \$ = 5,289,877 USD

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Based on our verified emission calculations for 2024, around 99% of İzmit and Aksaray facility's Scope 1 emissions (emissions from stationary combustion) are attributed to natural gas. TASK: We aim to reduce our Scope 1 emissions by following innovative and high-tech solutions, conducting annual budget planning for new investments, and conducting marketresearch to transition from fossil fuels to clean energy. ACTIONS & TIMELINES • In 2023:We prepared our Climate Transition Plan in which, projects related to the reduction of Scope 1 emissions have been outlined, including estimated emission reductions, annual savings, investment amount, and payback period. Accordingly, a total reduction of 14054 tCO₂e from Scope 1 emissions is targeted until 2030. • We started using heat pumps in Aksaray. • In 2024 we made further investments in heat pumps to recover waste heat in our İzmit and Aksaray plants, and annual estimated savings for these projects is around 1.85 million m³ of Natural gas. • We also run ongoing maintenance and process optimization programs in our facilities to improve our efficiency. In 2024 we have saved 65,000 m³ of natural gas in our İzmit plant with these projects. We saved 3740 tons of CO₂e with these implemented projects in 2024.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin and Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Tuz Minor Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, our Izmit & Aksaray facilities are located in areas classified as High (40–80%) and Extremely High (> 80%) baseline water stress, respectively. Scenario analysis for 2030 under both optimistic & pessimistic cases, indicate further increase in water stress levels, with both facilities remaining in High (40–80%) to Extremely High (above 80%) categories. These 2 sites account for 94.14% of Brisa’s annual revenue, representing a potential substantive impact on operational continuity.. The enactment of the Water Efficiency Regulation has further elevated the significance of water management, introducing new requirements such as regular water audits, preparation of water efficiency plans, & implementing measures to reduce water withdrawals. In addition, increasing water stress may result in stricter regulatory interventions, including the suspension of water use rights for industrial operations during dry periods when priority is given to domestic and agricultural consumption. Such restrictions could lead to temporary operational shutdowns lasting from several days to several months, given Brisa’s dependency on water as a critical input for production. According to the Turkish Meteorological Institute, rainfall in 2024 was 6.3% below the long-term average and 16.3% lower compared to 2023. With annual precipitation of 358.4 mm, Aksaray recorded the lowest rainfall among all provinces, underscoring the severity of local water scarcity.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in 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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-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

This risk can cause plants to shutdown, which will result in a loss of revenue thus negatively affecting the financial performance and cash flows of Brisa.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

3374000

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

15790000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used in calculation: To calculate the financial impact of this risk, we first made an analysis on the number of rainy days in summer using the Turkish Meteorological Institute's (TMI) data. According to TMI, between 1929 and 2024: - In Izmit, the minimum average number of rainy days are in July (5.77) and August (5.02) - In Aksaray, the minimum average number of rainy days are in June (1.56) and August (1.46) Using the long-term analysis, we have used RCP 4.5 and RCP

8.5 scenarios to make assumptions on the minimum and maximum potential amount of loss of production tonnage both facilities can be impacted from due to regulatory restrictions on water withdrawals. Assumptions made: In case of a possible water outage in İzmit we can continue by using pond water for 5 days. In the long term, using RCP 4.5 scenario, water restraints can lead 2% production loss in İzmit, however by using pond water this loss is lowered to %0.59. In the same scenario Aksaray plant might suffer up to a 10% loss in its production tonnage. For the maximum impact scenario, using RCP 8.5 İzmit plant can loose 10% of its production tonnage however by using pond water this loss is lowered to 8.5%. In the same scenario, Aksaray plant might lose 20% of its production tonnage. Minimum Impact, RCP 4.5 Scenario, Long-Term: İzmit plant production loss: 0,59% which approximately equals to 724,000 USD for the reporting period. Aksaray plant production loss: 10%, which approximately equals to 2,650,000 USD for the reporting period. Total min. impact: 3,374,000 USD Maximum Impact, RCP 8.5 Scenario, Long-Term: İzmit plant production loss: 8.5% which approximately equals to 10,490,000 USD for the reporting period. Aksaray plant production loss: 20%, which approximately equals to 5,300,000 USD for the reporting period. Total max. impact: 15,790,000 USD

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

599698

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Using water resources efficiently and increasing water efficiency are critically important for our sustainability. We maintain this through several actions and projects. Total cost of response in 2024 is 599,698 USD including the following: In our İzmit plant: - Opex for; Opearation of a new treatment process for recycling domestic wastewater, grey water purchasing, from ISU, leakage elimination, online scada system for monitoring water use, maintenance and repair, purchased water bills, maintenance of wastewater, wastewater analysis, ISO 14046 water footprint consultancy-validation; 559,234 USD - Capex for; water circularity and efficiency improvement project; 19000USD In our Aksaray plant: - Opex for; Opearation of treatment plant, cost of chemicals, maintenance and repair, purchased water bills, maintenance of wastewater, wastewater analysis, ISO 14046 water footprint consultancy-validation; 21,464 USD.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Our production processes are highly dependent on water. If the governments and/or municipalities enforce statutory withdrawal limits we may be forced to shut down our operations. Although this is a long-term risk with medium level of probability, its impact can be extremely high on our operations. TASK: Reduce the dependency on water sourced from groundwater and 3rd parties. ACTIONS: We follow our water footprint while supporting international initiatives in the field of water. In 2024, significant progress was made in water management practices. At the İzmit and Aksaray plants, water collected through the Rainwater Collection Pond Project was reused. In collaboration with a local start-up, an online SCADA system was implemented to monitor consumption, detect anomalies, and forecast future needs, thereby enhancing efficiency and awareness. Infrastructure improvements reduced groundwater and network water withdrawal, while dedicated teams ensured rapid response to leakage points. At İzmit, domestic wastewater was treated in the biological wastewater treatment facility and reused, and gray water

supplied by ISU was utilized in cooling towers, boilers, and fire lines. The efficiency of MBR water conditioning and cooling tower filters was also improved through new technologies. Feasibility studies and a roadmap toward zero discharge are ongoing, supported by field research with TÜBİTAK MAM. In parallel, innovative technologies are being assessed for their applicability to Brisa's operations, with the aim of achieving seamless integration and effective outcomes. Our preliminary action to minimize the impact of this risk was the implementation of some targets in both plants as follows: İzmit: 85% absolute reduction from withdrawals with respect to 2008 levels until 2030 Aksaray: 70% reduction per ton of production with respect to 2019 levels until 2030.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(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:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Egypt

☒ Italy

☒ Spain

☒ Poland

☒ Turkey

☒ Germany

☒ Morocco

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the SBTi's 1.5-degree scenario, we need to achieve a yearly linear reduction of 4.2%. As Brisa, we aim to reduce our scope 1 & 2 emissions by 56% by 2030, from a 2020 base year, and to become net-zero by eliminating our emissions by 2050. Our ambitious 2030 target has been approved by SBTi. Some original equipment (OE) manufacturers are announcing that they aim to be carbon-neutral by 2035 – 2040. In 2022, one of our significant OE customers announced that their suppliers need to be carbon neutral by 2035. There is a risk that other OE customers might follow the same path and request their suppliers to become net-zero at a much earlier date than 2050. There are other OE customers that have ambitious emission reduction goals for 2030 and 2035 which impacts us as a supplier. If they move their net-zero targets to a date before 2050, we may need to adapt to their new target date. Failure to reach our targets or failure to comply with our OE customers' requests may result in being unable to enter into new OE contracts and/or lose shareholders. OE channel makes up 15 % of our total tire sales tonnage. Due to confidentiality, its share in revenue cannot be given directly. If we fail to comply with the sustainability requirements of our customers, they may opt for other producers, which in turn will result in decreased revenues due to reduced demand for our products.

(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

- ☒ Long-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

If the risk is not mitigated, it can cause loss of OE customers, having a negative effect on the cash flows of the company.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

7913920

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

23741762

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used in calculation: For the calculation of the financial impact, the following scenario is used: Although we work hard on reducing our impacts on climate change, our actions are not as swift as expected by some of our OE clients. As a result, we lose 5% (min) to 15% (max) of our revenues from OE sales. Figures used in calculation 2024 Brisa Revenue: 1,053,760,090 USD. For confidentiality reasons, share of OE sales in the revenue can not be disclosed. However in order to make an estimation, percentage share of OE sales by tonnage is used as a proxy. OE channel makes up 15 % of our total tire sales tonnage. Approximate share of OE sales in revenue=1,055, 189,440 USD x 15% = 158,278,416 \$ in 2024. Minimum loss of revenue from OE Sales: 5% Maximum loss of revenue from OE Sales: 15% Assumptions made: The impact is calculated using the 2024 figures to simplify the calculation. Beyond 2024, we are expecting our revenues to increase, hence the impact can be higher. Minimum potential financial impact: 158,278,416 x 5% = 7,913,920 USD Minimum potential financial impact: 158,278,416x 15% = 23,741,762 USD

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

40178936

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Reducing GHG emissions from our production activities is among our strategic goals. We are following a comprehensive road map for the transition to a low carbon economy. Cost of response between 2024 – 2030: İzmit Plant: 16,205,634 USD Aksaray Plant: 23,973,302 USD TOTAL: 40,178,936 USD Although the cost of response seems to be higher than the impact of the risk, the risk impact is given only for 1 year while the cost of response is given for the time period between 2024 –

2030. The cost of response includes preparation of a climate transition plan, installation of heat pumps, waste heat recovery projects, LED conversions, air and steam leakage elimination, energy efficiency projects and purchasing renewable energy through virtual PPAs signed with our power supply company.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: In 2020 our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were 130,088 tons. According to our SBTi approved target of 5.6% linear reduction set by SBT (Science-Based Targets), by the end of 2024, we were supposed to achieve an 22.4% reduction compared to the 2020 base-year. We also have a 2050 Net-zero target. TASK: To perform beyond our targets and exceed the expectations of our OE clients while being a pioneer in climate-action. ACTIONS & TIMELINES: The emission reduction targets we set until 2030 were approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in 2021. Accordingly, based on 2020 and the 1.5 degree scenario, we aim to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 direct emissions by 56% in 2030 and to reach net zero in 2050. Some relevant actions are listed below: • We have organized a detailed study on our Climate Transition Plan Challenge projects in addition to our 56% reduction at the transition plan. Considering the specified projects, a 64% reduction in Scope 1-2 emissions can be achieved by 2030. • In 2024 heat pumps were installed in both İzmit and Aksaray plants 137,877 \$ • In 2024, a new 1 MW solar power plant was commissioned at the Aksaray facility 1,099,017 \$ • Frequency control on pumps via VFD (T, P, lev.) in order to reduce electricity consumption • Within the scope of our "Find and Fix" project we combat losses and leaks, which are one of the biggest obstacles to energy efficiency. Every three months, we detect and fix air and steam leaks at 1,000 points, then check them again and report them. This program saved 65,000 m3 of natural gas and 1,360 MWh of electricity in 2024. • We have replaced some equipment and saved 523 MWh of electricity in 2024 With the motivation provided by Net-Zero commitments in the automotive industry, we significantly reduced the energy expenditures of both heating and cooling processes with the Heat Pump Projects we carried out in İzmit and Aksaray facilities

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our İzmit production plant is located in the flood plain of Akarca river and we have experienced serious flood related problems in this location two decades ago. We had to stop production in our İzmit plant for 3 days, which caused our revenues to decrease due to our reduced production capacity. After these problems we have invested in an 800-meter-long flood barrier and installed flood gates where the excess water is pumped back to the river. Extreme weather events create a critical risk for businesses. In the long-term, if humanity fails to act against climate change and worst-case scenarios like RCP8.5 may become our reality, the increasing severity and frequency of weather events may cause disruption in production capacity According to the Turkish State Meteorological Service, heavy rainfall and flooding were the most damaging natural events in 2024, accounting for 35% of all reported losses.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Disruption in 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

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-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

Disruption in production capacity can cause a risk of revenue loss, hence the risk is anticipated to have a negative impact on the cash flows of Brisa.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

2532000

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

12298000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

In the long term, using RCP 4.5 scenario, a possible flood is estimated to result in a 2% loss of production in İzmit plant. For the maximum impact scenario, using RCP 8.5 several flood events is estimated to result in a 10% loss of its production tonnage. Minimum Impact, RCP 4.5 Scenario, Long-Term: İzmit plant production loss: 2% which approximately equals to 2,532,000 USD for the reporting period. Maximum Impact, RCP 8.5 Scenario, Long-Term: İzmit plant production loss: 10% which approximately equals to 12,298,000 USD for the reporting period.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Brisa had flooding problems back in 1998 after which we have invested in an 800-meter-long flood barrier and installed flood gates where the excess water is pumped back to the river. As this investment was made more than 2 decades ago, its cost is not included in the cost of response for this risk. But the regular maintenance activities for infrastructure and flood gates are a form of response for this risk. Therefore, cost of response for this risk includes the maintenance costs for flood water station pumps. They are regularly cleaned and maintained which cost 2,000 USD for the reporting period.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Brisa had flooding problems back in 1998 after which we have invested in an 800-meter-long flood barrier and installed flood gates where the excess water is pumped back to the river. As this investment was made more than 2 decades ago, its cost is not included in the cost of response for this risk. But the regular maintenance activities for infrastructure and flood gates are a form of response for this risk. With regular maintenance and cleaning of the inner cover and pumps, the functionality of the system is guaranteed and facility safety is kept in focus. Ensuring the continuity of production and keeping our facilities operating normally ensures our constant presence in the market. As Brisa, being affected by an event that does not affect other stakeholders in the market, especially in activities that may take place regionally, could cause us to lose the market, even if temporarily, but it is an opportunity for us to have an uninterrupted working order with the actions taken.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk5

(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

☒ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Brantas

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Natural rubber is one of the main components of our products. According to the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA), it accounts for 34% of a truck tire and 19% of a passenger or light truck tire, making tire prices closely linked to rubber prices. As an agricultural product, natural rubber production is highly dependent on climate. Unlike many agricultural crops that can adopt to various conditions, the Para rubber tree requires tropical temperatures and precipitation that are only found in a few places on Earth. Major climatic changes in these regions will always be a threat to natural rubber production. According to the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC), adverse effects from climate and weather conditions contribute to production disruptions, which explains the drop in supply and the resulting price increases. Natural rubber production is mainly located in Asian countries. Top producer is Thailand, followed by Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Vietnam, India, China and Malaysia. In 2024, we switched some of our suppliers in order to adapt to European Deforestation Regulation. 40% of our natural rubber comes from Africa (Ivory Coast and Liberia) and 60% from South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia). For future scenarios we made an in-depth analysis for 2030 using WRI-Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool. The analysis revealed especially in Thailand the water stress will be an issue by 2030.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased production costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The increase in the prices of raw materials will reflect as an increase in OPEX which will have a negative impact on Brisa's cash flows.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

36343308

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

97404840

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach used in calculation: According to the ANRPC, adverse effects from climate and weather conditions contribute to production disruptions, which explains the drop in supply and the resulting price increases. Based on the performance and updates from ANRPC member countries, the outlook for global NR production in 2024 is up by 2.8% compared to 2023, while the global outlook of demand growth for 2024 is up by 1.8%. According to a report published by ANRPC, average rubber price varied between 2.04 to 2.41 USD/kg in December 2024. The growth and yield of rubber trees are significantly affected by temperature, humidity and sea level changes. These trees, which grow especially in tropical regions, need certain temperature and humidity conditions. In the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, mild climatic conditions and slight moisture increase may provide a suitable environment for rubber trees. On the other hand, the RCP 4.5 scenario projects significant but not catastrophic climate impacts in natural rubber-producing regions. Under the RCP 4.5 moderate emissions scenario, average temperatures in natural rubber-producing regions in Southeast Asia and West Africa are expected to exceed +2°C. The RCP 8.5 scenario projects very serious and widespread climate risks in natural rubber-producing regions. By the end of the century, average temperature increases in Southeast Asia and West Africa are expected to exceed +4°C. At this level, rubber trees will be exposed to extreme heat and heat stress beyond their accustomed climate; photosynthesis and latex yield may be severely impaired. Figures used in calculation: In the minimum impact scenario base price of rubber for 2024 is taken as 2.04 and we have added a year-on-year increase of 5% reaching 2.73 USD/kg

in 2030. Which shows an extra financial burden of 0.69 USD/kg (2.73\$-2.04\$). In the maximum impact scenario base price for of rubber for 2024 is taken as 2.41 and we have added a year-on-year increase of 10% reaching 4.27 USD/kg in 2030. Which shows an extra financial burden of 1.86 USD/kg (4.27\$-2.41). Approximate natural rubber in tire: 26.5% Tons of production in 2024: 197,673 tons of tires Approximate amount of natural rubber in tires: 197,673,000 kg tire * 26.5% = 52,383,345 kg rubber Minimum impact: 52,383,345 kg * 0.69 USD/kg=36,343,308 USD Maximum impact: 52,383,345 kg * 1,86 USD/kg = 97,404,840 USD.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Increase supplier diversification

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

22244

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

As Bridgestone is working intensively on how to diversify the supply of this natural resource, our cost of response only includes the involvement of our employees in the R&D projects of Bridgestone. In 2024 several employees from our R&D department contributed to those projects and it is assumed that about 30 mandays were spent in total for these projects from the average hourly rate of an R&D personnel of 40 USD, the total cost of response is calculated as follows: 40 USD/hr x 8 hours/day x 30 days =9,600 USD In addition to the R&D involvement, we also prepared a Climate Transition Plan in 2023 to assess the financial impacts of rubber production in changing climate scenarios. The cost of this plan was 12644 USD. Total: 9,600+12,644=22,244 USD

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

SITUATION: Our production is highly dependent on rubber & any increase in rubber prices directly impact our production costs. Severe supply shortages can even threaten business continuity. **TASK:** To secure a continuous rubber supply & find alternative raw materials to mitigate risks & ensure business continuity. **ACTIONS:** We firstly manage this risk through the efforts of our parent company, Bridgestone, which actively reduces the impacts via R&D studies on diversification of natural rubber sources by researching alternative sources beyond *Hevea brasiliensis*. One such project involves guayule, a shrub native to the arid region of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico. Guayule's natural rubber production process is more complex than traditional latex processing, requiring grinding, solvent extraction, and impurity removal. Bridgestone is conducting integrated R&D to develop this plant from cultivation to tire application. We are connecting with guayule producers and users for benchmarking on guayule use potentials. We are researching the possibility of growing guayule in arid zones in Mediterranean region with optimized conditions especially with less irrigation. We are also investigating potential partnerships for optimizing natural rubber production from rubber trees. In another effort to manage this risk, in 2023, Brisa developed a Climate Transition Plan to evaluate the financial impacts of climate change on rubber production. The plan considers various scenarios (e.g., SSP1/IEA NZE 2050 and SSP5/IPCC RCP 8.5) to anticipate price fluctuations and supply disruptions. This helps guide strategic decisions to strengthen Brisa's long-term supply chain resilience.

[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)

24843782

(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)

109702840

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial impacts are taken from max. impact values of the identified risks. The impact of water-related risks are also included in calculations, as these risks are assessed to be the direct results of climate change. % of financial metric values are calculated using the 2024 revenue in USD.

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)

15790000

(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)

109702840

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

Select from:

☒ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The financial impacts are taken from max. impact values of the identified risks. % of financial metric values are calculated using the 2024 revenue in USD.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 71-80%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Izmit Production Facility, representing around 79% of our revenue in 2024, is located in Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin which has a High (40-80%) baseline water stress score. Therefore, we identify a risk of substantive financial and strategic water-related impact at this facility. We operate in 6 locations 2 of which are production plants, therefore the % of facilities is given as 0-25% (1/6=16.66%).

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Tuz Minor Basin

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

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☒ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Aksaray Production Facility, representing around 15% of our revenue in 2024, is located in Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Tuz Minor Basin which has a High (40-80%) baseline water stress score. Therefore, we identify a risk of substantive financial and strategic impact at this facility. We operate in 6 locations 2 of which are production plants, therefore the % of facilities is given as 1-25% ($1/6=16.66\%$).

[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ No

(3.3.3) Comment

In the reporting year, our organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations. Our facilities operate in compliance with applicable national and local water regulations, and we regularly monitor our performance to ensure adherence to legal requirements and internal standards.

[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?

The Regulation on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions was published in 2014. According to this regulation, facilities with a total rated thermal input of 20 MW and above are required to monitor, report, and verify their greenhouse gas emissions. Every year, emissions resulting from fuel combustion need to be reported to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change. Our İzmit facility has a total rated thermal input of 60.37 MW, and greenhouse gas reporting has been conducted since 2015 to comply with the requirements of the regulation. Aksaray facility started production in 2018, with a total rated thermal input of 42.75 MW, and greenhouse gas reporting has been conducted since then. During COP26, Türkiye announced its target of achieving net-zero emissions by 2053. On the other hand, the European Union (EU) is Türkiye's largest trading partner. According to the report of the Turkish Ministry of Trade, in 2023, 40.8% of our exports were conducted with the EU. To achieve Türkiye's net-zero emissions target and ensure that employers in Türkiye are not disadvantaged in trade, a decision has been made to implement an emission trading system in line with the EU ETS (European Union Emissions Trading System). For this purpose, the Climate Change Bill Draft was presented to the parliament in October 2022, and it is expected to be approved in 2024. The draft regulation on Turkish ETS was published in July 2025, and according to this draft 2026 and 2027 will be the pilot phase and the 1st implementation will be between 2028-2035. Initially, it is expected the ETS to begin with a 100% free allocation, but this rate is expected to reduce gradually. From 2028 onwards, it is anticipated that Brisa will be impacted, however the impact is expected to reach significant levels only in the long-term. If sectors fail to meet their given targets, carbon prices may increase drastically in order to meet the increasing demand.

Therefore, we would need to allocate an annual budget for allowance purchases. This will in turn increase our indirect operating costs. This situation can create a competitive disadvantage. To minimize the impact of this risk, we are committed to continuing energy efficiency projects, researching clean energy sources, and keeping track of emerging technologies. In 2022, we collaborated with KPMG Netherlands on the Net Zero Emission roadmap and technology assessment. The project had a budget of 72,560 USD. As a result of this collaboration, our top management approved installation of heat pumps in both İzmit and Aksaray facilities. In 2023 and 2024, heat pumps were be installed in both facilities to reduce natural gas consumption, which is the largest contributor to our Scope 1 emissions. With the heat pump implementation, we expect to achieve a 19.09% reduction in natural gas consumption compared to 2022 levels.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:
☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Consumers are increasingly aware of climate issues & the environmental impact of their choices, driving demand for eco-friendly solutions such as lightweight, fuel-efficient tires & re-tread options that extend tire life. Brisa is well-positioned to meet these needs by designing products & services that consider environmental impacts throughout their life cycles, including use phase. This presents Brisa with growth opportunities through sales of low-carbon, fuel-efficient products & re-tread services. While tires don't emit GHGs during use, vehicles powered by fuel do. Fuel consumption, influenced by tire rolling resistance (RR), contributes to overall GHG emissions. RR accounts for the fuel use of 10-20% in passenger & 20-30% in trucks, making lower RR essential for reducing both fuel use and emissions. As Hybrid & Electric Vehicles (H&EVs) become more prevalent, Brisa continues to innovate to meet their unique requirements. Brisa has developed Türkiye's first locally produced tire for H&EVs, reducing tire weight by up to 20%, increasing wear performance, and lowering RR by 5%, leading to fuel savings & extended battery life. Brisa's Lassa brand also supplies original equipment for electric vehicles, achieving 21% improvements in both tire weight and RR. Looking forward, Brisa is committed to producing lighter, energy-efficient tires using recycled materials, with balanced performance across six criteria: economy, safety, comfort, low RR, reduced noise & extended tire life.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

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

The opportunity is anticipated to reflect as an increase in revenue and will have a positive impact on financial performance and cash flows of the organization.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

25852141

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

51704283

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Approach used in calculation & assumptions made: A market study to identify the financial impact of this opportunity has not been conducted yet. However, to calculate the impact we made an analysis on our current revenue stream to understand the share of energy efficient tires in our revenues. If we are able to improve the environmental performance of our tires while reducing their rolling resistance, we can increase the share of these products in our portfolio by at least 5 to 10 percent in the medium-term. Therefore, minimum financial impact figure is calculated assuming a 5% increase in the revenue from sustainable products and services and maximum financial impact figure is calculated assuming a 10% increase in the revenue from sustainable products and services. In the reporting period 49% of

our revenue came from sustainable products and services. Figures used in calculation: Revenue from sustainable products & services in the reporting year: 517,042,826 Minimum financial impact (5% increase) = 25,852,141 USD Maximum financial impact (10% increase) = 51,704,283

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6530423

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity consists of the annual 6,530,423 USD budget dedicated to R&D projects for developing eco-products with lower rolling resistance during the reporting period.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: Brisa is already well positioned to meet changing consumer needs & preferences. Therefore, this presents an opportunity for Brisa to increase its revenue resulting from sales of fuel efficient (low-carbon) products. **TASK:** To further increase the share of energy efficient products in our revenue. **ACTIONS & TIMELINES:** In our 2020 Sustainability Report, we determined our focus topics for the "transition to a low carbon economy". In this strategy, it is important to strengthen the products of "Dan-totsu" (absolute & clear leaders), so we develop technology for tires, focusing on the overall molecular structure of raw materials, weight reduction & internal structure of tires. At the same time, as a global brand, we implement a sales strategy focused on increasing sales of tires with significantly lower rolling resistance. We have also launched an innovative lightweight tire technology. This technology makes it possible to reduce the weight of tires by approximately 20% & rolling resistance (RR) by approximately 30%* compared to conventional passenger car tires. This makes it possible to reduce CO2 emissions from tires by around 30% when driving petrol-powered vehicles. This advancement not only improves fuel efficiency but also reduces environmental impact. Our lightweight tire technology stands out as a significant step toward sustainable mobility. In 2024: Our fuel efficient & long-lasting tires constitute 45% of our current product portfolio. Designed with cutting-edge technology, our new tire is Turkey's first domestically produced tire compatible with electric and hybrid vehicles. Its lightweight construction, enhanced RR, and superior roadholding properties reduce natural resource consumption and enhance driving safety. Bridgestone is also actively conducting R&D projects to develop higher performing products with lower environmental footprint including lower emissions during use phase and is also implementing a sales strategy which focuses on expanding the sales of energy efficient tires as a global brand with substantially lower rolling resistance. The energy efficient tyres of Bridgestone are classified according to the "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by the Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association. **RESULTS:** With the ongoing improvements in energy efficient tires as a result of our R&D activities, we were able to increase the average share of sustainable products and services in our revenue to 49% in 2024.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☒ Cost savings

(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 :Medierranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Tuz Minor Basin and Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

A major water-related opportunity at our production facilities is the potential to reduce water-related OPEX via implementing water efficiency projects & recycling as much water as possible to minimize our dependency on external water supplies. Our İzmit and Aksaray plants make up more than 99% of our total water withdrawals. Using water resources efficiently and increasing water efficiency are critically important for our sustainability. We maintain this through several actions and projects. Water recycling and reuse target for 2025 was set in 2021, and this target was achieved in 2024. In order to minimize the impact of our activities on water resources, we recycle and reuse water in our production facilities. We participated in the "Grey Water Project" of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality" to use their gray water after treating it. By using gray water, we are able to find a sustainable alternative to well water and decrease our well water use. We also reuse water collected from "Rainwater Collection Pond Project" in both İzmit and Aksaray plants.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☒ Long-term

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

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

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

The anticipated effect of this opportunity on the organization's financial position, performance, and cash flows will be significant. Implementing water efficiency and recycling projects will reduce water-related operational expenditures (OPEX) by minimizing reliance on external water supplies, thus improving cost efficiency. The reduced need for external water will lower expenses in the long term, positively impacting cash flows. Furthermore, exceeding water recycling targets ahead of schedule demonstrates a proactive approach to sustainability, which could enhance the company's market position and financial performance in future horizons.

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

78191

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

1505296

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The unit cost of well water is \$1.30/m³. In 2024, 157,053 m³ of greywater was used. If this amount had been sourced from the well, the total cost would have been 203,872 USD. However, since greywater was used, the cost was reduced to \$125,681 leading to significant savings. In Turkey, water prices have increased significantly over the past five years, particularly in major cities like Istanbul, where prices surged by approximately 800%. This sharp rise is attributed to inflation and infrastructure costs. While water tariffs vary by region, the general trend across Turkey reflects a substantial increase in water costs due to factors such as inflation, environmental regulations, and investments in water infrastructure. Based on the information provided, here is how the anticipated financial effects might be projected for the long term, taking into account the significant increase in water costs and the use of greywater for cost savings: 1. Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum: Given the current savings achieved by using 155,705 m³ of greywater, the minimum anticipated financial savings over the long term could be estimated using the same water usage levels and the current cost difference between well water and greywater. Current savings: Well water cost for 157,053 m³ = \$203,872 Greywater cost for 157,053m³ = \$125,681 Savings: \$203,872 - \$125,681 = \$78,191 annually. Therefore, at a minimum, the anticipated long-term savings would be \$78,191 per year, assuming water costs and usage remain stable. If water prices continue to rise, as seen with the 800% increase over the past five years, and assuming similar usage of 157,053 m³ of greywater: 2. Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum: If well water costs increase by another 800%, the cost of well water could rise to: \$1,30/m³ × 8 = \$10.38/m³ Well water cost for 157,053 m³ = \$1,630,977 (at the inflated rate). Greywater cost (assuming it remains the same): \$78,191. Potential future savings: \$1,630,977 - \$78,191 = \$1,505,296 annually. Therefore, the maximum anticipated long-term financial savings could be as high as \$1,505,296 annually if water prices continue to rise at the same pace as in recent years.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

532826

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

A new wastewater treatment plant was established in İzmit in 2023. We treat our domestic wastewater and send it to the new wastewater treatment plant. We use the treated water and the gray water we get from ISU for use in cooling tower, boiler feed water and fire lines. This facility ensures the treatment and reuse of domestic wastewater. In this way, water recycling capacity was significantly increased and contributed to exceeding the target before the determined date. OPEX for the cost of chemicals, maintenance and repair, electricity use and purchased water bills for the grey water treatment plant is 532,826 USD.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

SITUATION: A major water-related opportunity at our production facilities is the potential to reduce water-related OPEX via implementing water efficiency projects & recycling as much water as possible to minimize our dependency on external water supplies. **TASK:** To reduce water expenses while also reducing our vulnerability to water-stress related risks. **ACTIONS:** Participating in the "Grey Water Project" of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality", we take the gray water of ISU, purify it again in advanced treatment facilities, and use this purified water as an alternative source in the water cycle of the enterprise. Thanks to this application, the renewable groundwater consumption has decreased by an impressive 40.17% since 2022. A new wastewater treatment plant was established in İzmit in 2023 We treat our domestic wastewater and send it to the new wastewater treatment plant. We use the treated water and the gray water we get from ISU for use in cooling tower, boiler feed water and fire lines. This facility ensures the treatment and reuse of domestic wastewater. In this way, water recycling capacity was significantly increased and contributed to exceeding the target before the determined date. As a result of these projects implemented: - The target set in 2021 was to increase the water

recycling and reuse rate to 80,000 m³ by 2025. However, as of the 2024 reporting year, this rate has reached 157,053 m³ at the Brisa Izmit facility due to the graywater purchased from ISU and we achieved our goal. Following this outcome, we defined a new target which aims to increase the amount of water use met through recycling in our Izmit plant from 136,173 m³ in 2023 to 306,173 m³ by the end of 2027 To achieve this goal, a new wastewater treatment plant in Izmit facility was established in 2023. This facility ensures the treatment and reuse of domestic wastewater. In this way, water recycling capacity was significantly increased and contributed to exceeding the target before the determined date. - Participating in the "Grey Water Project" of Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality", we take the gray water of ISU, purify it again in advanced treatment facilities, and use this purified water as an alternative source in the water cycle of the enterprise. Thanks to this application, the renewable groundwater consumption has decreased by an impressive 40.17% since 2022. - We installed an additional treatment system in both of our plants using 92,173 m³ of recycled water in 2024.

[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:

☒ OPEX

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

6530423

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric aligned is calculated using the max. financial impact of Opp1. equal to the R&D budget deployed for the realization of this opportunity during the reporting period.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

1505296

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

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric aligned is calculated using the max. financial impact of Opp2.
[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:

☒ 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

Based on the provided Human Rights Policy, Brisa's approach to board diversity and inclusion can be described as follows: Brisa promotes diversity and inclusion as a core value. The policy emphasizes: Respect for diversity in all aspects of the business, ensuring that differences in gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, and other personal characteristics are valued and respected. A commitment to gender equality, particularly in leadership roles and decision-making processes. Brisa supports the empowerment of women in business and sets gender equality targets. Non-discrimination in recruitment, promotion, and workplace practices, ensuring that no individual is treated unfairly based on personal attributes such as religion, gender, or ethnicity. Brisa provides an inclusive and safe working environment for all,

showing zero tolerance for violence and harassment, and supports employees who experience discrimination or violence. This policy framework reflects Brisa's dedication to fostering an inclusive board that respects diversity and ensures equal opportunity for all members.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1-human_rights_policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

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

Select all that apply

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

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Brisa, the Board Chair holds the highest responsibility for oversight of climate-related issues with a primary role in shaping policies and overseeing company-wide management of the vision and long-term climate strategies. Under the leadership of the Board Chair and CEO, Brisa has announced its SBTi approved near term targets in 2023 as follows: • Brisa commits to reduce absolute scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 56% by 2030 from a 2020 base year. • Brisa commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods & services, will have science-based targets by 2028. Brisa has also committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. To support this goal, the Board reviewed the organizational structure and roles & responsibilities, which resulted in the establishment of the Sustainability & Business Development Directorate in 2022, reporting directly to the CEO. Thirteen sustainability task forces were also created to track the Strategic Sustainability targets with quarterly progress reports presented to the Sustainability Committee (SC) chaired by the CEO. The SC's actions & future decisions are reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors (BoD) and subsequently presented to the BoD for strategic and/or operational evaluation. Board Level Committee: The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) holds primary responsibility for corporate activities including climate change mitigation and adaptation at Brisa. Since being a part of Bridgestone Europe, Middle East, India and Africa region (BS EMEA) in 2017, Brisa's Board takes part in executing the globally agreed strategic decisions and informs the SLT. The SLT is chaired by the CEO who is also a member of the Board and includes relevant Deputy General Managers (Vice-Chairman of the Board, CTO, Vice-CTO, CMO, CFO and Executive Coordinators). There is also a sub-team under SLT; Transformation Leadership Team (TLT), which consists of the same participants as SLT but with wider contribution from each business unit's directors. TLT manages issues & executes plans and transfers the most strategic agenda to be discussed as part of SLT which is authorized to make decisions. SLT oversees decision making & budget management of climate-related activities, in line with Bridgestone's long-term environmental vision of towards a "Sustainable society" for 2050 and beyond, which encompasses GHG emissions reduction, natural resources preservation and 100% sustainable material consumption. In 2023-2024, the SLT monitored 42 projects under Brisa's "Pioneer in Sustainability" strategy. Major contents: - Heat Pump Application in İzmit - Find & Fix (Leakage Elimination Air and Steam) - Curing Vacuum Pumps Improvement - Green Procurement - Water Circularity and Efficiency Improvement Project (WCI) - Sustainable Product Development

Water

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ 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

☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability policy

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Brisa, the Board Chair holds the highest responsibility for oversight of water-related issues with a primary role in shaping policies and overseeing company-wide management of the vision and long-term water strategies. In 2022, the Sustainability and Business Development directorate reporting to the CEO was established upon the instruction of our Board Chairman. Twelve sustainability task forces were also created to track the Strategic Sustainability targets with quarterly progress reports presented to the Sustainability Committee (SC) chaired by the CEO. The SC's actions & future decisions are reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors (BoD) and subsequently presented to the BoD for strategic and/or operational evaluation. Board Level Committee: The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) holds primary responsibility for corporate activities including water stewardship and management at Brisa. Since being a part of Bridgestone Europe, Middle East, India and Africa region (BS EMEA) in 2017, Brisa's Board takes part in executing the globally agreed strategic decisions and informs the SLT. The SLT is chaired by the CEO and includes relevant Deputy General Managers (Vice-Chairman of the Board, Chief Technical Officer, Vice- Chief Technical Officer, Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Coordinators). There is also a sub-team under SLT; Transformation Leadership Team (TLT), who consists of the same participants as SLT but with wider contribution from each business unit's directors. TLT manages issues and executes plans and transfers the most strategic agenda to be discussed as part of SLT who is authorized to make decisions covering all corporate aspects. This Board Level committee is responsible of decision making and budget management of water-related activities, in line with Bridgestone's ambitious goals towards "Sustainable society" for 2050 and beyond as long-term environmental vision including GHG footprint reduction, natural resources preservation and 100% sustainable material consumption.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ 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

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Brisa, the Board Chair holds the highest responsibility for oversight of biodiversity-related issues with a primary role in The primary shaping policies and overseeing company-wide management of the vision and long-term biodiversity-related strategies. In 2022, the Sustainability and Business Development directorate reporting to the CEO was established upon the instruction of our Board Chairman. Twelve sustainability task forces were also created to track the Strategic Sustainability targets with quarterly progress reports presented to the Sustainability Committee (SC) chaired by the CEO. The SC's actions & future decisions are reviewed by the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors (BoD) and subsequently presented to the BoD for strategic and/or operational evaluation. Senior Leadership Team (SLT) who has the top responsibility regarding all corporate activities including environmental stewardship and management activities at Brisa. Since being a part of Bridgestone Europe, Middle East, India and Africa region (BS EMEIA) in 2017, Brisa's Board takes part in executing the globally agreed strategic decisions and informs the SLT. The SLT is chaired by the CEO and includes relevant Deputy General Managers (Vice-Chairman of the Board, Chief Technical Officer, Vice- Chief Technical Officer, Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Coordinators). There is also a sub-team under SLT; Transformation Leadership Team (TLT), who consists of the same participants as SLT but with wider contribution from each business unit's directors. TLT manages issues and executes plans and transfers the most strategic agenda to be discussed as part of SLT who is authorized to make decisions covering all corporate aspects. This Board Level committee is responsible of decision making and budget management of biodiversity-related activities, in line with Bridgestone's ambitious

goals towards “Sustainable society” for 2050 and beyond as long-term environmental vision including GHG footprint reduction, natural resources preservation and 100% sustainable material consumption.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- ☒ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- ☒ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- ☒ Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ 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

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance
- ☒ Other, please specify :Presiding the Sustainability Committee

(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

On the local level, Brisa's CEO is the highest-level management position & has ultimate responsibility for management strategy & overall management including climate-related issues. The CEO chairs the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) through which s/he oversees the progress against the corporate strategy, objectives & set

targets. The CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, annual policies, etc. including climate-related issues. The CEO, COO and full-time corporate officers participate in the Global Executive Committee (G-EXCO) which is the highest-level committee associated with Bridgestone Group business execution. Under G-EXCO, Bridgestone has the Global CSR Enhancement Committee (GCEC) comprises of executive officers in charge of CSR and representatives of Strategic Business Units and functions. Since 2017, being a part of BS EMEA region, Brisa's Board takes part in executing the global strategic decisions and informs the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) who has the top responsibility regarding climate-related activities at Brisa. The SLT is chaired by the CEO. In 2022, the Sustainability and Business Development directorate reporting to the CEO was established. In parallel with this, 12 sustainability task forces were created to follow the Strategic Sustainability targets. Task force activities are presented at the Sustainability Committee by the Sustainability and Business Development Director once every 3 months. The chairman of the committee is the CEO. Actions and future decisions taken by the Sustainability Committee are reviewed by the Board of Directors and evaluated strategically or operationally.

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
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance
- ☒ Other, please specify :Presiding the Sustainability Committee

(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

At Brisa, the CEO is the highest-level management position and has ultimate responsibility for management strategy and overall management including water-related issues. The CEO is responsible for both assessing and managing water related risks and opportunities. During these risk assessments, the CEO also assesses the future trends in water demand in order to take an early position in the market. The CEO chairs both the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and the Sustainability Committee through which he/she oversees the progress against the corporate strategy and set targets. Being a Board Member, the CEO informs the Board based on the outcomes of the SLT/SC activities and agenda. The CEO also reports to the Board quarterly on water- related strategic issues including but not limited to: - Risks and opportunities - Water-related company performance, achievement level of set targets - Investments and future investment decisions related to water - Brisa's CDP Water performance

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Business Development Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Business Development Director presents the work of the task force at the "Sustainability Committee", oversees the implementation of the Sustainability Policy and reports to the Sustainability Committee once every 3 months. Reporting and activities of the following departments affiliated to the Directorate: 1. Sustainability department: Makes external reports on sustainability issues (sustainability report, CDP, Ecovadis, etc.), defines, monitors and systematizes the company's decarbonization roadmap and portfolio, creates training processes for the formation of a sustainability culture, designs transformation programs for stakeholders, takes the lead in the execution part it does. 2. Public Relations and Sustainability Incentives department: Follows up national and international regulations, presents opinions, carries out studies on reaching sustainable finance and incentives. 3. Sustainable business development and entrepreneurship: They enable the development of new business models with innovative solutions in line with the net zero emission target. 4. Establishing a science-based biodiversity strategy

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CTO is a member of the Sustainability Committee. Our CTO acts as a sponsor for task forces on carbon emissions, energy management, water management, waste management, responsible manufacturing, sustainable raw materials. Under the CTO, Engineering, Utilities, R&D and Technology department managers lead these projects. These leaders; • Provides the management of task force duties • Quarterly reports on the work to the Extended Committee and the Sustainability Business Development Department • Are responsible for the realization of the company's sustainability goals in coordination with the Sustainability Business Development Department • While planning to achieve the objectives, they ensure that the relevant risks and opportunities are identified, projects are created, financing and incentive opportunities are prepared, submitted for approval and executed

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Technical Officer (CTO)

(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

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Technical Officer is a member of both SLT (Senior Leadership Team) and TLT (Transformation Leadership Team). The CTO chairs the monthly held HSE and Energy Committee Meetings organized by the OHSE Department to discuss environmental management performance. Moreover, CTO is the most strategic position when it comes to informing the Board (through SLT) on topics like: -water-related progress against targets, - investment projects identified to enhance performance etc.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Sustainability Business Development Director

(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

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan issues
- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan environmental issues
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Business Development Director presents the work of the task force at the "Sustainability Committee", oversees the implementation of the Sustainability Policy and reports to the Sustainability Committee once every 3 months. Reporting and activities of the following departments affiliated to the Directorate: 1. Sustainability department: Makes external reports on sustainability issues (sustainability report, CDP, Ecovadis, etc.), defines, monitors and systematizes the company's decarbonization roadmap and portfolio, creates training processes for the formation of a sustainability culture, designs transformation programs for stakeholders, takes the lead in the execution part it does. 2. Public Relations and Sustainability Incentives department: Follows up national and international regulations, presents opinions, carries out studies on reaching sustainable finance and incentives. 3. Sustainable business development and entrepreneurship: They enable the development of new business models with innovative solutions in line with the net zero emission target.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Managing sustainability task force strategy and execution

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The main climate-related duties of the departments within the supervision of the CFO are: • Sponsorship of financial risks and sustainable finance task force • Monthly monitoring of general risks across the company, including climate change-related risks, and presenting significant risks to the Early Detection of Risk Committee • Leading the ISO 31000 Enterprise Risk Management System. • Access to sustainable finance

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Commercial Officer

(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

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

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- ☒ Other, please specify :Value Chain Incentive

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Commercial Officer is a member of the Sustainability Committee. The CCO acts as sponsor for task forces on Green purchasing and SBT Supplier Engagement Targets. Project Leaders sponsored by the CCO; • Provides the management of task force work. • Quarterly reports on the work to the Extended Committee and the Sustainability Business Development Department. • Responsible for the realization of the company's sustainability goals in coordination with the Sustainability Business Development Department. • While planning to achieve the objectives, they ensure that the relevant risks and opportunities are identified, projects are created, financing and incentive opportunities are prepared, submitted for approval and carried out.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Commercial Officer

(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 value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

☒ Other, please specify :Value Chain Incentive

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☒ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CCO is responsible for the implementation of the requirements within the scope of “Brisa Responsible Purchasing Policy”. In 2022, it was decided to invite evaluate the sustainability performance of 41 critical suppliers including their water-related performance, by inviting them to report on Ecovadis platform. In 2023 it was decided to perform on-site ESG audits to local suppliers and pilot application of this decision was performed.

[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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Incentives are calculated as bonuses according to company performance and individual performance. In Sabancı Group Companies, every company has their own targets including targets related to Sustainability. These targets are reflected as KPI in individual performance metrics along with other performance criteria.

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Incentives are calculated as bonuses according to company performance and individual performance. In Sabancı Group Companies, every company has their own targets including targets related to Sustainability. These targets are reflected as KPI in individual performance metrics along with other performance criteria.

[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 - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☑ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Board approval of climate transition plan
- ☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- ☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- ☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

- ☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- ☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☑ Reduction of water pollution incidents
- ☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

Policies and commitments

- ☑ Implementation of water-related community project
- ☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations
- ☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance indicators include CO2 emissions reduction, energy consumption and natural resources consumption reduction, providing support to Sustainability and CDP reporting. By the achievement of the relevant indicators mentioned above, a certain percentage of salary is shared as a bonus. In addition, salaries, bonuses and performance grades were added to the scorecard by both Sabancı Holding and Brisa.

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

The performance indicators listed for our CEO are directly related to our 2030 Near-Term Absolute GHG emission reduction targets and our climate-transition plan.

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 - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

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

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations
- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Engagement

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

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The company has minimum, maximum and met targets on sustainability issues. The CEO reports the status of these targets to Sabancı Holding. Individual KPIs are also determined in line with company targets. At the end of the year, incentive bonus rates are calculated according to the status of the company target realization and the individual performance of individuals. This ensures that targets are passed down from the top to all levels, and annual business plans and budget studies are made accordingly.

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

Our CEO has water-related targets integrated into his KPI's. These targets are in line with our water related targets, such as: - KPI's related to improvements in efficiency and reduction of withdrawals are related to our withdrawal targets (Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to increase recycling/reuse of water (Target 4 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI related to WASH, contributes to the achievement of our WASH target (Target 5 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to pollution, contributes to the achievement of the commitments in our water policy detailed in section 4.6.1 of this report All of the above-mentioned indicators are chosen to measure performance, because high level managers have the ability to steer us in a way to achieve our targets. And inclusion of our targets in their KPI's is both an incentive and a way to show our gratitude for their efforts

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

To achieve these reduction targets Brisa invests on various projects. Return on investments (ROI) of these projects are checked and followed by the CFO. Achievements of these reductions are among CFO KPI's and a certain percentage of the salary is shared as a bonus.

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

The performance indicators listed for our CFO includes improvement in energy efficiency which in turn reduces our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions thus contributing to our near and long-term emission reduction targets.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☒ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

☒ Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance indicators of the Chief Technology Officer include CO2 emissions reduction, energy consumption and natural resources consumption reduction, providing support to sustainability reporting and supplier engagement improvement. By the achievement of the relevant indicators mentioned above, a certain percentage of the salary is shared as a bonus.

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

Improvement in energy efficiency reduces our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions thus contributing to our Absolute GHG emissions reduction Target. Increased engagement with suppliers also contributes to our Scope 3 target.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- ☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- ☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations
- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

CTO and Utility manager KPIs: - Reduction of water withdrawals - Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations - Improvements in efficiency – direct operations - Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

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

Our CTO, has water-related targets integrated into their KPI's. These targets are in line with our water related targets, such as: - KPI's related to improvements in efficiency and reduction of withdrawals are related to our withdrawal targets (Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3 reported under section 9.15.2 - KPI's related to increase recycling/reuse of water (Target 4 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI related to WASH, contributes to the achievement of our WASH target (Target 5 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to pollution, contributes to the achievement of the commitments in our water policy detailed in section 4.6.1 of this report All of the above-mentioned indicators are chosen to measure performance, because high level managers have the ability to steer us in a way to achieve our targets. And inclusion of our targets in their KPI's is both an incentive and a way to show our gratitude for their efforts.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- ☒ Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance indicators include CO2 emissions reduction, energy consumption and natural resources consumption reduction, providing support to sustainability reporting. By the achievement of the relevant indicators mentioned above, a certain percentage of the salary is shared as a bonus.

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

The KPI listed for our Energy Manager is directly related to our absolute emissions reductions target as it includes reduction in absolute emissions.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Environmental, Health, and Safety manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Energy efficiency improvement

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Performance indicators include CO2 emissions reduction, energy consumption, natural resources consumption reduction, waste management (including plastic wastes), sustainability reporting and CDP responses. By the achievement of the relevant indicators mentioned above, a certain percentage of the salary is shared as a bonus.

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

This incentive is directly linked to the achievement of our Absolute Scope 1 & Scope 2 GHG emission reduction target.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Environmental, Health, and Safety manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Pollution

☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

OHSE Manager: OHSE monthly reports to Brisa CEO and Bridgestone Environment group their performance regarding their targets. - Improvements in waste water quality – direct operations - Reduction of water pollution incidents.

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

Our CEO, CTO, Sustainability and Business Development Director, Utility and Construction Manager and OHSE Manager have water-related targets integrated into their KPI's. These targets are in line with our water related targets, such as: - KPI's related to improvements in efficiency and reduction of withdrawals are related to our withdrawal targets (Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to increase recycling/reuse of water (Target 4 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI related to WASH, contributes to the achievement of our WASH target (Target 5 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's

related to pollution, contributes to the achievement of the commitments in our water policy detailed in section 4.6.1 of this report All of the above-mentioned indicators are chosen to measure performance, because high level managers have the ability to steer us in a way to achieve our targets. And inclusion of our targets in their KPI's is both an incentive and a way to show our gratitude for their efforts.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Procurement manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Policies and commitments

☒ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Procurement Manager has a target to meet the set supply chain localization targets which result in Scope 3 emissions reduction. If the target is met, the Procurement Manager is then entitled to a monetary incentive, bonus, as part of the annual performance review. Procurement Manager also has a target on supplier engagement improvement.

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

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our Science Based Supplier Engagement Target which is currently under review by SBTi.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

☒ Buyers/purchasers

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

☒ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☒ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Buyers/purchasers have a target to meet the set supply chain localization targets which result in Scope 3 emissions reduction. If the target is met, Buyers/purchasers are then entitled to a monetary incentive, bonus, as part of the annual performance review. Buyers/purchasers also have a target on supplier engagement improvement.

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

This incentive contributes to the implementation of our Science Based Supplier Engagement Target which is currently under review by SBTi.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Sustainability Business Development Director

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(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

Brisa's annual sustainability reporting process is prepared as sustainability report and fundamentals report and carried out under the leadership of Sustainability Business Development Director. The reporting also acts like a public declaration document for BIST Sustainability Index in Turkey and is assessed. Sustainability Business Development Director is also the Sustainability Coordinator of Brisa. As a member of the Sabancı Holding Sustainability Committee, she represents Brisa as the Sustainability Coordinator and Brisa's performance against BIST Sustainability Index is monitored as one of her performance parameters. Therefore, her performance indicator includes publishing company performance against a climate-related sustainability index through Brisa's sustainability reporting and if this role is fulfilled, a certain amount of profit is shared as a bonus annually.

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

This incentive contributes to the monitoring of our performance against our climate commitments.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☒ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Sustainability Business Development Director

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Resource use and efficiency

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☒ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☒ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- ☒ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations
- ☒ Reduction of water pollution incidents

Policies and commitments

- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations
- ☒ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

(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

Annual KPIs are determined in line with Brisa's strategic goals. It is given in 3 levels as minimum, maximum and satisfying. Whichever level corresponds to the realization of the target, the annual premium rate increases or decreases accordingly.

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

Our Sustainability and Business Development Director has water-related targets integrated into her KPI's. These targets are in line with our water related targets, such as: - KPI's related to improvements in efficiency and reduction of withdrawals are related to our withdrawal targets (Target 1, Target 2 and Target 3 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to increase recycling/reuse of water (Target 4 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI related to WASH, contributes to the achievement of our WASH target (Target 5 reported under section 9.15.2) - KPI's related to pollution, contributes to the achievement of the commitments in our water policy detailed in section 4.6.1 of this report All of the above-mentioned indicators are chosen to measure performance, because high level managers have the ability to steer us in a way to achieve our targets. And inclusion of our targets in their KPI's is both an incentive and a way to show our gratitude for their efforts. [Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

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

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Brisa has an Environment and Energy Policy which covers all activities organization-wide. Our policy also includes our climate, water and biodiversity-related commitments, some of which are given below:

- *Protecting ecosystems with preventive measures and preserving biodiversity.*
- *Complying with and exceeding environmental and energy regulations.*
- *Reducing carbon emissions by 56% by 2030 and achieving net-zero by 2050.*
- *Using 100% renewable electricity by 2030 and investing in green energy.*
- *Reducing water consumption at Izmit and Aksaray plants by 85% and 70%, respectively, by 2030.*

Supporting stakeholder engagement and capacity-building on environmental issues. Brisa also has a Water Management Policy, which is applied organization-wide since we need to take actions under one common policy on a global level, although water-related issues and measures differ depending on the region/basin. As a signatory of the CEO Water Mandate, a United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) initiative, in 2021, we commit to adopt and implement a water management plan in the following commitment areas: 1. Direct Operations 2. Supply Chain and Watershed Management 3. Collective Action 4. Public Policy 5. Community Involvement 6. Transparency Our policy details our management plan and includes our water related commitments on: - Direct water management - Water circularity - Preventing water pollution - Developing collaborations - Value chain It also includes information on our targets.

(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 100% renewable energy
- ✓ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- ☒ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(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

4.6.1-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

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

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

Through our commitment to SBTi in 2021, we are also committed to We Mean Business. UN Global Compact: Brisa is a signatory of UN Global Compact since 2013. Each year we disclose our COP report. We also participate in UN Global Compact's climate change related programs. World Business Council on Sustainable Development: Brisa is a member of WBCSD Turkey since 2010. Brisa also actively takes part in WBCSD Turkey's working groups. Brisa is one of the 15 Turkish signatories of the CEO Water Mandate, an initiative of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Committed to follow sustainable water policies and practices, Brisa initiated long-term business plans in line with its environmental approach of effective use of water resources.

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

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11-CTP and Water Stewardship Policy.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

- ☒ Mandatory government register

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

Brisa is registered in Public Disclosure Platform (PDP) which is an electronic system through which electronically signed notifications required by the capital markets and Borsa Istanbul regulations are publicly disclosed. Within the framework of Capital Markets Board of Turkey's (CMB) regulations, all information and documents to be publicly disclosed must be sent to the PDP. The relevant ID on PDP is BRISA.

(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

Brisa's engagement with policy makers, government agencies as well as its participation in working groups (WG) of leading national business associations is in line with its overall climate change strategy. Our Government Relations & Sustainability Incentives Manager is the sole responsible for communication with policy makers on issues that would influence policy. Government Relations & Sustainability Incentives Manager also needs approval of Brisa's CEO, before being involved in any engagement activity that may influence public policies. Government Relations & Sustainability Incentives Manager has in depth knowledge about Brisa's climate-change strategies. He also participates in TUSIAD and BCSD Turkey meetings together with the Sustainability Team. In order to communicate our thoughts and standpoint and influence climate related public policy, we believe the most effective way is to establish a strong communication with policy makers through leading business associations. Our active participation in various WGs conducting environmental studies such as Environment and Climate Change WG (TUSIAD), is a direct result of ensuring our engagement is consistent with our own priorities and policy. If we are to discover inconsistencies as part of our engagements that influence

public policy on climate change, we will transparently communicate our minor/major disagreements and provide a solution to sustain our engagement to be consistent with our climate-related strategies. If a statement is made to policy makers without the approval of the CEO, the event will be evaluated by the Sa-Ethics committee, which has never happened before. But if it does, depending on the severity of the event, the decision of the board may be a simple warning or it may go up to the termination of the employment contract.

[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

Turkish Industry and Business Association (TUSIAD)

(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

TUSIAD actively conducts studies to influence National Policies including climate-related, water security issues TUSIAD is one of the most active associations in Turkey when it comes to business world related sustainability, especially environmental efforts. Our SBU president is the head of the TUSIAD Energy, Environment and Climate Change Roundtable. This working group has provided numerous feedbacks on current as well as potential emerging climate and energy related regulations. As Brisa, we actively participate in various working groups (WG) conducting environment, water, climate change and supply chain related studies such as Circular Economy WG, Energy Environment and Climate Change WG, Materials Marketplace platform which enables resource efficiency and preserving natural sources and therefore optimizes supply chain-related practices. We publicly promote TUSIAD's position on climate change as it is aligned with our position and goals of the Paris Agreement. The following opinions were provided to TUSIAD regarding the Climate Law and the Emissions Trading System (ETS) to be established in Turkey: - The distribution ratios of free allowances should be fully aligned with the EU ETS, and the reduction targets for free allowances in the EU over the years should be applied identically in Turkey's ETS. -Harmonization of reporting scopes between the EU ETS and the national ETS should be ensured. -

Criteria for selecting and auditing authorized verification bodies should be clarified. -A comprehensive training program for sectors included in the ETS should be planned in parallel with the legislation. - Support mechanisms such as the Innovation Fund and Modernization Fund established in the EU should be developed similarly in Turkey. - For energy transition and phased exit from fossil fuels, a target timeline and implementation steps should be defined simultaneously for the relevant sectors. Additionally, TUSIAD's recent studies on water management and sustainable resource use highlight the importance of integrated water resource management (IWRM) and risk mitigation strategies in critical sectors. By aligning our position with TUSIAD's, Brisa ensures that our water management practices are part of a larger national and industry-wide effort to safeguard water resources and contribute to sustainable development.

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

17715

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

TÜSİAD, founded in 1971, is a voluntary, independent NGO representing the Turkish business world. It promotes welfare through private enterprise and holds significant influence in Türkiye's economic sectors, including production, value-added, employment, and foreign trade. TÜSİAD's initiatives focus on fostering social cohesion through a competitive market economy, sustainable development, and participatory democracy. Its mission supports economic growth while emphasizing inclusivity and environmental responsibility in the private sector. The funding figure provided in the reporting year was for membership fees.

(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
☒ Water
☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Strategy | ☒ Biodiversity indicators |
| ☒ Emission targets | ☒ Public policy engagement |
| ☒ Emissions figures | ☒ Water accounting figures |
| ☒ Risks & Opportunities | |
| ☒ Value chain engagement | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content of environmental policies - Page 21 Governance - Pages 9-24 Stakeholder Engagement – Pages 24-25 Risks & Opportunities Management-Pages 12-14 Strategy-Page 19 Biodiversity indicators-Page 59 Emissions figures-Pages 45-48 and Page 89-90 Emission targets-Pages 22-23 Water accounting figures-Page 50-52 and Page 89 Water targets-Pages 22-23

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1-Brisa_2023_sustainability_report-EN.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Brisa's sustainability report, is prepared in accordance with the GRI standards. In addition, the evaluation feedback from Vigeo EIRIS and Reporting Matters was received for this report, the Ecovadis assessment, the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard (TSRS), and the European Union Sustainability Reporting Standard (CSRD) have been reviewed within the scope of the report. Relevant indicators related to environmental, social, and governance performance priorities have also been included in Brisa's Sustainability Report. While the 2024 sustainability report is currently under preparation and yet to be published, the attached 2023 sustainability report provides the most recent and complete overview of the company's environmental and social performance.

Row 2

(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

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards-Climate Related Disclosures-TSRS 2

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks & Opportunities
- ☒ Strategy
- ☒ Value chain engagement
- ☒ Emissions figures
- ☒ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Risks and opportunities – Pages 39-41 Strategy – Page 19 Governance – Pages 13-19 Value chain engagement – Pages 9-11 and 22 Emissions figures – Page 42-43 Emission targets – Pages 42-43

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1-Brisa_TSRS_2024_Final.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Brisa TSRS report has been prepared in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) framework published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2023, and includes the following: The minimum reference standard is TSRS 2 – Climate-Related Disclosures. For sector-specific guidance, TSRS 2-Annex Volume-62 “Automobile Parts” guidelines have been used as supplementary resources. Brisa ensures continuity in reporting by aligning the data it presented within the frameworks of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and CDP during the 2021–2023 period with TSRS. The information presented has been prepared on a consolidated basis, including Brisa’s parent company and its fully consolidated subsidiary (Arvento Mobile Systems Inc.).

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(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

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

- ☒ Cost of capital
- ☒ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: The optimistic scenario assumes a high share of renewable energy in the grid (over 70%) and a significant adoption of electric vehicles (over 80%), driven by aggressive global climate policies and technological advancements. Population growth is expected to be stable or decline, reducing additional demand for resources. Economic conditions are favorable, with high GDP growth per person, enabling increased investment in sustainable practices. Global efforts are successful in limiting the rise in temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and humidity changes remain mild (1-3%). Uncertainties: This scenario relies on assumptions that require strong international collaboration, sustained political will, and significant technological breakthroughs. The feasibility of achieving over 70% renewable energy in the grid and widespread adoption of electric vehicles may be impacted by unforeseen technological, economic, or political barriers. Additionally, stable or declining population growth could vary due to unpredictable demographic changes. Limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C hinges on coordinated and immediate global actions, which may face resistance or delay, making this scenario highly optimistic. Constraints: The scenario's success depends on substantial investments in renewable energy infrastructure and widespread acceptance and affordability of electric vehicles. It also requires robust policy frameworks and incentives to drive these changes, which may vary significantly across regions. Achieving a 1.5°C temperature increase limit necessitates unprecedented reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and global cooperation, which may be constrained by differing national interests and economic conditions. The mild increase in humidity assumes that climate mitigation efforts will effectively control associated changes, which could be limited by local environmental factors.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have selected the optimistic scenario combining the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE2050) pathway with SSP 1 to explore the potential benefits and opportunities that could arise in a sustainable, low-carbon future. This scenario assumes a world where aggressive climate policies lead to high levels of renewable energy integration (over 70%), extensive adoption of electric vehicles (over 80%), stable or declining population growth, and high economic growth per person. For Brisa, this scenario represents an ideal environment where decarbonization efforts result in a stable energy supply and reduced volatility in raw material costs due to increased energy efficiency and sustainable practices. Additionally, the high adoption of electric vehicles aligns with a growing demand for specialized tires designed for electric vehicles, presenting a strategic growth opportunity. By analyzing this scenario, we are able to evaluate our capacity to leverage technological advancements, tap into new markets, and strengthen our sustainability commitments, positioning ourself as a leader in a rapidly evolving industry.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation
- ☑ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: Under the optimistic scenario, stringent environmental regulations, effective institutions, and rapid technological advancements lead to significant improvements in water efficiency by 2030, 2050, and 2080. For our Turkey plants, this scenario envisions a future where advanced water management technologies, such as water recycling and reuse systems, are widely adopted, reducing water consumption per unit of production. It also assumes climate change mitigation limits temperature rise to between 1.3°C and 2.4°C above preindustrial levels, ensuring more stable water availability and fewer extreme weather events. Furthermore, low population growth is expected to reduce competition for water resources, ensuring a more predictable supply for industrial use. Uncertainties: Despite optimistic assumptions, uncertainties persist regarding the pace and scale of technological advancements in water efficiency and their affordability for the tire industry. The effectiveness of global climate policies and cooperation in sustaining stringent regulations is uncertain and may vary regionally. Changes in precipitation patterns and local water availability are also difficult to predict accurately, even under favorable climate conditions, potentially affecting water-intensive processes like cooling, vulcanization, and rubber processing. The risk of policy shifts or economic downturns may also impact the investments needed for technological upgrades. Constraints: This scenario's success hinges on significant investments in water-saving technologies and infrastructure. High costs, slow progress, lack of innovation, regulatory uncertainty, and insufficient stakeholder involvement limit adoption of advanced water management technologies in tire production. Compliance with stringent regulations may require changes to production processes and new water management practices, possibly causing short-term outages or increased costs. While low population growth may reduce competition, regional shortages due to local droughts or infrastructure issues may still limit water availability for production. The company's ability to adapt will depend on its financial and technological resources and the stability of local governments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We have chosen the optimistic scenario (SSP1 RCP2.6) because it aligns with our strategic goals of sustainability and long-term growth. This scenario envisions a future where effective climate policies and technological advancements lead to improved water availability and efficiency, which is crucial for our water-intensive production processes, such as cooling, vulcanization, and rubber processing. By limiting global temperature rise to between 1.3°C and 2.4°C, the scenario offers relatively stable water resources and fewer extreme weather disruptions, allowing us to plan our operations with greater certainty. Additionally, the optimistic scenario aligns with SSP1's focus on sustainable growth and stringent environmental regulations, which reflects our commitment to reducing emissions and using environmentally friendly materials. This provides us with the opportunity to invest in green technologies and improve our water management practices, potentially reducing operational costs in the long run. Adopting this scenario helps us align with global sustainability trends, meet stakeholder expectations for environmental responsibility, and enhance our brand image by proactively complying with future regulations. In summary, this scenario not only helps us explore sustainable and efficient water use but also positions us to capitalize on long-term investment opportunities in innovative technologies, ensuring that we stay competitive in an increasingly eco-conscious market.

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

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 2.5°C - 2.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

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

Stakeholder and customer demands

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

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

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: This is considered as one of the most plausible future scenarios. The scenario anticipates a balanced mix of renewable energy (around 50%) and moderate adoption of electric vehicles (around 50%). Population growth is regular, reflecting current trends, while GDP per person experiences medium growth. This scenario assumes a moderate level of climate action, resulting in a temperature increase between 2.7°C and 3°C by the end of the century. Humidity is expected to rise moderately (3-5%), impacting local climates and potentially affecting agricultural and industrial operations. Uncertainties: This scenario's moderate approach is subject to uncertainties related to economic conditions, technological advancements, and political stability. Medium growth in GDP per person may not equally

translate across regions, potentially leading to unequal progress in renewable energy adoption and climate adaptation measures. The moderate increase in electric vehicle adoption could face challenges due to varying levels of infrastructure development and market acceptance. Additionally, the predicted temperature rise assumes a consistent level of international climate action, which could be undermined by geopolitical tensions or economic downturns. The extent of humidity changes also remains uncertain and could have unpredictable local effects on health, agriculture, and supply chains. Constraints: Achieving a medium share of renewable energy and electric vehicle adoption requires stable economic growth and moderately ambitious policy frameworks. This scenario is constrained by the need for significant but not overwhelming investments in infrastructure and technology. Political commitment must be sustained, though not at the highest levels, to achieve these outcomes. The temperature increase to 2.7°C–3°C assumes that countries will implement moderate climate policies, but any relaxation or delay could result in more severe warming. The moderate humidity increase may still pose risks to agriculture, human health, and industrial processes, necessitating adaptive measures.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The most plausible scenario, based on IPCC's RCP 4.5 and SSP 2, was chosen to represent a future that reflects a middle-ground trajectory of global socio-economic and environmental changes. This scenario assumes moderate levels of renewable energy adoption (around 50%), medium uptake of electric vehicles (around 50%), regular population growth, and medium economic growth. Brisa has selected this scenario because it aligns with current trends, where some climate action is taken, but not to the extent of limiting temperature increases to 1.5°C. This scenario allows the company to assess the potential challenges and opportunities of operating in a world with moderate climate change impacts, such as increased temperatures between 2.7°C and 3°C and moderate humidity changes. By focusing on a scenario that represents a balanced pathway, Brisa can plan for a range of outcomes, including adapting to shifts in market demand, preparing for moderate regulatory changes, and managing operational risks associated with evolving climate conditions. This scenario is considered the most likely to occur, making it essential for the company's strategic planning and risk management efforts.

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

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

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Number of ecosystems impacted
- ☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
- ☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

- ☑ Cost of capital
- ☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Relevant technology and science

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

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: This is a pessimistic scenario that assumes a low share of renewable energy (below 30%) and minimal adoption of electric vehicles (below 20%), driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and lack of significant climate policy intervention. Population growth is rapid, increasing demand for resources and energy, while GDP growth is uneven, potentially exacerbating inequality. This scenario projects a substantial rise in global temperatures (4°C to 5°C) by the end of the century, accompanied by a significant increase in humidity (5-10%).

Uncertainties: This scenario is marked by high uncertainty regarding the extent of the impacts from rapid population growth, uneven economic development, and increased dependence on carbon-intensive energy sources. The assumed low levels of renewable energy and electric vehicle adoption may vary based on unforeseen technological advancements or sudden policy shifts. The significant temperature increase depends on a lack of global climate action, which could be challenged by future public or political pressure for environmental responsibility. The high humidity increase is also uncertain, as it depends on complex interactions between temperature, atmospheric patterns, and regional factors, which are difficult to predict accurately.

Constraints: The scenario is constrained by a reliance on fossil fuels and slow transitions to renewable energy, limiting options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Rapid population growth and uneven economic development could strain resources, reduce investment in sustainable infrastructure, and increase vulnerability to climate impacts. The projected temperature increase presents significant risks to human health, ecosystems, and economic stability, requiring adaptation strategies that may be financially and technically challenging to implement. The substantial rise in humidity could exacerbate health risks, reduce agricultural productivity, and impact industrial processes, placing further constraints on economic development and social well-being.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

This is a pessimistic scenario, based on IPCC's RCP 8.5 and SSP 5 and it was selected to help Brisa understand and prepare for the worst-case climate and socio-economic outcomes. This scenario assumes a future with low levels of renewable energy adoption (below 30%), minimal electric vehicle penetration (below 20%), rapid population growth, and uneven economic development. With a projected temperature increase of 4°C to 5°C and substantial increases in humidity (5-10%), this scenario allows Brisa to analyze the potential risks associated with severe climate impacts, such as extreme weather events, supply chain disruptions, increased raw material costs, and operational challenges. We have selected this scenario to assess our resilience in a highly volatile and unpredictable environment, where climate change exacerbates existing risks and creates new ones. Understanding this scenario helps Brisa to identify vulnerabilities in its operations, develop robust contingency plans, and explore adaptive strategies to ensure long-term sustainability and competitiveness, even under the most challenging conditions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2015

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Number of ecosystems impacted

☒ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Stakeholder and customer demands

☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

☒ Sensitivity to inequity of nature impacts

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☒ Level of action (from local to global)

☒ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions: WRI's pessimistic scenario assumes that global temperatures will rise significantly, between 3.3°C and 5.7°C above preindustrial levels by 2100, due to continued reliance on fossil fuels, high economic growth, and a lack of environmental concern. For our production plants in Turkey, this scenario suggests a future

with increased water stress and more frequent extreme weather events, such as prolonged droughts and intense storms, which could severely impact water availability. It also assumes that despite high investments in education and technology, there is minimal focus on sustainable practices, resulting in inefficient water use and higher consumption rates across industries, including tire manufacturing. Uncertainties: Key uncertainties in this scenario include the extent and timing of temperature increases and their specific effects on local and regional water resources. Brisa must account for unpredictable shifts in precipitation patterns and the potential for sudden, severe water shortages that could disrupt production. The scenario also assumes rapid economic growth, but this could vary widely across regions, impacting the availability of funds for investments in water infrastructure or alternative water sources. Additionally, strong institutions with high investments in education and technology might paradoxically focus on sectors other than sustainability, leading to further water stress and supply chain disruptions. Constraints: The primary constraints under this scenario include limited access to freshwater due to heightened competition among industries and communities, along with potential regulatory pressures and penalties for water usage in times of scarcity. High operational costs associated with sourcing alternative water supplies or implementing emergency water management strategies could strain our financial resources. Furthermore, frequent extreme weather events could damage infrastructure, disrupt supply chains, and lead to fluctuating production levels. Brisa's resilience will depend on its ability to adapt quickly to unpredictable conditions, requiring flexibility in both its production processes and supply chain management.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Brisa has selected the pessimistic scenario (SSP5 RCP8.5) to understand and prepare for the risks and challenges associated with a future characterized by significant climate change impacts, such as a global temperature rise of 3.3°C to 5.7°C and increased water stress. This scenario allows the company to analyze its vulnerability to severe water scarcity and frequent extreme weather events, which could disrupt production and supply chains, increase costs, and impact profitability. By considering a worst-case scenario, we are able to evaluate the resilience of our production plants in Turkey, identify critical vulnerabilities in water supply and infrastructure, and develop contingency plans to mitigate potential operational disruptions. This approach also helps Brisa to prioritize investments in adaptive strategies, such as diversifying water sources, implementing advanced water recycling systems, and enhancing water-use efficiency to remain competitive in a challenging and unpredictable environment. The scenario provides a comprehensive understanding of the potential impacts of climate change, enabling the company to make informed decisions that ensure long-term sustainability and resilience.

[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

Identifying Risks and Opportunities: Scenario analysis identifies risks related to climate change (e.g. temperature increase and extreme weather events) while also evaluating opportunities such as transitioning to low-carbon technologies. In particular, the development of tires with low rolling resistance offers an opportunity to comply with regulations. Strategy and Financial Planning: Brisa's long-term strategic plans and financial planning are shaped based on scenario analysis. In this context, emphasis is given to natural gas reduction and renewable energy projects to minimize costs arising from regulations such as carbon taxes and CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism). Business Model Resilience: Brisa applies stress tests to make its business model resilient to climate change scenarios. In particular, potential impacts on the supply chain and raw material resources (e.g. natural rubber) are evaluated. Within the scope of EUDR (EU Deforestation Prevention Regulation), an increase in natural rubber prices is anticipated, which increases financial risks. Target Setting and Transition Planning: Brisa has determined its targets of 56% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions and 79% supplier participation in Scope 3 by 2030 based on scenario analysis. Environmental Issues: Environmental issues such as water scarcity and biodiversity have an important place in the scenario analysis. Strategies for water management have been developed, especially in the Aksaray and İzmit facilities, and it is aimed to reduce water consumption. As a result, Brisa's scenario analysis has contributed to the determination of strategic targets for combating climate change, and actions have been developed to reduce the financial and operational impacts of regulations such as carbon tax and deforestation.

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

Water Management Risks and Opportunities: Brisa's scenario analysis particularly highlights the importance of managing groundwater withdrawals and the potential risks associated with water scarcity. As a result, the company has set targets for reducing water withdrawals at its Izmit and Aksaray facilities. Strategy and Financial Planning-Water Efficiency Strategies: Based on the data obtained from the scenario analysis, Brisa's water management strategy targets significant reductions in groundwater consumption. At the Izmit facility, groundwater withdrawals are planned to be reduced by 85% by 2030 compared to 2008. Target Setting and Transition Planning-Recycling: The scenario analysis supports Brisa's goal of increasing the amount of water used through recycling and reuse. This includes targets for reducing water withdrawals per unit of production and increasing water recycling rates. These efforts aim to increase the company's operational resilience and resource efficiency Resilience of Business Model and Strategy-Operational Resilience: Brisa aims to reduce groundwater withdrawals and improve water management practices at its facilities, with specific targets to achieve significant reductions by 2030. These targets reflect the company's commitment to reducing risks related to water availability.

[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

Turkey is a country that is largely dependent on foreign sources for its energy needs. Natural gas in particular plays an important role in industrial production and heating. Although Turkey's long-term energy strategy includes a shift towards renewable energy and clean technologies, natural gas is expected to continue to be used as a "bridge" fuel. In addition, Turkey's young population and growing economy are leading to an increasing demand for energy. Therefore, investments in energy resources such as natural gas will continue to ensure a secure and stable energy supply. Natural gas remains an important option in terms of energy security and cost balance. But As part of our 2050 net zero emission, we are dedicated to discontinuing the use of these fuels as soon as economically viable and accessible alternative technologies become available. This transition will align with our long-term environmental goals and ensure a more sustainable future for our operations.

(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

We have several feedback mechanisms, details of which are given below: Annual General Meetings (AGM's): AGM's provide an opportunity for shareholders to express their views and suggestions on the company's climate change policies. Our climate transition plan is shared but not voted in AGM's. These meetings are an important platform for evaluating the company's performance and providing feedback on climate-related targets and transition plans. Investor Relations Department: Brisa's Investor Relations department receives direct feedback from shareholders. Regular communication with shareholders helps to gather questions, suggestions and criticism on the climate transition plans. Sustainability reports: Brisa informs its shareholders through regular sustainability reports. These reports inform shareholders about the climate strategy and also provide a means of collecting feedback. Surveys and feedback forms: Brisa collects opinions on the Climate Change Plan by offering its shareholders special surveys and feedback forms. This feedback is used to improve the strategies. Investor presentations and webcasts: During investor presentations and webcasts, Brisa management provides information on climate-related strategies and collects feedback by answering shareholders' questions. Accordingly, in 2024, we came together with our investors on Sustainability and Inclusion Day to provide information and answer questions. In addition to our sustainability feedback mechanisms, our Sustainability Director attended the COP29 summit to engage with global stakeholders and stay aligned with emerging climate strategies. This participation enabled direct insights into international climate finance discussions and helped refine our transition planning based on global best practices.

(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

Regulations and Policies o Assumption: Global and national climate policies, such as carbon taxes and emissions reduction targets, are expected to continue tightening. o Dependency: Brisa's transition plan relies on regulatory progress in key markets, like Turkey and the EU. Regulations like the EU's CBAM could shape the plan's direction. Technological Developments o Assumption: Technologies for carbon reduction and energy efficiency will continue advancing, with greater access to renewables and low-carbon solutions. o Dependency: Brisa depends on new technologies to reduce fossil fuel use and optimize production. Timely access to these technologies is crucial for the plan's success. Transition to Renewable Energy o Assumption: The cost of renewable energy is expected to keep decreasing, making it more accessible than fossil fuels. o Dependency: The plan requires Brisa to convert its energy sources to renewables to ensure sustainability and cost benefits. Supply Chain Transformation o Assumption: Brisa's suppliers are expected to align with its sustainability goals and lower their carbon emissions. o Dependency: Brisa's carbon reduction targets include its supply chain, making supplier adaptation essential for the plan's success. Market and Demand Dynamics o Assumption: Demand for low-carbon products is predicted to grow as consumers prioritize sustainability. o Dependency: Market trends and customer demand will shape Brisa's strategies for developing and marketing low-carbon products. Financial Resources and Investment Requirements o Assumption: It is assumed that sufficient financing will be available, with growing access to sustainability-focused investments. o Dependency: Brisa's renewable energy, technology, and infrastructure investments depend on substantial financial resources, and timely funding is vital for the plan's implementation.

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

According to our climate transition plan; By 2030, we plan to increase electrification and increase our renewable energy consumption in electricity consumption year by year, reaching 100% in 2030. There are no accessible and clean energy alternatives to natural gas. For this reason, we will implement energy efficiency projects for scope 1 until 2030 and after 2030, we will carry out pilot studies to obtain steam from solar power using technologies such as concentrated solar panels. Details of our roadmap is as follows: - A total of 234,393 MWh IRECs were procured in the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. A total of 2000 MWh of YEK-G were procured in 2023. In 2024, Brisa utilized a total of 125,946 MWh in renewable energy certificates, comprising 5,163 MWh from I-REC and 120,783 MWh from YEK-G, demonstrating its strong commitment to clean energy sourcing. Budget planned for 1,266,673 MW of renewable energy attribute certificate by 2030. - In 2022, a 3.5 MW Solar PV was installed at the Aksaray facility. In 2024, a new 1 MW solar power plant was commissioned at the Aksaray facility, in addition to the existing 3.5 MW energy plant. This facility produces around 6800 MWh of electricity per year. -A decision was made to invest in heat pumps at our İzmit and Aksaray factories to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. The installation in Aksaray was completed in 2023, and the İzmit facility is was completed in 2024. Besides, projects such as the replacement of old vacuum pumps with new smart system vacuum pumps and initiatives to combat energy losses were successfully implemented in 2024. Thanks to the heat pump and other energy efficiency projects, a reduction of 1,913,642 m³ of natural gas was achieved in 2024.

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

5.2-Brisa_CTP_EN_2024.pdf

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Plastics
- ☒ Water

- ☒ Biodiversity
- ☒ Other, please specify :Waste management, circular economy, energy saving

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

Brisa's climate transition plan integrates a holistic approach to environmental stewardship beyond carbon management. The company evaluates its dependencies and impacts on climate and natural capital across the entire value chain. This includes land use during raw material sourcing, water consumption and waste generation during production, and emissions to air, water, and soil. In 2024, Brisa continued to assess physical risks such as floods and droughts, and supply chain vulnerabilities like reduced natural rubber harvests due to changing rainfall patterns. These risks are balanced with opportunities, such as the shift in consumer demand from winter tires to all-season tires due to reduced snowfall. Brisa aligns its assessments with global frameworks, leveraging Bridgestone's collaborations with UNEP-WCMC and ENCORE to identify risks and opportunities related to natural capital. Biodiversity remains a key focus, with Brisa contributing to Bridgestone's global biodiversity evaluation across nine core indicators under the "Harmony with Nature" vision. The company also advanced circular economy practices. In 2024, Brisa launched the Carbon Black Waste Recycling Project, recovering 170 tons of carbon black waste annually and repurposing it as semi-finished material in another industry, generating an economic value of USD 16,829. This initiative significantly reduced waste disposal and enhanced resource efficiency. Plastic reduction efforts continued, with Brisa eliminating single-use packaging in office cafeterias, replacing items like yogurt and condiments with bulk alternatives. These actions support Brisa's goal of fostering a nature-positive world and achieving carbon neutrality across its value chain. Environmental risks and opportunities are reviewed quarterly by the Sustainability Committee and summarized for the Corporate Governance Committee. Scenario analyses and financial indicators are reported annually in CDP, TCFD, and TSRS formats, ensuring transparency and strategic alignment.

[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
- ☒ Water

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

Climate and water-related physical as well as transitional risks and opportunities are factored into our product design and production stages on our direct operations covers short to medium term effects. As an example for climate change adaptation and mitigation activities for our products and services, current regulations such as EU Tire Labelling Regulation as well as aiming to meet the shift in consumer preferences towards low-carbon products, we use labelling on our product under 3 main criteria to show their fuel efficiency, wet grip and exterior noise factors. The most substantial strategic decision(s) in products and services area to date that have been influenced by the climate-related risks and opportunities is increasing the R&D activities of low carbon / eco products. Through our continuous R&D activities and periodically held customer satisfaction surveys, we are able to manage the risk of reduction in our sales and convert it to an opportunity of increased sales due to providing high performing as well as low carbon/eco products. Eco-products have already an increasing share in our total revenue. Therefore, we consider the magnitude of impact associated with product-related risks to be low, whereas the magnitude of impact associated with the resulting opportunity to be medium.

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
- ☒ Water

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

Procuring natural rubber from non-sustainable sources continues to pose significant environmental risks for Brisa, including deforestation and biodiversity loss, which heighten supply chain vulnerabilities. In 2024, Brisa has further strengthened its sustainable supply chain practices by increasing the share of natural rubber sourced from Africa to 40%, aligning with early compliance efforts for the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). Supplier sustainability audits and performance tracking via the EcoVadis platform have been prioritized. Climate change remains a critical risk, particularly due to changing rainfall patterns and droughts affecting rubber yield. To mitigate these risks, Brisa and its partner Bridgestone have invested in diversifying natural rubber sources, including the development of guayule-based rubber—a drought-resistant alternative grown in North America. Bridgestone also supports smallholder farmers through training and capacity-building programs, such as the “Farmer-to-Farmer” initiative with WWF Japan. Brisa continues to localize its supply chain by identifying domestic suppliers for raw materials and services, aiming to reduce logistics-related emissions and prevent climate-related disruptions such as flooding. For example, flood risks at the İzmit facility are managed through infrastructure upgrades like drainage systems and elevated equipment placement. Additionally, Brisa has implemented long-term strategies to secure sustainable rubber sourcing, including stress testing supply chain resilience, increasing critical stock levels, and exploring bio-based material alternatives. These efforts are part of Brisa’s broader sustainability risk management framework, which integrates climate and nature-related risks into strategic planning.

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

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

Developing Low Carbon Products - Environmental Risk: Increasing regulations and customer demand to reduce carbon emissions pose sustainability risks to Brisa's traditional tire production processes and products. - R&D Investment: In order to manage these risks, Brisa has directed its R&D investments towards the development of low carbon and energy efficient tires. In particular, research is being conducted for the production of tires with low rolling resistance, reduced fuel consumption and longer life. These products have been developed as part of the strategy to reduce the carbon footprint. In 2024 R&D investment for sustainable products and services added up to USD 6,530,423 The ratio of SDG-linked R&D and innovation investments/expenditures: 71% Details of how opportunities are realized through R&D and innovation investments can be found under Opp 1 in section 3.6.1 of this report.

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
- ☒ Water

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

Climate and water-related risks and opportunities have great influence on our business strategy and action plan in medium term. As part of our three-year Management Plan (MTP), substantial strategic decisions are formed regarding to our operations as setting energy & GHG emissions as well as water consumption reduction targets together with conducting continuous feasibility studies to optimize our natural raw material consumption. In line with our scenario analysis, one of the most featured planning is the increasing the importance of green/renewable energy procurement. Brisa produces a part of its lighting electricity demand via renewable energy generation on-site at the roof of both Brisa Academy building in Izmit and in Aksaray Production Facility's administrative building roof. Our aim to minimize the negative impact of climate and water-related risks on our operations results in ongoing energy savings as part of our direct operations. In addition to our existing 3.5 MW power plant, a new solar energy plant with a capacity of 1 MW was commissioned. However, due to external factors such as rapidly increasing energy & raw materials prices as well as climate-related acute and chronic physical risks, there is still a risk of operational cost increase.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Assets | ☒ Capital allocation |
| ☒ Revenues | ☒ Capital expenditures |
| ☒ Direct costs | ☒ Acquisitions and divestments |
| ☒ Indirect costs | |
| ☒ Access to capital | |

(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
- ☒ Water

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

REVENUES: Shifts in consumer behavior toward low-carbon, eco-friendly tires present an opportunity to increase revenue through our existing eco product lines, energy-efficient tires, and ongoing R&D efforts to improve product quality and fuel efficiency. In the reporting year, 71 % of our R&D and innovation investments were linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS: Acute and chronic climate and water-related events pose risks to both direct operations (e.g., production shutdowns) and indirect operations (e.g., supply chain disruptions and increased raw material costs). These risks are incorporated into our long-term financial planning. Regulatory changes, rising energy, and raw material prices could elevate operating costs; however, our energy efficiency initiatives provide opportunities to reduce these costs. Both direct operations and supply chain impacts are factored into our financial plans. CAPITAL ALLOCATION AND

EXPENDITURES: Investment decisions for new facilities, capacity increases, or machinery replacements prioritize efficient technologies to mitigate long-term operating costs. Future capital expenditures focus on minimizing climate and water-related risks, supported by dedicated annual budgets for efficiency projects. Our engineering team continuously identifies potential savings and conducts feasibility studies for approval. Some examples on how capital allocation and capital expenditures are used as a means to manage risks are given under risks 1, 2 & 3 in section 3.1.1 of this report. ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTMENTS: As part of our ongoing growth strategy, Brisa continues to integrate climate and water-related considerations into potential acquisitions and divestments. In 2024, our sustainability priorities—shaped through a double materiality analysis with internal and external stakeholders—remain central to financial planning and risk management. While no direct liabilities from climate or water-related risks have been identified to date, we are actively monitoring regulatory developments, including Turkey’s planned carbon pricing mechanism, to assess future financial impacts. Our proactive approach to climate risk and responsible value chain practices strengthens our resilience and supports long-term value creation.

[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ OPEX

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

296717

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

0.2

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

1

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

5

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

The figure given under column "Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year" is the amount of OPEX reserved for our climate-related efforts like renewable energy purchases, energy efficiency projects, emission reduction initiatives, etc. In 2022, we worked on our decarbonization roadmap with KPMG Netherlands, and as a result of this work, we created our climate transition plan. As a result of our work with KPMG, we decided to increase our renewable (electricity) rate to 50% by 2023 and to 100% by 2030. We've worked towards this goal with utilities, the sustainability and finance department and we increased our renewable (electricity) rate from 54% in 2023 to 63% by the end of 2024, marking a significant step forward in our determined journey toward our 2030 sustainability targets. The alignment % figures for the future includes the impact of Turkish ETS which is expected to be operational after 2028. We worked with our finance department to plan the ETS budget related to ETS expenses.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Alignment with our climate transition plan

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

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

1781574

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

2.13

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

2

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

5

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

The disclosed share of CAPEX is assessed based on our Climate Transition Plan, which outlines the pathway to achieving our 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 56% reduction from our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions with respect to a 2020 base year. We identify and classify capital investments that directly contribute to decarbonization, including projects aimed at energy efficiency, renewable energy use, electrification of operations, and low-carbon technologies. Each planned investment is reviewed against our transition levers and assessed for its contribution to measurable emission reductions in line with our SBTi-approved targets. Only those CAPEX items that demonstrate a clear, quantifiable alignment with our transition plan are included in the reported figure. This approach ensures consistency with internal governance processes, while also aligning with international best practice frameworks for climate-related financial disclosure.

[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)

-83.61

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

30

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

-36.88

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

-10

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX was for initiatives like rapid intervention at leakage points by dedicated teams, establishment of an online SCADA system for real-time monitoring of water consumption, and the analysis of water data to forecast future needs and optimize resource management. As the investments planned for 2025 are higher than the ones in 2024, the CAPEX is expected to increase. Investment amount was higher in 2023, while in 2024 - our focus in shifted towards operational efficiency, which led to a decrease in CAPEX. OPEX mainly includes water invoices, monthly wastewater analyses, wastewater sludge management, cost of chemicals used for water conditioning, electricity used in treatment plants, operators, consultancy services, verification services, water circularity calculation tool and maintenance of the treatment plant. This year, a change in the chemicals used led to a decrease in operational expenses.

[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> ☒ Carbon ☒ Water

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Navigate regulations | ☒ Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets |
| ☒ Drive energy efficiency | ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making |
| ☒ Drive low-carbon investment | ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment |
| ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities | ☒ Other, please specify : Change internal behaviour |
| ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning | |

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scenario analysis | ☒ Alignment with the price of carbon border adjustment mechanism |
|---|--|

- ☒ Alignment to scientific guidance
- ☒ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement
- ☒ Price/cost of voluntary carbon offset credits
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets
- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

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

As a subsidiary of Sabancı Holding, our company adopts the internal carbon price established by Sabancı Holding. The methodology and assumptions underlying this price have been defined at the Holding level. To estimate the annual cost of carbon, Sabancı Holding applied a carbon corridor approach. In the absence of a domestic carbon market and historical ETS data for Türkiye, the Holding conducted several analyses with the support of an external consultant. These analyses drew on the current Türkiye context, experiences from other emissions trading systems globally, potential linkages to the EU CBAM, and carbon pricing projections from recognized databases including NFGS, IEA, and IIASA under a below 2-degree scenario.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1

(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

Sabancı Holding applies an internal carbon price in its decision-making processes, in line with its climate change mitigation and low-carbon transition objectives. This approach is intended to reflect the financial impacts of climate-related factors, particularly in investment evaluations and risk analyses. The internal carbon price has been established based on Türkiye's ETS and international ETS scenarios. Accordingly, the internal carbon price range is projected to be between USD 8 and USD 12 by 2030.

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

8

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

12

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :For decisions related to capacity increase, for mergers and acquisitions, for investments related to renewable energy and energy efficiency

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

99.95

(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

We use carbon pricing in Brisa İzmit and Aksaray Facilities' risk calculations to understand and navigate the emerging GHG regulations. This internal carbon price also contributed to our decision-making process on the installation of heat pumps in both Aksaray and İzmit facilities. Also starting from 2022, with the instructions from our Chairman, we have started mandatory enforcement of the internal carbon prices in decision making processes for investment decisions related to our Low-Carbon transition plan. The pricing approach is regularly monitored and reviewed annually against the most-recent climate-related regulations by Sabancı Holding.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Internal fee

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☒ Navigate regulations | ☒ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities |
| ☒ Drive water efficiency | ☒ Setting and/or achieving of water-related policies and targets |
| ☒ Conduct cost-benefit analysis | ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making |
| ☒ Drive water-related investment | ☒ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in risk assessment |
| ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning | |

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Scenario analysis | ☒ Benchmarking against peers |
|---|--|

- ☒ Existing water tariffs
- ☒ Costs of treating water
- ☒ Costs of disposing water
- ☒ Anticipated water tariffs
- ☒ Existing or pending legislation
- ☒ Price with substantive impact on business decisions
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets

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

Since water is an essential input and a fundamental commodity in our operations, water-related costs and potential financial impacts (risks or opportunities) are always considered in our financial planning. We plan our water budget on an X+3 year projection and on an annual basis, based on our production forecasts, number of operating days, and expected water costs. For the reporting period, the estimated internal water price has been set at \$1.30 per cubic meter. This price is subject to local water service tariffs, monthly and annual inflation rates, comparisons with peer companies in the industry, and annual revisions. When setting water consumption targets, we take into account the guidance from our partners Sabancı Holding and Bridgestone, as well as the criteria established by organizations such as CDP, to which we report. In determining our water costs, we consider not only local water tariffs but also the costs of measures required to meet our water-related goals. Specifically, the costs of greywater use, water treatment, disposal, and wastewater management shape our water-related investments within the framework of current and anticipated regulations. Additionally, we conduct scenario analyses to determine the water price level that influences our business decisions. These analyses assess the potential impacts of different water tariff scenarios on our operating costs and strategies, reinforcing the critical role of water in our operations.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- ☒ Static

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

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

1.3

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ Capital expenditure
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Risk management
- ☒ Opportunity management

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :ROI calculations for investments (Capex)

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

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

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

Brisa monitors and evaluates its internal water pricing approach annually to ensure it meets the company's objectives. The process involves comparing the established pricing approach with actual figures from the year, analyzing any discrepancies or changes in water costs. If new factors, such as shifts in tariffs, updated regulations, or changes in the costs of water treatment and disposal arise, Brisa adjusts the internal water price for the upcoming year. This regular review ensures the pricing approach stays aligned with strategic goals, drives water-related investments, improves efficiency, and supports long-term water sustainability targets.

[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

☒ Water

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

☒ Water

Investors and shareholders

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :This level of transparency and engagement is already built into our routine communications with shareholders

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

We regularly present our climate transition plans and water-related initiatives during AGMs, as these are integral to our ongoing business practices. Since this level of transparency and engagement is already built into our routine communications with shareholders, we consider it business as usual. However, should we undertake any additional environmental initiatives beyond this, we will ensure they are reported and communicated appropriately.

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

We do not engage with other stakeholders on environmental issues because it is not currently an immediate strategic priority. Our focus is on other areas that align more closely with our current environmental goals and business objectives. While environmental engagement is important, we have prioritized initiatives and stakeholders that directly impact our operational and sustainability strategies. We may revisit this engagement in the future as our priorities evolve.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

We prioritize suppliers that have an impact on our Scope 3 category 1 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services. If the GHG emissions of a product we purchase from a supplier contribute to more than 1% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions, we classify that supplier as a supplier with a significant impact.

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

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(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

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

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

All raw material suppliers are assessed. Water Stress: WRI's overall water risk indicator is used and 14 suppliers with a risk score over Medium-High (2-3), covering 90% of purchasing volume in risk groups, are selected. Supplier dependence on water: all of natural rubber suppliers chosen due to climate requirements. Supplier impacts on water availability & quality: 15 synthetic rubber suppliers were selected due to their high impact on water availability & quality.

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

Select from:

- ☒ 1-25%

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

29

[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

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☒ Material sourcing

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The criteria used to prioritize suppliers are exactly the same with the criteria used to classify suppliers with substantive climate-related impacts/ dependencies, which is as follows: We prioritize suppliers that have an impact on our Scope 3 category 1 GHG emissions from purchased goods and services. If the GHG emissions of a product we purchase from a supplier contribute to more than 1% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions, we classify that supplier as a supplier with a significant impact.

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

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

☒ Procurement spend

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The criteria used to prioritize suppliers are exactly the same with the criteria used to classify suppliers with substantive water-related impacts/dependencies, which is as follows: Description of the approach taken to assess supplier's impact: All raw material suppliers are assessed. Water Stress: WRI's overall water risk indicator is used to assess the basin status for our suppliers. 14 suppliers that are assessed to have an overall risk score of over Medium-High (2-3) and make up more than 90% of purchasing volume among their risk groups are selected. Supplier dependence on water: Unlike many agricultural crops that can be modified for different climates, the Para rubber tree requires tropical temperatures & precipitation that is only found in few locations. That is why, we selected all of our natural rubber suppliers. Supplier impacts on water availability & quality: 15 synthetic rubber suppliers were selected due to their high impact on water availability & quality Other: Within the scope of our SBTi target, 34 suppliers are selected which make up 67% of our Scope 3 emissions Some of the suppliers selected have impact on more than one category. A total of 41 suppliers were prioritized for engagement.

[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

Our mother company Sabancı Holding has a Responsible Investment Policy which we also adhere to. According to the Sabancı Holding Responsible Investment Policy, when a supplier, customer, or business partner is found to be non-compliant with climate change and other sustainability criteria, the following steps are taken: If the policy has been contractually agreed upon but is still violated, the supplier or partner is notified. The non-compliant party is given a 12-month period to take corrective action. If the non-compliance is not resolved within this 12-month period, Sabancı Holding reserves the right to reassess the relationship, which may include termination of the contract based on the risk magnitude and impact of the violation.

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

Our mother company Sabancı Holding has a Responsible Investment Policy which we also adhere to. According to the Sabancı Holding Responsible Investment Policy, when a supplier, customer, or business partner is found to be non-compliant with climate change and other sustainability criteria, the following steps are taken: If the policy has been contractually agreed upon but is still violated, the supplier or partner is notified. The non-compliant party is given a 12-month period to take corrective action. If the non-compliance is not resolved within this 12-month period, Sabancı Holding reserves the right to reassess the relationship, which may include termination of the contract based on the risk magnitude and impact of the violation.

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Certification
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

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

Select from:

- ☒ 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

We require 100% of our raw material suppliers to have an active environmental management system certified according to ISO 14001. This requirement is an integral part of our supplier contracts and the ISO 14001 certificate is one of the first documents that is checked by our purchasing team. If a non-compliance is detected after the contract is signed (like expiration of the certificate), we retain our suppliers and engage them providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance. For the reporting year no non-compliance incidents were detected, therefore % of non-compliant suppliers engaged is selected as none.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all employees

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
☒ 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

We require 100% of our raw material suppliers to provide fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all of their employees. This requirement is an integral part of our supplier scorecards. If a non-compliance is detected we retain our suppliers and engage them providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance. For the reporting year no non-compliance incidents were detected, therefore % of non-compliant suppliers engaged is selected as none. Additionally, our Legal department periodically checks whether our suppliers have faced any penalties under legal regulations, including environmental legislation.

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

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

Information collection

☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☒ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement In our Scope 3 emissions, excluding the "use of sold product" category, 88.46% of emissions are attributed to the "Purchased goods and services" category. As a result of our assessment in 2021 we have decided to include only raw material purchases in the Scope 3 Category 1 calculations, because, the GHG emissions from goods and services other than raw materials were found to be less than 2% of the category emissions. As a result, this supplier engagement activity is focused on our high-emission intensity raw material suppliers. We have set a supplier engagement target which is also validated by SBTi and within the scope of this target, we have invited 34 out of our 77 (45.15% of our suppliers by number) active raw material suppliers to set Science based targets to reduce their GHG emissions. Within the scope of this engagement activity, we will be supporting the selected group of suppliers throughout their science-based target setting journey. Additionally, the emissions attributed to the selected suppliers account for 76.64% of our Total Scope 3 emissions (excluding use of sold products category). The engagement activity covers around 86% of our Scope 3 Category 1 emissions. Impact of engagement including measures of success We have set SBT (Science-Based Targets) Supplier Engagement targets for 34 of our suppliers. Our aim is to ensure that by 2028, these suppliers set targets that are equivalent to two-thirds of our Scope 3 emissions. We communicated this goal to the 34 suppliers through letters. We have already started supporting our suppliers through information and know-how sharing, but we will intensify the trainings after our target is approved by the SBTi. Measures of success for the selected engagement activity: Our measure of success is to have at least 15 out of the selected group of 34 suppliers either submit their commitment letters or set targets in the second year of engagement. Description of the impact of the engagement strategy: By the end of 2024, 14 out of 34 suppliers have had their targets approved by SBTi, and 5 more have already committed to SBTi. Having a total of 19 suppliers which have either set targets or committed to SBTi, we see this engagement activity as successful for the reporting year.

(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 :Target setting in line with SBTi criteria

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

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

Innovation and collaboration

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

(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:

- ☒ 26-50%

(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

Rationale for the coverage of our engagement We have assessed all our raw material suppliers according to main water & climate-related issues: 1. *Basin status:* Suppliers with an overall water risk of more than Medium High are assessed. 14 suppliers covering over 90% of our raw material purchases in their risk category are included in this engagement. 2. *Supplier dependency on water:* Natural rubber is a key component of our products. According to the U.S. Tire Manufacturers Association (USTMA), natural rubber makes up 34% of a truck tire and 19% of a passenger tire. The Para rubber tree, from which it is derived, only grows in tropical climates. For this reason, we have included all of our natural rubber suppliers in this engagement. 3. *Supplier impacts on water quality & availability:* Natural rubber, synthetic rubber & carbon black account for 80% of our total purchases by weight. Our analysis revealed that synthetic rubber has a higher water impact than natural rubber & carbon black. Consequently, 93% of our synthetic rubber suppliers are engaged. 4. *Supplier impacts on climate change:* As part of our SBTi target, we selected 34 suppliers representing 76.64% of our Scope 3 emissions. Some suppliers fall under multiple categories, resulting in a total of 41 high-impact suppliers included in this engagement. They represent 53% of our raw material suppliers by number & are all assessed as having a substantive impact on our business. *Impact of engagement including measures of success* For 41 suppliers, the following data is collected via the Ecovadis supplier module: 1. *Environmental indicators (water and climate-related data)* 2. *Labor & Human Rights* 3. *Ethics* 4. *Sustainable Procurement Practices* Questions are reviewed annually to align with CDP's climate, water & forest surveys. Based on evaluations, suppliers are scored and certified at 4 levels: Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze. *Metrics used to measure the success of supplier engagement:* This is a new initiative. The success measure for the year was for at least 50% of selected suppliers to submit data & join the Ecovadis platform. All 41 invited suppliers participated in 2024, achieving a 100% engagement rate. *Beneficial water-related outcome of this activity:* Through this engagement, we found that synthetic rubber production is water-intensive, requiring 45m³ of water per ton, compared to 13.75m³ for natural rubber. This insight has led us to focus more on reducing our reliance on synthetic rubber.

(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 :Reduction in withdrawal volumes

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

Select from:

☒ No

[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

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

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

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

Engaging our dealers is essential because they are critical extensions of our operations and customer interface, representing Brisa's values and initiatives directly to the public. By aligning our sustainability efforts with their operations, we ensure that our environmental and social goals are applied throughout the supply chain, enhancing our collective impact. Dealers are key stakeholders in improving our resource efficiency and reducing our overall environmental footprint, making their involvement crucial to achieving our long-term goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging our dealers through the Sustainability Incentive System has had a direct positive impact on our climate change mitigation efforts. By promoting energy efficiency and water conservation across more than 100 sales points, we are actively reducing greenhouse gas emissions and lowering resource consumption within our extended network. This engagement helps to minimize our overall carbon footprint, contributing to our broader climate-related goals. Energy Efficiency: Dealers

are implementing energy-efficient practices, leading to a reduction in energy use and, consequently, a decrease in CO2 emissions. Progress is measured by the amount of energy saved across participating sales points. 2030 Green Dealer Goal: Achieving the status of Green Dealer for all participants by 2030 will further ensure that climate-related targets are met, as this status will include criteria focused on carbon reduction. This engagement allows Brisa to significantly extend its climate action efforts through its dealer network, contributing to the fight against climate change.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

Innovation and collaboration

☒ Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

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

Engaging our dealers is essential because they are critical extensions of our operations and customer interface, representing Brisa's values and initiatives directly to the public. By aligning our sustainability efforts with their operations, we ensure that our environmental and social goals are applied throughout the supply chain, enhancing our collective impact. Dealers are key stakeholders in improving our resource efficiency and reducing our overall environmental footprint, making their involvement crucial to achieving our long-term goals.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging our dealers through the Sustainability Incentive System has had a direct positive impact on our environmental efforts, particularly in water conservation. By promoting water efficiency across more than 100 sales points, we are actively reducing water consumption within our extended network. This engagement helps to minimize our overall environmental footprint, contributing to our broader water-related goals. Since launching our pilot program in 2022, we have certified 50 dealers based on the good sustainability practices implemented in their stores. By 2030, our goal is to certify at least one location of each dealer as a Green Dealer. Dealers are implementing water-efficient practices such as installing rainwater harvesting systems for vehicle washing and using water-saving fixtures in restrooms and wash areas. In addition, training is provided to raise employee awareness of water efficiency, helping further reduce water usage. Achieving the status of Green Dealer for all participants by 2030 will ensure that water-related targets are met, as this status includes criteria focused on reducing water consumption and improving sustainability practices. This engagement allows Brisa to significantly extend its water action efforts through its dealer network, contributing to the protection of vital water resources.

[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

Brisa has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data because it fully manages and oversees the entire operations. Given that Brisa does not own equity in any other organizations, operational control offers the most accurate reflection of its ability to directly influence environmental practices and GHG emissions. This approach allows the company to report 100% of the emissions from its operations, aligning closely with its leadership in sustainability and ensuring comprehensive environmental reporting in accordance with recognized standards.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Brisa has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data because it fully manages and oversees the entire operations. Given that Brisa does not own equity in any other organizations, operational control offers the most accurate reflection of its ability to directly influence environmental practices and GHG emissions. This approach allows the company to report 100% of the emissions from its operations, aligning closely with its leadership in sustainability and ensuring comprehensive environmental reporting in accordance with recognized standards.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Brisa has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data because it fully manages and oversees the entire operations. Given that Brisa does not own equity in any other organizations, operational control offers the most accurate reflection of its ability to directly influence environmental practices and GHG emissions. This approach allows the company to report 100% of the emissions from its operations, aligning closely with its leadership in sustainability and ensuring comprehensive environmental reporting in accordance with recognized standards.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

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

Brisa has selected the operational control approach for consolidating its environmental data because it fully manages and oversees the entire operations. Given that Brisa does not own equity in any other organizations, operational control offers the most accurate reflection of its ability to directly influence environmental practices and GHG emissions. This approach allows the company to report 100% of the emissions from its operations, aligning closely with its leadership in sustainability and ensuring comprehensive environmental reporting in accordance with recognized standards.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:

☒ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- ☒ Other, please specify :- Turkish MRV of GHG Emissions Regulation - Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (JATMA))

(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

We are reporting a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure, resulting from the use of electricity from the grid. We have also certified our renewable energy purchases using energy attribute certificates in the form of i-Recs, therefore have also started reporting a market-based figure.

[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:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased goods and services other than raw materials) and Scope 3 Category 6 (Business travel – Arvento flights) are excluded.

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☒ Scope 3: Business travel

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

1.3

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

A comprehensive assessment, initially performed in 2020 and periodically reviewed, showed that purchased goods and services excluding raw materials account for only 1.28% of total Scope 3 emissions, well below the 2% threshold. Therefore, emissions from non-raw material purchased goods and services remain excluded

from reporting in 2024. Business travel emissions are included in Scope 3 reporting. However, the inventory determined that flights undertaken by Arvento employees represent an insignificant contribution and were excluded from the 2024 calculation. The overall effect of this exclusion on Scope 3 totals is immaterial.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

For Scope 3 Category 1 the emissions are excluded using screening based on annual spend. For Scope 3 Category 6-GHG emissions resulting from the Flights of Arvento employees are estimated using the ratio of Arvento's number of employees to total Brisa employees.

[Add row]

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47989.64

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions from fossil fuels (Natural gas, LPG, Gasoline, Diesel oil) used in stationary and mobile sources in our direct operations, together with the GHG emissions from fugitive gases. For the activity data mainly primary data is used. Natural gas EFs and consumption figures are taken from gas chromatograph. The GHG emission factors are taken from different sources like: - 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - Turkish MRV Regulation - GHG Protocol Our GHG inventory is compiled according to ISO 14064-1 and GHG Protocol.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82098.79

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Location-based data is collected via electricity invoices. The emission factors are taken from the data published annually by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Our GHG inventory is compiled according to ISO 14064-1 and GHG Protocol.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82098.79

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Market-based data is collected via electricity invoices. The emission factors are taken from the data published annually by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Our GHG inventory is compiled according to ISO 14064-1 and GHG Protocol. We use market-based instruments as proof of renewable energy usage in both our production plants. For the base-year no market-based instruments were used, therefore location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions are equal to market-based emissions. The location-based emission factors are used as a proxy when calculating market-based emissions because residual emission factors are not published in Türkiye.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

534007.53

(7.5.3) Methodological details

More than 99% of emissions from purchased goods and services come from the use of raw materials. For this reason, goods and services other than the use of raw materials are excluded from the scope. The calculation was made by multiplying the amount of purchased raw material in tons with the selected emission factors that are appropriate for the raw material. The emission factors are taken from several different sources as follows: - "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver.3.0.1" prepared by The Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association, Tables 4 and 5 - IPCC Volume 3, Table 3.23 - DEFRA Conversion Factors 2021, Material use sheet - Simapro

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4125.56

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have performed a screening with GHG Protocol-Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator Tool. We have categorized the capital purchases by purchase type for 2021.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38888.55

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for natural gas, diesel oil, LPG, gasoline. The activity data was collected from the third-party energy invoices. For electricity T&D losses Turkish national inventory data is used. WTT emissions of fuels used in electricity generation and related T&D losses are calculated using 2021 DEFRA emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34968.96

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The activity data was collected from SAP records. GHG emissions arise during the transportation of raw materials used in production by road, sea, rail and air. Road transport includes the following: - Suppliers' site to Customs / Izmit / Aksaray/Arvento facilities - Customs to Izmit / Aksaray/Arvento facilities - Between Izmit to Aksaray facilities. We use ton.km data for land, sea, rail and air transportation, this is why distance-based method is selected. The purchased transportation services for the transportation of our goods to our customers are also included in this category. If the transportation service for the sold goods is purchased by Brisa the emissions are reported under Category 4, if the transportation service is purchased by our customers, it is reported under Category 9.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

464

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using waste amounts which were submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) as activity data. This data covers processing of wastes (recycling and energy generation) generated in our operations by an external company. This category also includes the GHG emissions from the discharged waste water

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

131.12

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using the activity data taken from third party travel agency reports, so 100% of the emissions are calculated using data obtained from suppliers. We declare air and road travels (short-term driving services) and hotel accommodations of employees under the business travel activities. The emissions from both owned and leased vehicles are included in Scope 1 emissions (because the invoices of fuel consumption are paid by Brisa and the leased vehicles are under our operational control) therefore the reported value does not include those emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5232.51

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category covers the emissions from transportation of employees to and from work in Izmit, Aksaray and Altunizade premises with shuttle services. GHG Protocol Transport tool v2.6 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using the billed amount of purchased services as activity data.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 Category 8 GHG emissions are not relevant for our operations. As we are calculating our GHG Inventory using operational control approach, all of the GHG emissions of upstream leased assets are reported under our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5842.31

(7.5.3) Methodological details

DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using the activity data taken from the SAP reports. This data covers the emissions from transportation of products from production facility to dealers-Only for the transportation services that are purchased by our customers. The transportation services that are purchased by Brisa are reported under Category 4-Upstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Brisa produces tires which require no further processing, therefore Scope 3 Category 10 GHG emissions are not relevant for our industry.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3648693.54

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the emission coefficient of the tire sold. For the emission coefficient the "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" documents prepared by The Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association is taken as reference. In the Tire LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver.3.0.1 document updated in 2021, the RRC (rolling resistance) values of conventional and efficient tires for "passenger cars" and "truck and bus" tires are defined. Calculations were conducted using SAP reports. "Use of sold products" category is an optional category for tire manufacturers according to GHG Protocol. For this reason, with the recommendation of SBTi, it was excluded from our science-based target.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3507.37

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In 2023 we have revised our base-year as 2021 for all Scope 3 categories in order to be in line with our Scope 3 emission reduction targets approved by SBTi. DEFRA 2021 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations are conducted using our obligatory collection amount (80% of our sold product in tons) as activity data. This category covers the Scope 3 emissions that occur during the recovery of tires that have been collected back from the market through LASDER (Industrial Tire Association). In the previous years the emissions from this category was calculated using LASDER data only. Starting from 2023 we started using our sales figures for this calculation. Accordingly we have also revised the based year data using the same assumptions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don't have any downstream leased assets, therefore the GHG emissions from Scope 3 Category 13 are not relevant for our operations.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2842.48

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel emissions factors which are taken from the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for diesel oil, natural gas, fuel oil and coal. Electricity emission factor was taken from the Turkish national grid emission factor published by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Calculations were conducted using billed amount of purchased energy as activity data obtained from 1 franchise location and this value was extrapolated according to office m2 and number of employees.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category is not relevant for Brisa as we have no investments that can be classified under this category. GHG emissions of all of our investments are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don't have any other upstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don't have any other downstream Scope 3 GHG emissions.
[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)

52574.76

(7.6.3) Methodological details

In the reporting year we haven't purchased any offsets, therefore our gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions are equal to our net global Scope1 GHG emissions. Scope 1 GHG emissions include emissions from fossil fuels (Natural gas, LPG, Gasoline, Diesel oil) used in stationary and mobile sources in our direct operations, together with the GHG emissions from fugitive gases. For the activity data mainly, primary data is used. Natural gas EFs and consumption figures are taken from gas chromatograph. The GHG emission factors are taken from different sources like: - 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 - Turkish MRV Regulation - GHG Protocol Our GHG inventory is compiled according to ISO 14064-1 and GHG Protocol.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

91360.12

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

34578.81

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We are reporting location-based Scope 2 emissions resulting from electricity purchased and consumed from the grid for all of our operations. For all location-based figures we use national grid emission factors published by Turkish Ministry of Energy and National Resources. All the amount of electricity purchased is included in the location-based figure. In the reporting year Brisa has purchased 125,946 MWh of its electricity consumption from renewable resources via energy attribute certificates (YEK-G and IREC certificates), therefore we are also reporting a market-based figure, where the emissions for the certified amount is calculated with an emission factor of zero. The rest of the market-based figure is calculated using the national grid EFs as a proxy, because we were not able to reach market-based emission factors.

[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)

487547.63

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Average product method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

More than 90% of the emissions from purchased goods and services originate from raw material usage. In 2024, there was an increase in the amount of raw materials purchased. The calculation was made by multiplying the amount of raw materials purchased by the emission factor. For the emission factor, the document titled "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver.3.0.1" prepared by The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association was used as a reference. For raw materials not included in this document, emission factors were obtained from SimaPro. This category comprises 11.94% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 88.46% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category has increased by 7% when compared to the previous year and decreased by 8.70% when compared to base year.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

632.01

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ 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

We have done a screening, using the EPA USEEIO database. Unlike in 2023, the EPA Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 was used for the “Capital Goods” category in 2024. This category comprises 0.02% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.11% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 78.85% when compared to the previous year and 84.68% when compared to base year.

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)

17501.36

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for natural gas, diesel oil, LPG, gasoline. The activity data was collected from the third-party energy invoices, therefore 100% of the GHG emissions reported under this category is calculated using data obtained from our value chain partners. Unlike the previous year's inventory, in 2024, the indirect emissions from electricity generation and the transmission and distribution losses were calculated based on the values from the National Inventory Information Form updated on March 12, 2024, and the ELDER Electricity

Distribution Sector Report 2023. This data covers: - Upstream (Well to Tank-WTT) emissions of purchased fuels such as Natural gas, LPG, diesel oil and gasoline, but excludes fuel consumption related emissions as those are already accounted for as part of Scope 1 emissions. - Transmission & distribution losses arising from purchased electricity and WTT emissions for production of purchased electricity. Calculations were conducted using billed amount of purchased energy as activity data. This category comprises 0.43% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 3.18% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 24.68% when compared to the previous year and 55% when compared to base year.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

25371.51

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Although there was an increase in the tonnage of exported product shipments in the 2024 reporting year compared to 2023, carbon reduction was achieved due to improvements in transportation methods. However, there was an increase in emissions from the transportation of imported raw materials via road, sea, and rail. In 2024, road transportation was minimized in favor of rail and maritime options. Air shipments were only used in emergencies. DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The activity data was collected from SAP records and TABS documents, so percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is zero. Greenhouse gas emissions arise from the transportation of raw materials used in production, as well as pre-purchased tires and bandags, via land, sea, rail, and air. Road transportation includes: • Transportation from the supplier to Customs / İzmit / Aksaray facilities • Transportation between Aksaray and İzmit facilities We use ton.km data for land, sea, rail and air transportation,

this is why distance-based method is selected. The purchased transportation services for the transportation of our goods to our customers are also included in this category. If the transportation service for the sold goods is purchased by Brisa the emissions are reported under Category 4, if the transportation service is purchased by our customers, it is reported under Category 9. This category comprises 0.62% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 “Use of Sold Products” is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 4.62% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 5.51% when compared to the previous year and 27.18% when compared to base year.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

93.34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based 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

DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The 2024 Defra emission factors are lower compared to those of 2023. Calculations were conducted using waste amounts which were submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC) as activity data. As the waste amounts are taken from data approved by the MoEUCC, the percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from value chain partners is selected as 100%. We compiled the data for both waste and transfer related emissions during the ISO14064 verification stage, therefore both data are verified. (According to GHG Protocol it is optional to report the transfer of waste) This data covers processing of wastes (recycling and energy

generation) generated in our operations by an external company. This category also includes the GHG emissions from the discharged waste water. This category comprises 0.002% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.017% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 67.03% when compared to the previous year and 79.88% when compared to base year.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

452.51

(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

DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using the activity data taken from third party travel agency reports, so 100% of the emissions are calculated using data obtained from suppliers. The time spent between departure and return during international flights, which was not included in 2023, has been accounted for as accommodation in the 2024 calculations. We declare air and road travels (short-term driving services) and hotel accommodations of employees under the business travel activities. The emissions from both owned and leased vehicles' are included in Scope 1 emissions (because the invoices of fuel consumption are paid by Brisa and the leased vehicles are under our operational control) therefore the reported value does not include those emissions. This category comprises 0.011% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when

Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.082% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has increased by 18.48% when compared to the previous year and increased by 245.12% when compared to base year. The increase with respect to base year is natural as business travel was extremely low in 2021 due to Covid-related restrictions.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

4803.57

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Fuel-based method

☒ Distance-based method

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

7

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG Protocol Transport tool v2.6 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This data covers emissions resulting from employee transportation to the İzmit, Aksaray, and Altunizade facilities. The calculations were conducted using the amount of invoiced service procurement as activity data. This category comprises 0.12% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.87% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we

have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has increased by 3.94% when compared to the previous year and decreased by 8.20% when compared to base year.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Upstream leased assets are not relevant for our operations. As we are calculating our GHG Inventory using operational control approach, all of the GHG emissions of upstream leased assets are reported under our Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

9801.89

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Calculations were conducted using the activity data taken from the SAP reports. Since load restrictions are applied in domestic road transportation in Turkey in accordance with the Road Freight Transport Regulation, the transport vehicle type was selected as "All rigids." As the data is taken from the SAP reports, % of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers is zero. This data covers emissions resulting from the transportation of tires from the production facilities to dealers. It includes all modes of transportation: road, rail, air, and sea. Road transportation includes: • Transportation from Izmit/Aksaray/Arvento facilities to customs (export sales) •

Transportation from factories to dealers (domestic sales) This data covers the emissions from transportation of products from production facility to dealers- Only for the transportation services that are purchased by our customers. The transportation services that are purchased by Brisa are reported under Category 4- Upstream transportation and distribution. This data covers all our road, railway, air and marine transportation. Road transport includes the following: - Izmit / Aksaray /Arvento facilities to Customs / Dealers - Customs to Dealers - Between Izmit to Aksaray facilities. This category comprises 0.24% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 1.78% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. Although this category is below our materiality threshold of 2% for the reporting year, the category is assessed to be relevant because historically there are years that the contribution of this category to our Scope 3 inventory exceeds 2%. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 29.79% when compared to the previous year and increased by 68.05% when compared to base year.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Brisa produces tires which require no further processing, therefore Scope 3 Category 10 GHG emissions are not relevant for our industry.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Average product method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions are calculated by multiplying the emission coefficient of the tire sold. As in the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the document titled "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver.3.0.1" prepared by The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association was used as a reference for the emission factor in 2024 as well. In the Tire LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver.3.0.1 document updated in 2021, the RRC (rolling resistance) values of conventional and efficient tires for "passenger cars" and "truck and bus" tires are defined. These definitions were used in the calculation in 2024. The number of units sold in 2024 is 6% lower compared to the number of units sold in 2023. Calculations were conducted using SAP reports. Use of sold products" category is an optional category for tire manufacturers according to GHG Protocol. For this reason, with the recommendation of SBTi, it was excluded from our science-based target. But our product, tire, results in energy/fuel consumption during use phase and this category comprises 86.50% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year. The fuel consumption is closely related to the tire rolling resistance (RRC) value. We undertake rigorous R&D and product design activities to achieve RR values beyond the legal limits. In 2023 58.37% of the R&D budget was reserved for sustainability focused products and services. In 2024 we have increased the share of the R&D budget to 71%. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 6.34% with respect to previous year and 3.23% with respect to base year.

End of life treatment of sold products**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Not relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

1267.2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

DEFRA 2024 emission factors were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers the Scope 3 emissions that occur during the recovery of tires that have been collected back from the market through LASDER (Industrial Tire Association). In the calculations, the mandatory quota amount (80% of the sold product) was used as the activity data. The 2024 Defra emission factor is 71% lower compared to 2023. This category comprises 0.03% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.23% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The GHG emissions from this category is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has decreased by 63.89% when compared to the previous year and 63.87% when compared to base year.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don't have any assets that are leased to other companies therefore this category is not relevant for Brisa.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

3551.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Franchise-specific method

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

2.6

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel emissions factors which are taken from the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were used for calculations based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard for diesel oil, natural gas, fuel oil and coal. Electricity emissions factor was taken from the Turkish national grid emission factor published by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. Emissions resulting from Bandag, Otopratik, and Propratik activities were included in the scope starting in 2023. For the 2024 reporting year, 2023 data was utilized. Calculations were conducted using billed amount of purchased energy as activity data obtained from 1 franchise location and this value was extrapolated according to office m2 and number of employees. Therefore only 2.6% of the emissions were calculated using data obtained from our value chain partners. In line with our improvement efforts on climate change management policy, we include the GHG emissions arising from our franchises' activities since 2020. The number of franchises decreased from 147 in 2023 to 144 in 2024. This category comprises 0.09% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions for the reporting year when Sc3 Category 11 "Use of Sold Products" is included in the Scope 3 total figure. According to GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, Use of Sold Products is an optional category and this category was not assessed to be relevant by SBTi. This category comprises 0.64% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions when Sc3 C11 is excluded from the total as per the Guidance of GHG Protocol. The share of this category in the Scope 3 emissions is much less than our 2% materiality threshold. However, as this value is already calculated we have included it in our GHG emissions inventory. The GHG emissions from this category has increased by 0.17% when compared to the previous year and 24.94% when compared to base year.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

All of our investments are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. We don't have any equity investments, JV's, affiliates, partnerships with financial gain that are not under our operational control.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have no other upstream GHG emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have no other downstream GHG emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3_Brisa 14064 Verification Report + Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

GHG Verification report Page 2 – Verification Period, Verification Criteria (Relevant Standard), Page 3 – Consolidation Method, Level of Assurance, Verification Result Page 9 – Category 1 Direct Emissions

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3_Brisa 14064 Verification Report + Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Verification report Page 2 – Verification Period, Verification Criteria (Relevant Standard), Page 3 – Consolidation Method, Level of Assurance, Verification Result Page 9 – Category 2-Purchased Energy Emissions (Location Based) Page 11 – Scope 2-Purchased Energy Emissions (Location Based)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3_Brisa 14064 Verification Report + Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

GHG Verification report Page 2 – Verification Period, Verification Criteria (Relevant Standard), Page 3 – Consolidation Method, Level of Assurance, Verification Result Page 9 – Category 2-Purchased Energy Emissions (Market Based) Page 11 – Scope 2-Purchased Energy Emissions (Market Based)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Franchises | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations | |
| ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9.1-2-3_Brisa 14064 Verification Report + Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

GHG Verification report Page 2 – Verification Period, Verification Criteria (Relevant Standard), Page 3 – Consolidation Method, Level of Assurance, Verification Result Page 5 – Exclusions and non-relevant categories Page 12 – Scope 3 All Sub Categories

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ 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)

13316

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.57

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year Brisa has purchased 125,946 MWh of its electricity consumption from renewable resources via energy attribute certificates (irec and Yek-G certificates) which equal to GHG emissions reductions of 56,781. We have generated 6986.23 MWh of renewable energy in our Aksaray plant through the use of Solar panels, reducing 3,339 tCO₂e. In the previous reporting year our renewable electricity consumption was 101,000 MWh which equals to a GHG emissions reduction of 44,339 tCO₂e and our scope 1+2 emissions were 91,378 tCO₂e. In 2023 we have also reduced 2465 tCO₂e in our Aksaray plant through the use of the above-mentioned Solar panels. The change in emissions percentage is calculated as follows: $(56,781 + 3,339) - (44,339 + 2,465) \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 91,378 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} = 14.57\%$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4079

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.46

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In the reporting year Brisa has reduced Scope 1+Scope 2 GHG emissions by 4079 tons CO2e via efficiency projects details of which are reported under section 7.55.2 of this report. Our Scope 1+Scope 2 GHG emissions for the previous year was 91,378 tCO2e. The change in emissions percentage is calculated as follows: $4079\text{ tCO}_2\text{e}/91378\text{ tCO}_2\text{e} = 4.46\%$

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 were no divestments in 2024.

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 were no acquisitions in 2024.

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 were no mergers in 2024.

Change in output

(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 a very slight decrease in our production volume which cannot be attributed to any decrease in GHG emissions.

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 were no changes in methodology in 2024.

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 were no changes in boundary in 2024.

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 were no changes due to physical operating conditions in 2024.

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 are no unidentified changes in 2024

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

13171

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

14.41

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is an increase of 13171 tons of CO₂e due to several malfunctions and maintenance activities performed during the reporting year. Change in emissions % value is calculated as follows: 13171 tCO₂e/ 91378 tCO₂e=14.41%

[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)

50662.85

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ CH4

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

9.72

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ N2O

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

66.84

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☒ HFCs

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

1835.35

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☒ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Turkey	52574.76	91360.12	34578.81

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Izmit Production Site (including emissions from company cars)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44211.34

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.758854

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.992538

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Aksaray Production Site

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8339.71

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.270092

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

33.998541

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Altunizade Head (Sales and Marketing) Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.25

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.021498

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.050066

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Arvento İstanbul

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.99429

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.12263

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Arvento İzmir

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.46

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.49563

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.04369

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary Combustion - Natural gas used in process

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44774.02

Row 2

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary Combustion - Natural gas used for heating

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4300.87

Row 3

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary Combustion - Diesel oil - Generators & fuel pumps

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

76.08

Row 4

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Stationary Combustion - Other Fuels

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.81

Row 5

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Mobile Combustion - Diesel oil

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

552.27

Row 6

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Mobile Combustion - Gasoline

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

923.53

Row 7

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitive emissions from air conditioning system

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1835.37

Row 8

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Fugitive emissions from fire extinguishers

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.38

Row 9

(7.17.3.1) Activity

Dry ice consumption (CO2) at process

(7.17.3.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35.46

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ By facility

☒ By activity

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>İzmit Production Site</i>	<i>74143.06</i>	<i>28013.02</i>
Row 2	<i>Aksaray Production Site</i>	<i>17050.71</i>	<i>6399.43</i>
Row 3	<i>Altunizade Head (Sales and Marketing) Office</i>	<i>102.57</i>	<i>102.57</i>
Row 4	<i>Arvento İstanbul</i>	<i>42.52</i>	<i>42.52</i>
Row 5	<i>Arvento İzmir</i>	<i>21.26</i>	<i>21.26</i>

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Electricity consumption</i>	91360.12	34578.81

[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)

52574.76

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

91360.12

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

34578.81

(7.22.4) Please explain

The group of entities for which information is included in our annual financial statements are the same group which are reported here. There are no other entities that are included in our CDP report.

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

The group of entities for which information is included in our annual financial statements are the same group which are reported here. There are no other entities that are included in our CDP report.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Arvento Mobile Systems

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☒ Electronic equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☒ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.46

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

63.78

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

63.78

(7.23.1.15) Comment

We have acquired Arvento Mobile Systems in 2022. Since 2022 the company is listed as a subsidiary of Brisa.

[Add row]

(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:

☒ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on mass of products purchased from our Izmit facility

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

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

4670.987

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1206.26

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

All stationary and mobile sources are included in the calculation.

(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

To estimate the share of Scope 1 GHG emissions attributable to our Renault Group, we first identified our Scope 1 sources, which primarily include fuel consumption in production processes and onsite energy use at our facilities. Due to time constraints, we did not conduct a detailed process-level allocation. Instead, we applied a simplified method by multiplying the ratio of the tonnage of products purchased by the client to our total production tonnage with Scope 1 emissions in our Izmit Plant. This approach assumes that emissions are distributed evenly across all production output, regardless of product type, production line efficiency, or potential differences in energy intensity. The main limitation of this method is that it does not account for product-specific variations in material composition or production processes, and therefore should be considered as an indicative estimate rather than a precise calculation.

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

For the allocation only primary data from our own records are used. We did not use any published data.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on mass of products purchased from our Izmit facility.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

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

4670.987

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

783.66

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used from the grid in production processes

(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

For Scope 2 emissions, we identified electricity consumption as our primary source and calculated both market-based and location-based emissions according to the GHG Protocol. Similar to our Scope 1 approach, the share attributable to the Renault Group was estimated by multiplying the ratio of the tonnage of their purchased products to our total production tonnage with Scope 2 emissions in our Izmit Plant (both market-based and location-based). This calculation is based on the assumption that electricity consumption and associated emissions are uniformly distributed across total production output. The key limitation of this method is that it does not capture potential differences in electricity use between product lines, nor does it reflect variations in efficiency or renewable energy sourcing within different parts of our operations. As such, the figures provided should be viewed as high-level estimates to support transparency, rather than precise product-level allocations.

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

For the allocation only primary data from our own records are used. We did not use any published data.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☒ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☒ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☒ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Allocation based on mass of products purchased from our Izmit facility.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☒ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

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

Select from:

☒ Metric tons

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

4670.987

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2074.15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity used from the grid in production processes

(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

For Scope 2 emissions, we identified electricity consumption as our primary source and calculated both market-based and location-based emissions according to the GHG Protocol. Similar to our Scope 1 approach, the share attributable to the Renault Group was estimated by multiplying the ratio of the tonnage of their purchased products to our total production tonnage with Scope 2 emissions in our İzmit Plant (both market-based and location-based). This calculation is based on the assumption that electricity consumption and associated emissions are uniformly distributed across total production output. The key limitation of this method is that it does not capture potential differences in electricity use between product lines, nor does it reflect variations in efficiency or renewable energy sourcing within different parts of our operations. As such, the figures provided should be viewed as high-level estimates to support transparency, rather than precise product-level allocations.

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

For the allocation only primary data from our own records are used. We did not use any published data.
[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

To overcome the challenge of product line diversity and the cost-ineffectiveness of detailed allocation, we would benefit from implementing more granular data collection and monitoring systems that capture energy and fuel use at the production line or product level. Enhanced metering, digital monitoring tools, and improved integration of production data with our environmental management systems would allow us to better align emissions with specific products. In addition, closer collaboration with internal production teams and suppliers to refine activity data and allocate resource consumption more precisely would support more accurate calculations. Over time, these steps would enable us to provide our clients with product-level emissions data that is both reliable and cost-efficient.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

259594.94

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

259594.94

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

125946

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

76714.91

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

202660.91

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

6986.23

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

6986.23

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

132932.23

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

336309.85

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

469242.08

[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	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	<i>Select from:</i> ☒ 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:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use biomass in our operations.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other type of biomass in our operations.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use any other type of renewable fuel in our operations.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use coal in our operations.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5839.33

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

282.47

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

5556.86

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Diesel oil and gasoline used in company vehicles. Diesel oil used in forklifts are reported under MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat. Diesel oil used in generators and fire pumps is reported under MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

253755.31

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

22514.1

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

231241.22

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas is used in İzmit and Aksaray production facilities to produce steam for use in the process. It is also used for heating in every facility including offices and technical service. LPG is used in İzmit facility for cooking.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We don't use any other non-renewable fuel in our facilities.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

259594.65

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

282.47

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

28070.96

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

231241.22

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Fuels used in both mobile and stationary sources are included in our calculations
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7268.7

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7268.7

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

6986.23

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

6986.23

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

22514

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

22514

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

231241.22

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling**(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)**

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) 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:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

120783

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Turkish Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (YEK-G) Certificate

(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)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We have purchased 120783 MWh of renewable energy for our Izmit and Aksaray plants through our virtual PPA with our service provider companies. The YEK-G certificates originated from several Large Hydropower Plants, all of which were commissioned in the year 2019..

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(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)

5163

(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

We have purchased 5163 MWh of renewable energy for our Izmit plant from Erenkoy HEPP through our virtual PPA with our service provider Enerjisa.
[Add row]

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202660.91

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

6986.23

(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)

209647.14

[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

0.0000826

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

87153.57

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1055189440

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.95

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

☒ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our revenue in USD has decreased by 5.57% with respect to our previous year. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions have decreased by 4.62% due to the energy efficiency measures reported under section 7.55.2 of this report. Our renewable energy consumption has also increased by 24.70% with respect to the previous reporting year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.4408977

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

87153.57

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

197673

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2.94

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption

☒ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our production volume has decreased by 2% with respect to our previous year. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions have decreased by 4.62% due to the energy efficiency measures reported under section 7.55.2 of this report. Our renewable energy consumption has also increased by 24.70% with respect to the previous reporting year.

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute 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

7.53.1 & 7.54.2-Near-Term Approval Letter (8).pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/11/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2020

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

47989.64

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

82098.79

(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)

130088.430

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

56

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

57238.909

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

52574.76

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

34578.81

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

87153.570

(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

58.94

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers 100% of Brisa's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The target was set in 2020, and we aim to achieve 56% reduction from a 2020 base year until 2030. This is equal to a 5.6% annual linear reduction which is above the annual linear reduction pathway of 4.2% that is assessed to be in line with 1.5 degree scenarios, therefore it is a more ambitious target. In 2024 we have exceeded this linear reduction target and reduced our GHG emissions by 33%. This target was submitted to and approved by SBTi.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Brisa has two factories in İzmit and Aksaray. The Aksaray plant was opened in 2018 and has been growing every year with capacity increase. Our main strategy is to invest in new energy efficient technologies in our investments while increasing capacity. In both plants we are within the scope of Turkish MRV regulation, which is expected to be the basis of Turkish ETS. One of the main objectives of this target is to reduce the ETS related projected costs. Another important objective of this target is to reduce our EU Carbon Border Adjustment (CBAM) costs. In the current version of CBAM for Scope 2, only reporting is requested, but we expect it to be subject to taxation after 2026. Our scope 2 location-based value is about 1.5 times higher than scope 1. If renewable energy certificates are accepted, our CBAM costs from Scope 2 will decrease significantly.

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

According to our climate transition plan; By 2030, we plan to increase electrification and increase our renewable energy consumption in electricity consumption year by year, reaching 100% in 2030. There are no accessible and clean energy alternatives to natural gas. For this reason, we will implement energy efficiency projects for scope 1 until 2030 and after 2030, we will carry out pilot studies to obtain steam from solar power using technologies such as concentrated solar panels. Our roadmap for achieving this target is as follows: - A total of 239,556 MWh IRECs was procured between 2021- 2024, and 122,783 MWh of YEK-G was procured in 2023 & 2024. Budget planned for 1,028,023,897 MWh IREC by 2030. In 2024; • Heat pumps installed at both İzmit and Aksaray facilities, saving of 1,848,642 sm³ of natural gas. • Existing compressors were replaced with high-efficiency models, saving of 275 kWh of electricity. • Vacuum pumps were replaced with smart system vacuum pumps, saving 248 MWh of electricity. • Through targeted initiatives to reduce loss and leakage, Brisa has saved 136MWh of electricity and 65,000 sm³ of natural gas. • A new 1 MW solar power plant was commissioned at Aksaray facility, complementing the existing 3.5 MW plant. • Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) technology was implemented on pumps at the Aksaray facility, based on temperature, pressure, and level control parameters. This optimization led to a 388140 kWh reduction in electricity consumption. For 2025-2030 period: - The stoves in the kitchen will be converted to electric stoves by 2030 to reduce LPG consumption. - All forklifts used in the factories will switch to electric forklifts by 2028. - We have started switching company vehicles from diesel to gasoline. We are also working on the use of electric vehicles until 2030. - All the refrigerant gases in A/C units will be replaced with more environmentally friendly ones by 2030. Some initiatives planned for each plant are as follows: İzmit Facility: Projects include fuel conditioning to optimize usage, high-efficiency motor replacement, air dryer optimization, BriHes system integration, waste heat recovery from compressors, solar power installation, and LED conversion saving 880 MWh annually. Aksaray Facility: Initiatives cover wind energy feasibility, compressor heat recovery, additional waste heat projects, high-temperature cooling water for heating, compressed air efficiency, steam trap optimization & pipe insulation upgrades.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

05/11/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ 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

12/30/2020

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

47989.64

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

82098.79

(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)

130088.430

(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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

80

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

26017.686

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

52574.76

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

34578.81

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

87153.570

(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**

41.26

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers 100% of Brisa's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. The target was set in 2022 and we aim to submit this target to SBTi along with our Net-Zero target submission within 2 years. We aim to achieve an 80% reduction from a 2020 base year until 2040. This is equal to 4% annual linear reduction. In 2024 we have exceeded this linear reduction target and reduced our GHG emissions by 33%.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Brisa has two factories in İzmit and Aksaray. The Aksaray plant was opened in 2018 and has been growing every year with capacity increase. Our main strategy is to invest in new energy efficient technologies in our investments while increasing capacity. In both plants we are within the scope of Turkish MRV regulation, which is expected to be the basis of Turkish ETS. One of the main objectives of this target is to reduce the ETS related projected costs which we may face in the longer-terms with stricter regulations. Another important objective of this target is to reduce our EU Carbon Border Adjustment (CBAM) costs. In the current version of CBAM for Scope 2, only reporting is requested, but we expect it to be subject to taxation after 2026. Our scope 2 location-based value is about 1.5 times higher than scope 1. If renewable energy certificates are accepted, our CBAM costs from Scope 2 will decrease significantly. In the longer term we are expecting the CBAM regulation to become stricter to fit the new recommendation of EU 2040 climate target to reduce net emissions by 90%

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

According to our climate transition plan; By 2030, we plan to increase electrification and increase our renewable energy consumption in electricity consumption year by year, reaching 100% in 2030. There are no accessible and clean energy alternatives to natural gas. For this reason, we will implement energy efficiency projects for scope 1 until 2030 and after 2030, we will carry out pilot studies to obtain steam from solar power using technologies such as concentrated solar panels. Our roadmap for achieving this target is as follows: - A total of 239,556 MWh IRECs was procured between 2021- 2024, and 122,783 MWh of YEK-G was procured in 2023 & 2024. Budget planned for 1,028,023,897 MWh IREC by 2030. In 2024; • Heat pumps installed at both İzmit and Aksaray facilities, saving of 1,848,642 sm³ of natural gas. • Existing compressors were replaced with high-efficiency models, saving of 275 kWh of electricity. • Vacuum pumps were replaced with smart system vacuum pumps, saving 248 MWh of electricity. • Through targeted initiatives to reduce loss and leakage, Brisa has saved 136MWh of electricity and 65,000 sm³ of natural gas. • A new 1 MW solar power plant was commissioned at Aksaray facility, complementing the existing 3.5 MW plant. • Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) technology was implemented on pumps at the Aksaray facility, based on temperature, pressure, and level control parameters. This optimization led to a 388140 kWh reduction in electricity consumption. For 2025-2030 period: - The stoves in the kitchen will be converted to electric stoves by 2030 to reduce LPG consumption. - All forklifts used in the factories will switch to electric forklifts by 2028. - We have started switching company vehicles from diesel to gasoline. We are also working on the use of electric vehicles until 2030. - All the refrigerant gases in A/C units will be replaced with more environmentally friendly ones by 2030. Some initiatives planned for each plant are as follows: İzmit Facility: Projects include fuel conditioning to optimize usage, high-efficiency motor replacement, air dryer optimization, BriHes system integration, waste heat recovery from compressors, solar power installation, and LED conversion saving 880 MWh annually. Aksaray Facility: Initiatives cover wind energy feasibility, compressor heat recovery, additional waste heat projects, high-temperature cooling water for heating, compressed air efficiency, steam trap optimization & pipe insulation upgrades.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

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

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

05/11/2022

(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

12/30/2020

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

0

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

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(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

53.66

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

53.66

(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 part of our Abs 1 and Abs 2 emission reduction targets.

(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

This target covers all of our operations and we are aiming to reach 100% renewable energy (electricity) by 2030.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective of setting a 100% renewable energy consumption target for 2030 is to significantly reduce the company's Scope 2 GHG emissions by transitioning entirely to clean, sustainable energy sources. This ambitious target aligns with Brisa's broader goal to cut its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 56% by 2030, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental stewardship and leadership in the fight against climate change. By eliminating reliance on fossil fuels, Brisa aims to enhance energy efficiency, lower its carbon footprint, and contribute to global decarbonization efforts.

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

We are planning to reach our target using renewable energy attribute certificates and producing renewable energy with solar panels in our Aksaray plant. The amounts of renewable energy purchases/production per year are as follows: 2021: 54136 MWh of Renewable Energy Purchased 2022: 81257 MWh of Renewable Energy Purchased, 5581 MWh of Renewable Energy Produced 2023: 101,000 MWh of Renewable Energy Purchased, 5615 MWh of Renewable Energy Produced 2024: 125946 MWh of Renewable Energy Purchased 6986 MWh of Renewable Energy Produced In 2025, it is aimed to utilize a more than 130,000 MWh of renewable energy through renewable energy production and the purchase of renewable energy.

[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

10/02/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2028

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

79

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

36

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.5696202532

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

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

No it is not part of our emission reduction targets

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

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Brisa commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods, will have science-based targets by 2028. This includes 34 different critical suppliers. Brisa will achieve its supplier engagement target by asking its suppliers of purchased goods to set scope 1 & 2 emission reduction targets in line with the SBTi criteria. Purchased services are excluded from this target's coverage.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Scope 3 Category 1 emissions make up 85% of our Scope 3 GHG emissions. The objective of this Scope 3 Category 1 supplier engagement target, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative, is to drive meaningful emission reductions across our value chain. By engaging with 34 key suppliers—who account for 79% of the Brisa's Scope 3 Category 1 emissions—Brisa aims to ensure these suppliers set their own science-based emission reduction targets by 2028. This strategy not only extends the Brisa's commitment to sustainability beyond its own operations but also fosters collaboration and accountability within its supply chain, ultimately contributing to broader global efforts to combat climate change.

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

Brisa commits that 79% of its suppliers by emissions covering purchased goods, will have science-based targets by 2028. This includes 34 different critical suppliers. The 2024 results are as follows: Number of suppliers with approved science-based targets: 14 Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions resulting from the purchases of the above mentioned 14 suppliers: 139326 tons CO2e Number of suppliers that have committed to SBTi: 5 Scope 3 Category 1 GHG emissions resulting from the purchases from the above mentioned 5 suppliers: 36394 tons CO2e In the reporting year 36% of suppliers by emissions either had their targets approved by SBTi or have committed to setting Science based emission reduction targets. For this target, we consider the Supplier's share of emissions in Sc3 C1 rather than the number of suppliers. Our plan to achieve this target is as follows: 2023: 20% of suppliers by emissions to set science-based targets 2024: 35% of suppliers by emissions to set science-based targets 2025: 50% of suppliers by emissions to set science-based targets 2026: 65% of suppliers by emissions to set science-based targets 2027: 79% of suppliers by emissions to set science-based targets 2028: Setting an absolute Scope 3 emission reduction target that is in line with SBTi criteria
[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

05/11/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/29/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all of our scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 GHG emissions. There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Brisa's target to achieve net zero emissions by the end of 2050 underscore our commitment to addressing climate change across all operations and emissions scopes. This comprehensive goal aims to balance our greenhouse gas emissions with equivalent reductions or offsets, ensuring that it contributes no net increase to atmospheric carbon. Covering Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, this target reflects a holistic approach to sustainability, integrating emission reductions across our entire value chain. By striving for net zero, Brisa is aligning with global climate goals and demonstrating leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

(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

Brisa has set an ambitious target to achieve net zero emissions across all scopes by the end of 2050, with ongoing efforts to develop comprehensive neutralization strategies. While significant progress has been made in reducing emissions, the company is actively working on detailed plans for offsetting any remaining emissions to ensure that its net-zero commitment is met. This includes exploring innovative solutions and partnerships to neutralize residual emissions, demonstrating a proactive approach to meeting this long-term sustainability goal and contributing to global climate action.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Brisa conducts regular reviews of its net-zero target and its progress through a structured process that includes annual assessments, performance tracking, and stakeholder engagement. These reviews involve analyzing emission reduction data, evaluating the effectiveness of implemented strategies, and identifying areas for improvement. The company also collaborates with external experts and utilizes best practices to ensure alignment with evolving climate science and industry standards. This continuous review process enables the company to adapt its approach, stay on track toward its net-zero goal, and transparently report progress to stakeholders.
[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	11	`Numeric input
To be implemented	2	62
Implementation commenced	0	0
Implemented	8	60861
Not to be implemented	1	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Process optimization

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

893

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ 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)

198946

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

100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have implemented 2actions where we have reduced our GHG emissions by process optimization: 1- We have eliminated leakages in İzmit plant saving 65000 m3 of Natural gas and 1360 MWh of electricity 2- Frequency control on pumps in Aksaray plant saving 388.14 MWh of electricity The given emission reduction figure includes the GHG emission reductions in Scope 1 andScope 2. Investment required and annual monetary savings figures given are total values for these projects. Estimated lifetime is an average value for all projects.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Waste heat recovery

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

2748

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

361535

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

5189877

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have installed heat pumps in both our İzmit and Aksaray plants saving 1.85 million m3 of natural gas annually.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☒ Machine/equipment replacement

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

230

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ 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)

56565

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

423702

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have implemented two projects in our İzmit plant where we replaced old machinery with new and more efficient versions saving a total of 523.4 MWh electricity annually. The given emission reduction figure includes the GHG emission reductions in Scope 2 only. The given annual monetary savings and investment required figures are total for both projects, whereas the payback period and estimated lifetime are average values.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

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

208

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (location-based)

☒ 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)

35317

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

1099017

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have installed a 1 MW Solar PV Plant in our Aksaray facility saving 472.5 MWh electricity per year.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

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

54454

(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)

12912

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have purchased renewable energy attribute certificates for 120783 MWh of our electricity consumption, from 4 large hydropower plants in 2024 reducing 54454 tCO2e of our Market-Based Scope 2 GHG emissions (in both Izmit and Aksaray plants). As this investment doesn't result in monetary savings the payback period is selected as no payback.

Row 6

(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)

2328

(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)

1221

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have purchased renewable energy attribute certificates for 5163 MWh of our electricity consumption, from a small hydropower plant in 2024 reducing 2328 tCO₂e of our Market-Based Scope 2 GHG emissions in our İzmit plant. As this investment doesn't result in monetary savings the payback period is selected as no payback.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Brisa has an Environmental Permit as well as all necessary operational permits from the Government and strictly complies with the Regulation on GHG Emissions Monitoring (MRV) and Regulation on Energy Performance. In order to stay on track with our reduction target and comply with MRV Regulation, we acquire both consultancy and verification services from third parties. These services consist of reporting according to ISO 14064-1 Standard and MRV Regulation together with Sustainability Report preparation and selected indicators' verification according to ISAE 3000. Additionally, we are certified from the following standards: ISO 50001 Energy Management ISO 14001 Environmental Management ISO 31000 Risk Management ISO 27001 Information Security We annually allocate a dedicated budget for these services. Climate Transition Plan aligned with TCFD

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In line with our Mid-term Management Plan targets, we have a dedicated budget for energy efficiency projects. In 2024 we have invested 6,812,596 USD on energy saving projects details of which are given under section 7.55.2 of this report.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Our Brisa R&D Centre has been accredited by the Ministry of Industry and Technology in 2017. Our R&D Department conducts various studies such as decrease in scrap amount, decrease in rolling resistance as part of product design, decrease in raw material consumption during production, productivity improvements and decrease in Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC) emissions. Brisa dedicates a budget specifically for RR&D activities on an annual basis. Our dedicated budget for green product related R&D activities amounts to 6,530,423 USD in the reporting period. 71% of total R&D budget is spent on sustainability-related projects.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Construction and Utility Department and Safety & Environment Department has dedicated employees for planning and conducting feasibility studies for energy, emissions and water reduction activities.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☒ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In Brisa, raw material supply is basically made in 4 ways. These are from Far Eastern countries, Europe and its surroundings, defined as close sources, from domestic manufacturers and in the form of procurement of imported products through Turkish representatives of manufacturers. We have a project to localize raw material supplies as much as we can. In order to support this localization efforts we have a dedicated budget.

[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:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (JATMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel efficient tyres

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Tires that have reduced tire rolling resistance which influences vehicle fuel efficiency. A wide-ranging line-up is available, from passenger car tires to tires for trucks/buses, and the design facilitates rolling resistance in order to enhance fuel efficiency. We develop and distribute fuel-efficient tires equipped with innovative tire technology that combines environmental and driving performance with mobility solutions that provide fleet management services.

(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:

☒ Other, please specify :Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (JATMA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

One set of fuel-efficient passenger car tires is installed (Fuel-efficient tyre B tyre in the JATMA Guidelines: size 195/65R15, rolling resistance coefficient 6.2 N/kN, driving life 30,000 km)

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

One set of conventional passenger car tires is installed (Conventional PC tyre in the JATMA Guidelines: size 195/65R15, rolling resistance coefficient 10.5N/kN, driving life 30,000 km)

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.3816

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO2 reduction using fuel-efficient tires during the product use stage. Reasons for the possibility of reduction: Improvement of tire rolling efficiency can contribute to fuel efficiency improvement/CO2 reduction when customers use one's vehicles. Since the tire fuel efficiency or its standards differ by country, we approximate CO2 emissions. We estimate the above "Estimated Avoided Emissions" based on "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by JATMA. This figure includes the following: For every 1% reduction in rolling resistance coefficient of passenger car tire, a set of 4 tires contributes 381.6 kgCO2e reduction*. * Calculation Methodology: Estimated avoided emissions per tire was calculated as follows: Lifetime GHG emissions for a conventional tire: 250.5 kgCO2e Lifetime GHG emissions for a fuel-efficient tire: 155.1 kg CO2e Difference in lifetime GHG emissions= 95.4 kg CO2e Estimated avoided emissions for a set of 4 tires: 95,4 kgCO2/tire x 4 tires = 381.6 kg CO2e = 0.3816 tons per lifetime of a tire set

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

49

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are measured continuously by water flow meters & cross checked monthly with water invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is vital for our operations and we have also set KPI's for our water withdrawal for our production facilities. Therefore, our water withdrawals from 3rd party sources as well as renewable groundwater are monitored continuously by flow meters & cross checked with billed amounts at these facilities. For other locations we monitor our withdrawals through water bills, which use the continuous measurement readings of our water meters. The measured volumes are recorded once a month from the water bills in Aksaray Plant & offices. In İzmit plant we monitor from both internal meters located at each building & meters at the groundwater wells. The readings are recorded daily at İzmit plant. As part of our ISO 14046 water footprint inventory, we monitor our water accounting data from all locations under our operational control. In this way, we constantly monitor our water-related risks, while increasing our corporate awareness

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are measured continuously by water flow meters & cross checked monthly with water invoices

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is vital for our operations and we have also set KPI's for our water withdrawal for our operations in İzmit and Aksaray production facilities. For this reason, our water withdrawals from third party sources (municipal water) as well as renewable groundwater are monitored for each source by flow meters and cross checked with billed amounts at these production facilities, and for other locations we use the billed amounts (100%). As part of our ISO 14046 water footprint inventory, we monitor our water accounting data from all locations under our operational control. We also have collection ponds for rainwater at both İzmit and Aksaray plants and they are also 100% monitored via flowmeters. In 2023 we have started purchasing grey water from ISU (Kocaeli Water and Sewage Administration) at our İzmit facility. By using grey water, we were able to decrease our water withdrawals from renewable groundwater.

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

Quality of water withdrawn is measured through monthly sampling and laboratory analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The quality of water directly affects our operational costs. If the withdrawn water is not of sufficient quality, we then process it further to increase the quality to fulfil our requirements. Therefore, we analyze the quality of withdrawn water at our production facilities both for process use and for WASH services. This accounts for 99.44% of our total withdrawal. The rest (0.56%) of our water withdrawal occurs from 3rd parties which are responsible for conducting frequent quality analysis. So, we do not need to run additional quality analysis on our withdrawal from 3rd parties at our Arvento and Altunizade office buildings. In İzmit and Aksaray facilities 100% of the water withdrawn are filtered through sand and activated carbon filters in order to make sure the pH and hardness values of the water are at certain levels. We also analyze parameters like coliform bacteria, conductivity, pH, odor, turbidity and ammonium levels in the water withdrawn every month.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are measured continuously with flow meters and recorded either daily or monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

97.38% of our wastewater discharge to the municipal wastewater treatment plant is monitored by flowmeters. Discharges in both İzmit and Aksaray plants are monitored 100% with flow meters, discharge from these two facilities make up 97.38% of our total discharges. In İzmit plant the discharge volumes are recorded daily

and in our Aksaray plant it is recorded monthly. In other locations, which make up the remaining 2.62% of our discharges, we track our water discharges through monthly water bills. As part of our ISO 14046 water footprint inventory, we monitor our water accounting data from all locations under our operational control.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by destination is measured either continuously by flowmeters in 97.38% of our facilities (by volume) and the remaining volumes are monitored monthly water bills tracking

(9.2.4) Please explain

We only discharge water to third party wastewater treatment facilities. As mentioned above majority of our wastewater discharge is monitored by flowmeters continuously. In İzmit and Aksaray plants we have flow meters at the point of discharge. The discharge volumes are recorded monthly in Aksaray and daily in İzmit. Our other facilities use water only for domestic purposes and their discharges are monitored from utility bills.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes by treatment method are measured continuously via flow meters in our production facilities and cross-checked monthly using mass-balance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have secondary waste water treatment plants in our İzmit and Aksaray facilities and the discharges from these facilities are 100% monitored. In other locations water is used for domestic purposes only, therefore we discharge to municipal sewage system without any treatment. Therefore, discharge volumes by treatment method is 100% monitored.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is measured by monthly sampling and analysis. In our İzmit production facility the Municipality also takes samples and analyses the discharge quality twice a month.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor 100% of water discharge quality at our production facilities and we are fully compliant with regulatory requirements. The discharged water quality from each treatment unit is measured via monthly internal chemical analysis in both production facilities while in İzmit facility chemical analysis is also conducted twice a month by the Municipality. The parameters monitored are Suspended Solids, Biological Oxygen Demand, Oil, Grease, pH, Cr6, Cd, Chemical Oxygen Demand. Therefore, we monitor the standard effluent parameters in 96.90% of our discharge where it is required by law to do so. No additional analysis is conducted in other

locations as water is discharged directly to third party Municipality wastewater treatment facilities and considered as domestic use. Therefore, we determine that 100% of our water discharge quality is being monitored.

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

According to legal regulations on prevention of water pollution, depending on the type of facility, it is required to measure and monitor some parameters in the discharge water. According to Turkish regulations we are not required by law to monitor any nitrates, phosphates, pesticides and/or priority substances for tyre production process. However, in order to get permission for connection to the local sewage systems, we need to take samples and analyze our waste water for priority substances once every 5 years for our İzmit plant and once every 3 years for our Aksaray plant.

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

Monthly spot checks

(9.2.4) Please explain

Although we do not have any processes where the temperature of the water we use changes, we monitor the temperature of our discharge water every month during monthly analyses. These analyses are done for İzmit and Aksaray plants covering 97.38% of our total discharges. No additional analysis is conducted in other locations as water is discharged directly to third party Municipality wastewater treatment facilities and considered as domestic use. Therefore, we determine that 100% of our water discharge quality (temperature) is being monitored.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is monitored by mass balance.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is monitored via water mass balance approach in both Aksaray and İzmit Production Facilities. In other locations, no consumption takes place as all water withdrawn is counted as wastewater on monthly bills by the municipality. The formula we use in mass balance approach is as follows: Consumption = Withdrawal – Discharge

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycled water is measured continuously by flowmeters in İzmit and Aksaray

(9.2.4) Please explain

We recycle water at both our production facilities and recycled water is continuously measured and recorded once a day via daily flowmeter readings. Since 2022, in Aksaray, 50% of the water requirement of one of the cooling towers started to be met from recycled water. In 2023, an additional treatment facility was built for domestic wastewater at the İzmit facility which enables us to recycle and reuse the domestic wastewater.

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

Monthly taken samples are tested by third party accredited company for domestic water consumption Also SWAB samples are taken regularly and tested by a third party accredited laboratory

(9.2.4) Please explain

Domestic water consumption amount for WASH purposes is measured monthly by third party accredited company in both production facilities. Every month we take samples from the water that is used in WASH services and sent for analysis in Public Health Laboratories of the region. The water is tested against parameters like coliform bacteria, conductivity, pH, odor, turbidity, ammonia. If there is a non-conformity in the analysis results, we stop using water from that resource, take

emergency actions and revise the analysis to see if the actions we have implemented have improved the quality of the water. If the quality is improved and the analysis results are in acceptable range, we start using the water. We also take swab samples from on-site restrooms and send them to analysis.
[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)

543.84

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ 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

Our water withdrawals have increased by 17.36% from 463.41 in 2023 to 543.84 in 2024. In our Aksaray plant, the withdrawal volume increased by 63.87%. This plant is responsible for 27.16% of our total water withdrawals for the reporting year. The major reasons for this increase are; 1. Intensified production activities and greater irrigation needs lead to an increase in withdrawals. 2. At year-end, the rainwater pond's fill rate reached 90% (18 ML), and the amount exceeding this level was used for irrigation, contributing to the overall water withdrawal. 3. Toward the end of 2024, the reverse osmosis system has malfunctioned, reducing the amount of recycled water and increasing reliance on municipal water sources. 4. Rising temperatures have increased evaporation rates from rainwater storage, reducing its efficiency. Rainwater withdrawal has increased due to the increased amounts of rainfall in both plants. In order to reduce groundwater withdrawals in Izmit, we are purchasing grey water from a 3rd party, ISU (Kocaeli Water and Sewage Administration). The grey water is processed through primary treatment by ISU, before it is sold to Brisa where it goes through secondary treatment in order to be used in the process. Depending on the pollution load of grey water, approximately 50% of the water becomes wastewater and 50% is used in the process. In line with our fresh water withdrawal reduction strategy, we will also implement this process in our Aksaray facility. The thresholds for classification of change are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12%- 35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. Therefore, an increase of 17.36% is classified as "Higher". In the five-year forecast we expect this value to be about the same as we have expansion plan but we also have ambitious targets to reduce withdrawals.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

116.74

(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:
☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☒ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our water discharges have decreased by 3.88% from 121.45 ML in 2023 to 116.74 ML in 2024. 89.08% of the discharged water comes from our Izmit plant. In 2023 we have invested in a new water treatment plant in order to treat domestic wastewater for use in process. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12%- 35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. Therefore, a decrease of 3.88% is classified as "About the same". In the future we expect this value to be lower because we are researching new technologies to invest upon in order to reuse wastewater in Izmit and Aksaray facilities. We also have a strategy to continuously reduce pollution load (grey water footprint) of our discharges. In order achieve this, we work on reducing our discharge amount and water pollution parameters every year.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

427.1

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(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

Our water consumption increased by 24.90% from 341.96 ML in 2023 to 427.10 ML in 2024. As water consumption is calculated using the following formula: Consumption = Withdrawal – Discharge it is dependent on withdrawal and discharge volumes. Therefore, the major reason behind this increase is the decrease in discharge volumes and the increase in withdrawal volumes due to the use of greywater. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12%- 35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. An increase of 24.90% is classified as Higher. Water consumption figures are being actively managed through ongoing investments in a continuous online monitoring system at our İzmit facility. This system enables us to take early action in cases such as reduced treatment efficiency or water leakages, helping us optimize water use in real time. In 2024, the system has already contributed to identifying anomalies and reducing water consumption across the facility.

[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)

543.84

(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

100.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We use WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to identify the water related risks. We prioritize our manufacturing plants in Izmit and Aksaray because together they are responsible for 99.44% of the water withdrawn in the reporting year. Water is used only for domestic purposes in the other locations, but in order to have a complete picture these locations are also included in our analysis. We use baseline water stress as a parameter as it measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Higher values indicate more competition among users; therefore, we accept sites with high (40-80%) and extremely high (>80%) water stress as “withdrawals from water stressed areas”. According to our analysis in our İzmit plant water stress is rated as High. All of the other locations are located in locations where water stress is rated as Extremely High (>80%). Therefore, it would be safe to say that 100% of the water we withdraw are from water stressed areas. WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool has been used for water stress areas identification because it is the recommended tool in the Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities published by TCFD and enables to map future water risks. Our water withdrawals from water stressed areas have increased by 17.36% from 463.41 in 2023 to 543.84 in 2024. Our threshold definitions for change are: 0% - 12% about the same, 12%- 35% higher or lower, over 35%: much higher or lower. Therefore, an increase of 17.36% is classified as “Higher”. The major reasons for this increase are given below: In our İzmit plant, the withdrawal volume increased by 6.38%. This plant is responsible for 72.28% of our total water withdrawals. In line with İzmit Facility’s goals to reduce groundwater withdrawals, grey water is purchased from İSU and rainwater is harvested. The water from these sources is treated at our own treatment facilities with an efficiency rate of 50–55%, and then reused within the system. The use of grey water purchased from İSU leads to an increase in total water withdrawals because groundwater

is much cleaner, resulting in minimal loss during treatment, whereas, the grey water requires a more intensive treatment process, which leads to higher loss rates. Hence, the use of grey water increases the overall water withdrawal volume at this facility. In our Aksaray plant, the withdrawal volume increased by 63.87%. This plant is responsible for 27.16% of our total water withdrawals. The reason for this increase is as follows: 1. Intensified production activities and greater irrigation needs lead to an increase in withdrawals. 2. At year-end, the rainwater pond's fill rate reached 90% (18 ML), and the amount exceeding this level was used for irrigation to prevent overflow, contributing as an increase to the overall water withdrawal volume. 3. Toward the end of 2024, the reverse osmosis system has malfunctioned, reducing the amount of recycled water and increasing reliance on 3rd party municipal water sources. 4. Rising temperatures have increased evaporation rates from rainwater storage, reducing its efficiency. Rainwater withdrawal has also increased due to the increased amounts of rainfall in both plants. In the five-year forecast we expect the withdrawals from water stressed areas to be about the same as we have expansion plan but we also have ambitious targets to reduce withdrawals.

[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)

72.26

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Increase in the amount of rainfall

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The reported fresh surface withdrawal volume is the rainwater collected in ponds in İzmit and Aksaray plants. Rainwater is used in cooling towers after being treated in our new waste water treatment plants and reverse osmosis units in İzmit and Aksaray facilities. The volume of withdrawals from this resource has increased by 66.72% from 43.34 ML in 2023 to 72.26 ML in 2024. The reason behind this increase is the increase in rainfall per m2 in 2024. As water withdrawal from this source depends on meteorological circumstances, we expect this volume to remain about the same. Our threshold definitions are: 0% - 12% about the same, 12% - 35% higher or lower, over 35%: much higher or lower. An increase of 66.72% is classified as Much Higher.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We don't use brackish surface water in any of our operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

180.36

(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

We use renewable groundwater in our İzmit production facility. The volume withdrawn from renewable groundwater has decreased by 3.88% from 186.94 ML in 2023 to 180.36 ML in 2024. In 2023 we have started purchasing grey water from ISU (Kocaeli Water and Sewage Administration) at our İzmit facility. In order to utilize this grey water, we built a new waste water treatment plant. By using grey water, we were able to reduce our withdrawals from groundwater. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12% - 35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. A decrease of 3.88% is defined as "About the same". In the future we expect this volume to decrease as we have planned water efficiency projects.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We only use groundwater in our İzmit plant, however all of our wells are located in relatively shallow depths and are assessed to have low replenishment times. Therefore, we don't use non-renewable groundwater in our operations.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We don't use produced or entrained water in our operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

291.21

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We withdraw water from 3rd parties in all of our facilities. The volume has increased by 24.92% from 233.12 ML in 2023 to 291.21 in 2024. As drinking water is purchased from 3rd parties, it is reported under this section. The 24.92% increase is directly linked to Brisa's goal of reducing groundwater withdrawals at Izmit Facility, where we intentionally reduce groundwater withdrawals and replace it with grey water sourced from İSU. At the Aksaray facility, a malfunction in the reverse osmosis system toward the end of 2024 caused the system to be temporarily out of service. As a result, the amount of recycled water decreased, leading to an increased need for 3rd party (municipal water). Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12%- 35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. An increase of 24.92% is defined as "Higher". In the future we expect this volume to become lower as we have active targets in place to reduce water withdrawals.

[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

According to our legal permits we only discharge to 3rd parties. Therefore, this discharge destination is not relevant for our operations.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

According to our legal permits we only discharge to 3rd parties. Therefore, this discharge destination is not relevant for our operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

According to our legal permits we only discharge to 3rd parties. Therefore, this discharge destination is not relevant for our operations.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

116.74

(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:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

In all of our facilities we discharge to 3rd parties. Our water discharges have decreased by 3.88% from 121.45 ML in 2023 to 116.74 ML in 2024. The main reason behind this decrease is the new waste water treatment plant in our İzmit plant. With this plant we are able to treat some of our discharge in such a way that it can be fed into the process. Our threshold definitions are as follows: 0% -12% about the same 12%-35% higher or lower over 35%: much higher or lower. Therefore, a decrease of 3.88% is classified as "About the same". In the future we expect this value to be lower because we are researching new technologies to invest upon in order to reuse wastewater in İzmit & Aksaray facilities.

[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

There is no operation that requires tertiary treatment in Brisa's facilities. Tertiary treatment is also not a legal requirement for us.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

113.68

(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:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have secondary treatment in both our manufacturing plants which equals to 33.33% of our sites (2/6). The volume treated in our plants have decreased by 3.40% which classifies as "About the same". Rationale for the level of treatment: According to the legal requirement for our manufacturing plants we are legally obliged to perform primary treatment before discharging to the 3rd party sewage systems. However, we have secondary treatment plants in both our manufacturing plants and treat the wastewater generated as a result of our processes at the biological treatment plant and discharge them to the collector of the Water and Sewerage Administration in Izmit and the Organized Industrial Zone in Aksaray. Compliance with regulatory standards: The analysis parameters (COD, BOD, Oil-grease, TSS) of our discharge water are far below the legal limits. Therefore, we can proudly say we not only comply with the local regulation, but also, we exceed the expectations of local authorities.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We treat the wastewater generated as a result of our processes at the biological treatment plant and discharge them to the collector of the Water and Sewerage Administration in Izmit and the Organized Industrial Zone in Aksaray. Although there is a primary treatment unit before secondary treatment, as all of the water is also treated in the secondary treatment plant, the volumes are reported under that treatment category.

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

We have no operations where we discharge to the natural environment without treatment. It is also not permitted for industrial facilities to discharge to natural environment without treatment unless they have a special permit. In our manufacturing plants, we are required by law to treat discharge water in a primary treatment facility before discharging it into the sewer. However, we have more advanced wastewater treatment plants in both of our facilities.

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)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower**(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:

☒ 61-70**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

We discharge to 3rd parties without treatment in 4 facilities which equals to 66.67% of our sites (4/6). These facilities are: o 3 locations of Arvento Mobile Systems which we have acquired in 2022 o Our marketing and sales office in Altunizade In all of the above-mentioned facilities we use water for domestic purposes only. As the water is only used for domestic purposes in these facilities, we are not required by law to perform any treatment before discharging to municipal sewage systems. Therefore, we are in full compliance with the regulatory standards. The volume discharged to 3rd parties without treatment has decreased by 18.99% which classifies as "Lower" according to our threshold definitions which are as follows: 0% - 12% about the same 12%- 35% higher or lower, over 35%: much higher or lower. As the water is used for domestic purposes in these locations, the water withdrawals and discharges are directly linked to the number of people working and their water consumption habits.

Other**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

☒ Not relevant**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

here is no operation that requires any other type of treatment in Brisa's facilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

According to the analysis we have performed with WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool, all of our facilities and offices are located in either High (40-80%) or Extremely High (>80%) baseline water stressed locations. For the future scenarios, the locations of all facilities fall into Extremely High water stress areas. However, from 6 facilities only 2 have a potential to have a substantive impact on our operations if they are exposed to water related risks. These 2 facilities are Izmit and Aksaray production facilities where 100% of our production takes place. These two facilities are also responsible of 99.44% of our water withdrawals for the reporting year. Other four facilities are not assessed to be risky locations, because they only represent 0.56% of our total withdrawals and the water withdrawn is only used for domestic purposes in these locations. Therefore, they don't have the potential to have a significant impact on our operations. The % of company wide facilities is calculated as $2/6 = 33.33\%$

Upstream value chain

(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

With the reference of The Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) we have identified our High Impact Commodities. According to this analysis, natural rubber and steel are identified as commodities with high impact on the environment. Natural rubber has a high impact on water use, and steel has a high impact on fresh water pollution.

[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)

Izmit

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- ☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.758854

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.992538

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

393.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

38.16

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

180.36

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

174.54

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

103.98

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

103.98

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

289.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The withdrawal and consumption values have increased by 6.38% and 11.20% respectively which both classify as “About the same”. The discharge volume has decreased by 5.02% which also classifies as “About the same” This plant is responsible for 72.28% of our total water withdrawals. Our threshold definitions are: 0% - 12% about the same, 12%- 35% higher or lower, over 35%: much higher or lower.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :Mediterranean Sea, East Coast Major, Lake Tuz Minor

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

33.998541

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.992538

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

147.72

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

34.1

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

113.62

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9.7

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

9.7

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

138.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

In our Aksaray plant, withdrawal, discharge and consumption figures have increased by 63.87%, 19.27% and 68.30% respectively which all classify as “Much higher”. The main reasons behind this increase is: 1. Intensified production activities and greater irrigation needs lead to an increase in withdrawals. 2. At year-end, the rainwater pond’s fill rate reached 90% (18 ML), and the amount exceeding this level was used for irrigation to prevent overflow, contributing as an increase to the overall water withdrawal volume. 3. Toward the end of 2024, the reverse osmosis system has malfunctioned, reducing the amount of recycled water and increasing reliance on 3rd party municipal water sources. 4. Rising temperatures have increased evaporation rates from rainwater storage, reducing its efficiency. Our threshold definitions are: 0% - 12% "About the same" 12%- 35% "Higher or Lower" over 35%: “Much higher or lower”.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our total water withdrawal volumes in İzmit and Aksaray facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our water withdrawals volume by sources in İzmit and Aksaray facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our water withdrawals by quality in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our total water discharges volume in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our total water discharges volume by destinations in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our total water discharges volume by treatment method in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our water discharges quality by standard effluent parameters in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

100% of our total water consumption in İzmit and Aksaray Facilities has been externally verified according to the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1055189440

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1940257.13

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We expect an increase in our production capacity & revenue in the future, increasing the efficiency. From 2025–2030, we will collaborate with Tubitak Mam at İzmit to reduce water withdrawal & increase circularity, while engaging with Aksaray OSB to lower withdrawals. At Aksaray, water metering will improve monitoring & projects target reducing rainwater losses. At İzmit, we plan to recover water from oil separators, expand wastewater treatment, and reuse treated water via our greywater facility.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ No

(9.13.2) Comment

We only produce tires which are classified as non-hazardous. Some of the raw materials that are used in tire-production are classified as hazardous, however, in the final product these hazardous substances are way below the permitted threshold limits.

[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

In our İzmit plant our water withdrawal volume from groundwater (m3) per ton of production is 1.08 m3/ton. Even when we calculate withdrawal intensity taking into consideration total withdrawal volume in İzmit plant (including greywater from ISU) the intensity figure is equal to 2.35 m3/ton of production. This low water withdrawal/ton of product performance is supported by:

- *Advanced membrane filtration systems with up to 95% water recycling efficiency.*
- *A 79% reduction in groundwater usage since 2008.*
- *Continuous monitoring and optimization of water use across operations.*

Publicly available data from other manufacturers in the sector indicate water withdrawal reductions of 10% to 43% over multi-year periods, with future targets aiming for up to 33% additional reduction. Despite these efforts, reported water intensities in the sector still range between 3.14 m³/ton and 8.50 m³/ton, which is significantly higher than Brisa's current performance. Therefore, it can be confidently stated that products produced in our İzmit plant have much lower water impact (between 25% to 87% lower) compared to those of other producers in the market. Additionally, Brisa's water withdrawal reduction performance is approximately 36% to 69% better than the average reduction rates reported by other manufacturers, further highlighting its leadership in water efficiency.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We use m3 of water withdrawn / ton of production to classify the water impact of our products. For this classification we only use the data from our İzmit plant as it is our most water-efficient plant. The classification only uses water impact in production phase and only water withdrawals from renewable groundwater is taken into consideration. We compare our water withdrawal intensities with withdrawal figures of other companies in the tire manufacturing industry.

[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.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: ☒ Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water withdrawals	Select from: ☒ Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: ☒ Yes	Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]
Other	Select from: ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	We do not have any other 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 (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction of water withdrawals from groundwater

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/29/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2008

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

910627

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

136594

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

180360

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

94

(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

We have a target to reduce withdrawals from groundwater in our İzmit plant by 85% with respect to a 2008 base year until 2030. Although this target is for İzmit plant, as we withdraw from groundwater only in İzmit plant, this target is accepted to cover all our activities Organization-Wide and there are no exclusions. In 2024 we have achieved 94% of this target by achieving 80.13% reduction in our withdrawals from renewable groundwater. This Target was previously reported as Target 1, however as Target 1 was achieved last year, this target is now reported as Target 1.

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

We have already achieved 94% of this target. The main progress made to the end of the reporting year is that in İzmit plant, we have started purchasing grey water from ISU (Kocaeli Water and Sewage Administration). We have also invested in a new water treatment plant to purify this grey water, so that it can be used in the process. Brisa will continue implementing water saving technologies and optimize water use to reduce withdrawals from groundwater by 85% until the end of 2030. Milestones: 2023: 79% reduction achieved by using greywater. 2024: Total of 80.13% reduction achieved. Continuation of water processes and technology improvements. Tübitak Mam collaboration. 2030: Final assessment of 85% reduction target, and setting new target Contingency Plan: If Brisa deviates from the projected progress, new projects will be determined.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Brisa's target to reduce the withdrawals from renewable groundwater by 85% until 2030 with respect to a 2008 base year, is determined as part of the sustainability strategies of the company. The main objective of this target is to reduce the pressure on groundwater resources. As of 2024, Brisa has achieved 94% this target by reducing the groundwater withdrawals by 80.13%, which is a living proof of the effectiveness of this strategy.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

7.17

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2.15

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4.81

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

47

(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

We have a target to reduce water withdrawals per ton of production in our Aksaray plant by 70% with respect to a 2019 base year until 2030. In 2019 our withdrawals in m3 per ton of product was 7.17. By the end of 2024, we have reduced our product water intensity by 32.90%, achieving 47% of our target. Aksaray Production Facility began production in 2018 and was designed in a way to treat and store amount of water that is needed to meet its own water demand. This will have a positive impact on our water withdrawals per unit production and will enable us to successfully complete our target. Although this target is an intensity target, we have plans to also set absolute targets for all the withdrawals in our production plants in line with the continuous improvement approach of our mother company Bridgestone. This target was previously reported as Target 3 but Target number is revised as Target 2 after we have achieved our Target 1 in 2023.

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

Plan: Brisa will continue to implement water saving technologies and optimize water usage to reduce water consumption per tire production tonnage by 70% by 2030 at its Aksaray facility. It is planned to improve water recycling processes, increase rainwater harvesting and effectively monitor water usage. Progress will be monitored through regular evaluations. Monitoring Milestones: By 2024, we have reached an intensity figure of 4.81 m3/ton of production, achieving a 32.90% reduction with respect to 2019 Continuing years: new technology and efficiency projects Increasing recycle water usage, prevention of evaporation losses Contingency Plan: If progress deviates, Brisa will identify new projects related to water efficiency in collaboration with Tubitak Marmara Research Center.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Progress in water withdrawals is monitored and reported each year. As of 2024, a 32.90% reduction has been achieved towards this target, indicating that progress has been made in line with the set milestones. The target is planned to progress linearly from 2025 until 2030. Progress so far is in line with expectations, and therefore no revisions have been made to the target. This target serves Brisa's broader sustainability framework. It also helps the company manage its water-related risks, dependencies and opportunities, and ensures long-term water security. This target is a strategic step aimed at minimizing Brisa's environmental impact by ensuring sustainable management of water resources.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/07/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

136173.7

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2027

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

306173

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

217154

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

48

(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

This is a new target to increase the amount of water use met through recycling in our Izmit plant from 136,173 m3 in 2023 to 306,173 m3 by the end of 2027. This target only covers Izmit facility because this facility has a higher potential of water recycling and we can procure grey water from the Municipality in this plant. Izmit facility is responsible for 72.28% of total water withdrawals in Brisa. Other locations are excluded from this target as they have a low potential for recycling, however a similar target is being considered for our Aksaray plant. A new wastewater treatment plant was established in the Izmit facility in 2023. This facility provides for the purification and reuse of domestic wastewater. In this way, the water recycling capacity of the facility has been increased and more efficient use of water resources has been provided.

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

Brisa has taken a series of strategic steps to increase water recycling and reuse rates at its Izmit facility. The plan determined to achieve this goal includes the following elements: 1- Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) Investment: A new WWTP was established at the Izmit facility in 2023. This facility enables the treatment and reuse of domestic wastewater. Thus, the water recycling capacity of the facility has been significantly increased. 2- Regular Monitoring and Evaluation: Progress is monitored regularly and evaluations are made by determining certain milestones throughout the process of achieving the goal. Although this target is a new one which was set in Mid-2024, we have already achieved 48% of this target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is a specific target set to increase water recycling and reuse rates at Brisa’s Izmit facility. The target is critical for both environmental sustainability and efficient use of water resources. The target set in 2024 aims to increase the water recycling rate to 306,173 m³ by 2027 from a 2023 base year. From 2021 until the end of 2023, the total amount of treated water at the Izmit facility was 136,173.7 m, in 2024 we have increased the recycling rate to 217,154 already achieving 48% of this target. In order to achieve this target, Brisa established a new wastewater treatment plant at its Izmit facility in 2023. This plant enables Brisa to treat and reuse domestic wastewater. In this way, water recycling capacity has been significantly increased.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(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

☒ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

08/07/2024

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

65

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

70

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

65

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(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

All employees and subcontractors at Brisa have access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Our target is to ensure 100% continuity of this access while increasing the hygiene awareness of all of our employees and subcontractors working in our facilities. With the training and other activities to be organized every year, we are targeting to raise awareness about basic information such as what personal hygiene is, the importance of hygiene, how it should be provided, hand washing, what causes infectious diseases and how to protect themselves from these diseases. Our goal is for at least 70% of the employees to receive hygiene training by the end of 2025. In 2024, 65% of our employees have received this training. In addition, in line with our WASH goal, monthly analyses of drinking and utility water are made by the Public Health laboratory.

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

Brisa has planned a series of steps to ensure that 70% of employees receive hygiene training by 2025. The plan determined to achieve this goal includes the following elements: Training Programs: Annual Training Plan: Hygiene (WASH) topics have been included in the occupational health and safety trainings planned each year. These trainings are provided by the workplace physician and occupational safety specialist. Participation Tracking: Participation in trainings was regularly monitored and the number of employees who receive training each year is reported. Development of Training Materials: Various materials and visual content was prepared to increase the effectiveness of the trainings. These materials aim to increase employees' awareness of hygiene. Online Training Options: Online training platforms have been developed to facilitate access to trainings and employees have been provided with the opportunity to participate in these trainings at their convenient times.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is part of Brisa's strategies to raise health and safety standards in the workplace. Regular and effective training not only raises awareness among employees about hygiene but also increases the overall level of health and safety in the workplace. The goal is progressing in line with the set plan and is in line with Brisa's long-term health and safety goals.

[Add 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
☒ 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?
	Select from: ☒ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[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	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: ☒ No	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: ☒ No	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.
Ramsar sites	Select from: ☒ No	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: ☒ No	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: ☒ No	According to our assessment none of our operations are located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

[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

☒ Water

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

Environmental performance – Water security

☒ Water consumption– total volume

☒ Water discharges– total volumes

☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

☒ Water discharges – volumes by destination

☒ Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

- ☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source
- ☒ Emissions to water in the reporting year

- ☒ Facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

Water-related standards

- ☒ Other water verification standard, please specify :ISO 14046

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

Our water-related data is verified according to ISO 14046:2014 by a third-party verification company. • The verifications are performed annually for the entire organization. • The level of assurance for the data points verified is “Reasonable assurance” • ISO 14046 is selected as a basis for this verification, because it is a globally accepted standard. • There are no exclusions in the verified data points. Facilities with water related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities were verified during the verification of Brisa’s TSRS 2 Report prepared according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard. Brisa’s TSRS Report was assured by Deloitte. TSRS is a Turkish standard hence our report and assurance documents are only available in Turkish. The reported data has been independently verified in accordance with the Assurance Standard 3000, “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information,” and, specifically for greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Assurance Standard 3410, “Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.” These standards are issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (KGK) and ensure the credibility and accuracy of the reported non-financial and environmental data.

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

13.1.1-Brisa-14046 Verification + TSRS Report .pdf

Row 2

(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

- ☑ Waste data
- ☑ Fuel consumption
- ☑ Target-setting methodology
- ☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
- ☑ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)
- ☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)
- ☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- ☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities
- ☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation
- ☑ 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

- ☑ IRECS (International Renewable Energy Certificate services)
- ☑ ISO 14064-1
- ☑ ISO 14064-3

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

The data points given under column 2 are verified by QSI according to ISO 14064. Some information about the verification is as follows: • The verifications are performed annually for the entire organization. • The level of assurance for the data points verified is “Reasonable assurance” • ISO 14064-1 is selected as a basis for verification, because it is a globally accepted standard. • Renewable energy purchases are also verified during the verification, the energy attribute certificates are also included in the uploaded file. • There are no exclusion in the verified data points. • Our target setting method for our near-term GHG emission reduction targets are verified by SBTi. SBTi target approval letter is also included in the uploaded file. GHG related data has also been verified during the verification of Brisa’s TSRS 2 Report prepared according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard. Brisa’s TSRS Report was assured by Deloitte. TSRS is a Turkish standard hence our report and assurance documents are only available in Turkish. The reported data has been independently verified in accordance with the Assurance Standard 3000, “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information,” and, specifically for greenhouse gas emissions disclosed

in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Assurance Standard 3410, “Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.” These standards are issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (KGK) and ensure the credibility and accuracy of the reported non-financial and environmental data.

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

13.1.1-Brisa-14064 Verification +SBTi+ TSRS Report .pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

Disclosure of risks and opportunities

- ☒ Financial effect of environmental risks

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

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

The financial effect of our risks has been verified during the verification of Brisa’s TSRS 2 Report prepared according to Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard. Brisa’s TSRS Report was assured by Deloitte. TSRS is a Turkish standard hence our report and assurance documents are only available in Turkish. The reported data has been independently verified in accordance with the Assurance Standard 3000, “Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information,” and, specifically for greenhouse gas emissions disclosed in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Assurance Standard 3410, “Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.” These standards are issued by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Turkey (KGK) and ensure the credibility and accuracy of the reported non-financial and environmental data.

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

13.1.1-Brisa_TSRS_2024_Final.pdf

[Add row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(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:

☒ No

