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BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ
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TSRS ALIGNED
SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT

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ABOUT REPORT

This report has been prepared to transparently disclose to the public the sustainability performance of Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi A.Ş. (the “Company” or “Banvit”) for the year 2025, together with its management approach regarding material environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters, along with sustainability-related financial information. Prepared within the framework of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), this report has been structured in accordance with TSRS 1 “General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information” and TSRS 2 “Climate-related Disclosures” and covers Banvit’s sustainability strategy, objectives, governance structure, risk and opportunity management processes, and metric-based performance information.

The scope of reporting is limited to Banvit and is based on the annual reporting period between 1 January and 31 December 2025. Sustainability-related financial disclosures have been addressed within the scope of the materiality principle defined under TSRS 1, taking into account data availability and the extent of existing skills, capabilities and resources. The report has been prepared in alignment with the financial report for the same period and is recommended to be evaluated together. This report, prepared and published in accordance with TSRS, is issued following the public disclosure of the relevant financial statements and is shared with the public accordingly. All financial information and figures presented in the report are expressed in Turkish Lira (“TRY”).

Significant information obtained after the end of the reporting period but before the publication of sustainability-related financial disclosures, which affects conditions existing at the reporting date, has been evaluated; in this context, disclosures have been updated and reflected in the report in accordance with paragraphs 67 and 68 of TSRS 1.

This report has been prepared in full compliance with the TSRS standards and disclosure requirements issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK).

Each disclosure has been clearly associated with the relevant TSRS provisions. Within the scope of transition provisions related to TSRS implementation, only climate-related risks and opportunities have been disclosed, and Scope 3 data has not been included. In this respect, exemptions provided under TSRS 1 Appendix E paragraphs E4 and E5 have been applied in accordance with Provisional Article 3 of the KGK Board Resolution No. 21634 published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414 (M), and the Board decision dated 30 December 2025.

The data sets presented in the report have been compiled based on the Company’s internal control systems, records of relevant departments and verifiable corporate sources; calculation methodologies have been structured based on relevant national and international technical standards and recognized methodologies. This report, prepared in compliance with TSRS, has been subject to a limited assurance engagement conducted by an independent audit firm within the scope of sustainability assurance required under the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414 (M), in accordance with GDS 3000 “Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information” and GDS 3410 “Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements”.

Certain statements included in the report may contain forward-looking information in addition to historical performance. Such forward-looking statements are based on current assumptions, resources, strategic plans and market conditions and may differ depending on potential external developments.

Any opinions, evaluations and feedback regarding the report may be shared with our Company via banvit.ir@brf.com



GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Banvit is ultimately responsible for the approval of the Company's sustainability and climate strategy, the monitoring of environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance, the implementation of sustainability policies, and the integration of these activities into the corporate governance system.

This responsibility is not limited to strategic direction only, but also includes the monitoring, evaluation and, where necessary, improvement of implementation-level activities, as well as the identification, prioritization and integration of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities into the corporate risk management system. The main areas of responsibility of the Board of Directors regarding sustainability and climate matters are summarized below:

- ☛ To oversee the determination and implementation of the Company's sustainability and climate strategy in alignment with its business model and strategic priorities
- ☛ To ensure the identification, assessment, prioritization and integration of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities into the corporate risk management system as required under TSRS
- ☛ In line with BRF's Global Sustainability Vision and Banvit's sustainability commitments, to guide the establishment, implementation and updating of relevant corporate policies
- ☛ To ensure the determination of annual targets in line with sustainability and climate strategies, the integration of these targets into the Company's overall strategic planning processes, and the regular monitoring of performance; and to oversee the implementation of necessary corrective actions based on the evaluation of results
- ☛ To ensure that sustainability data is collected reliably and that reporting processes are carried out in line with the principles of transparency and auditability, in accordance with the disclosure requirements set out under TSRS 1 and TSRS 2
- ☛ To regularly address sustainability and climate matters on the agenda of the Board of Directors and to develop an integrated approach combining stakeholder engagement, ethical principles and corporate reputation management in these areas

The Board of Directors fulfills this responsibility through the Corporate Governance Committee, which operates directly under it. The Committee:

- ☛ Evaluates the consistency and internal coherence of the Company's sustainability and climate strategy with TSRS
- ☛ Oversees the alignment of sustainability targets with the Company's long-term strategies and supports the establishment of relevant performance indicators
- ☛ Monitors implementation processes and provides regular reporting to the Board of Directors
- ☛ Reviews the currency of corporate policy documents and monitors developments
- ☛ Evaluates the functioning of the sustainability governance system and monitors corporate risk, opportunity and performance structures
- ☛ Supports the development of improvement plans in line with training needs and stakeholder feedback
- ☛ Regularly evaluates sustainability activities and submits structured reports to the Board of Directors following each evaluation; interim updates are also provided where necessary
- ☛ Oversees the preparation of sustainability reports to be published within the scope of TSRS in accordance with the principles of transparency, accuracy and auditability; evaluates the effectiveness of internal control systems and ensures that the reporting process is ready for independent assurance

In order to ensure the effective execution of sustainability and climate-related practices at the operational level at Banvit, three main Working Groups have been established under the Corporate Governance Committee. Each group undertakes monitoring, evaluation and reporting responsibilities in specific thematic areas:

Environment and Climate Working Group

This group, responsible for monitoring environmental indicators such as energy, water, waste and emissions, undertakes the assessment of climate risks, compliance with environmental regulations and the collection of TSRS 2 metrics.

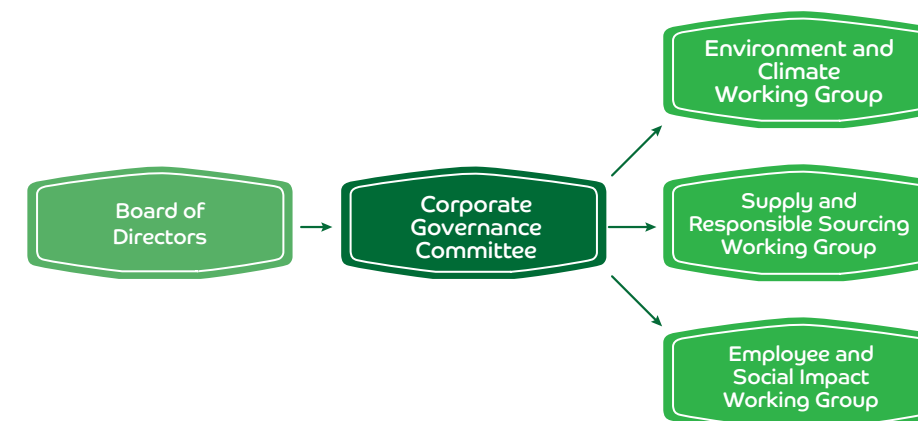
Supply and Responsible Sourcing Working Group

This group, responsible for monitoring the implementation of sustainability criteria in agricultural and livestock input processes, coordinates local supplier engagement, animal welfare, traceability and responsible production principles.

Employee and Social Impact Working Group

This group, responsible for monitoring sustainability practices in areas such as occupational health and safety, employee rights, social compliance, community contribution and employee engagement, submits performance reports to the Corporate Governance Committee.

Below, the organizational structure established within the scope of sustainability governance at Banvit is presented.



This structure ensures that sustainability governance at Banvit is institutionalized in a manner that is effective, traceable, and fully aligned with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, across all levels from strategic decision-making processes to operational implementation and social impact management.

Banvit recognizes the importance of the knowledge, awareness and strategic evaluation capabilities of the Board of Directors and the members of the Corporate Governance Committee in overseeing the strategies developed in response to sustainability-related risks and opportunities. In this context, it adopts an approach that sustainability governance should not be limited to structural responsibilities alone; decision-makers should also be supported in areas such as technical competence, regulatory knowledge and strategic perspective.

The Corporate Governance Committee assumes the function of supporting the development of sustainability competencies of governance bodies. In this framework, the following topics are monitored within the corporate agenda:

- ☛ Identification of knowledge level needs of the Board of Directors and Committee members,
- ☛ Evaluation of training and development opportunities,
- ☛ Provision of information support in sustainability decision-making processes.

At present, a systematic training program aimed at enhancing the sustainability-related knowledge of governance bodies has not yet been implemented; however, the need for corporate development in this area has been identified as a preliminary assessment topic within the Committee.

Banvit aims to develop approaches to monitor the knowledge level of governance bodies and to support development in this area through opportunity-based practices in order to strengthen sustainability governance.

GOVERNANCE

In order to ensure the effective execution of sustainability and climate-related management processes at Banvit, a regular and systematic flow of information has been established between the Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors. While fulfilling its monitoring, evaluation and guidance responsibilities regarding sustainability activities, the Corporate Governance Committee submits development reports and implementation analyses prepared within this scope to the Board of Directors.

This information flow structure includes the following elements:

Committee Meetings

The Corporate Governance Committee convenes at least four times per year. Following each meeting, the decisions taken and the matters evaluated are reported to the Board of Directors in a structured manner.

Annual Sustainability Performance Presentation

At the end of each year, developments achieved within the scope of the sustainability strategy, targeted and actual performance, risk and opportunity analyses, and activities carried out under TSRS are summarized and presented to the Board of Directors. On a quarterly basis, developments achieved within the scope of the sustainability strategy, performance indicators, risk and opportunity analyses, and activities carried out under TSRS are presented to the Board of Directors together with the Corporate Governance Committee.

Interim Reporting When Necessary

In cases such as extraordinary developments, newly issued regulations or strategic updates, the Committee provides the necessary information to the Board of Directors outside the regular agenda.

Standing Agenda Item at the Board of Directors:

Sustainability and climate topics are included as a standing item on the agenda of Board of Directors meetings, and relevant developments are regularly reviewed.

Through this structure, decisions regarding sustainability and climate matters are shaped based on up-to-date and auditable information, ensuring continuity and transparency in governance processes. Sustainability and climate topics are included as a standing item on the agenda of Board of Directors meetings; current developments, performance data and related risk and opportunity assessments are reviewed regularly on a quarterly basis. In this way, the Board of Directors is able to make strategic decisions in the field of sustainability based on up-to-date information.



At Banvit, sustainability and climate-related matters are addressed not only as a separate agenda item, but as an integral component of the Company's long-term strategic decision-making mechanisms. Sustainability principles and climate-related risk and opportunity analyses are considered as one of the fundamental evaluation criteria in the development of the Company's growth plans, investment decisions, financial planning processes and operational targets.

The Corporate Governance Committee oversees the alignment of the sustainability strategy with the Company's overall strategic direction and performs the following functions in this context:

Participation in the Strategic Planning Process

The Committee contributes to strategic planning activities in order to ensure that sustainability targets are aligned with medium- and long-term business strategies.

Feedback on Investment and Operational Decisions

The Committee provides recommendations for the evaluation of environmental and social impacts in critical operational decisions such as new product development, production capacity, supply chain and energy use.

Strategic Consideration of Risks and Opportunities

Sustainability-related risks and opportunities, such as climate change, regulations, market demands and resource efficiency, are integrated into strategic risk management systems, and the results of these evaluations are presented to the Board of Directors. Strategic risks and opportunities related to sustainability are monitored by the relevant units under the oversight of the Corporate Governance Committee, and these analyses are managed through internal reporting processes in order to be considered in decision-making processes.

Alignment of KPIs and Performance Targets with Strategy

Performance indicators related to sustainability targets are established in alignment with strategic objectives, and these indicators are taken into account in the annual planning process.

Through this systematic integration, Banvit's approach to sustainability is positioned not only for compliance purposes, but also as a strategic element to enhance corporate resilience, increase brand value and achieve long-term competitive advantage.

At Banvit, a structured approach is adopted for the determination of sustainability targets, the monitoring of performance, and the evaluation of such performance through governance mechanisms. The Board of Directors oversees that the targets established in line with sustainability strategies are aligned with the Company's overall business objectives. In this context:

- Sustainability and climate-focused targets are included in annual budgets and business plans.
- These targets are measured and monitored through ESG performance indicators.
- The Corporate Governance Committee periodically reviews the level of achievement of sustainability targets and informs the Board of Directors.

At present, sustainability indicators have not been directly integrated into individual remuneration systems, and a need for development in this area has been identified. In the medium term, it is planned to reflect sustainability performance in management targets and to include such criteria in bonus and incentive systems.

This structure enables the establishment of sustainability targets and their linkage to corporate performance, while also indicating areas for improvement in terms of integration into individual incentive systems.

GOVERNANCE

At Banvit, strategic direction regarding sustainability and climate-related matters is carried out under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, and specific executives and supporting structures have been assigned to ensure the implementation of these strategies at the operational level. Under the guidance of the Corporate Governance Committee, the following structures have been established:

Executive-Level Responsible Managers

Relevant department managers have been assigned responsibility for planning, implementing and reporting sustainability practices within their respective areas of responsibility.

Sub-Working Groups

These groups, operating under the Committee, are intended to contribute to the implementation of the sustainability strategy at the operational level and to provide regular feedback to the Corporate Governance Committee:

Environment and Climate Working Group:

Monitoring energy efficiency, emissions management, environmental compliance and climate risks.

Social Responsibility and Stakeholder Working Group:

Human rights, occupational health and safety, employee engagement and stakeholder feedback.

Product and Supply Sustainability Group:

Sustainable agricultural practices, supply chain audits and animal welfare.

CFO and Finance Function:

In order to ensure consistency and integrity between sustainability reporting under TSRS and corporate financial management processes, the CFO and the Finance function have been specifically authorized.

In this context:

- ◊ Analysis of the financial effects of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities,
 - ◊ Ensuring the integration of data to be disclosed under TSRS with financial systems,
 - ◊ Incorporation of sustainability considerations into budgeting and planning processes,
 - ◊ Preparation of reporting in accordance with the principles of transparency, accuracy and auditability, and ensuring readiness for independent assurance,
- fall within the responsibilities of this function.

Committee Oversight

The level of fulfillment of all the above responsibilities is monitored by the Corporate Governance Committee and regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

Through this structure, sustainability strategies at Banvit are not only determined at the strategic level but are also supported at the executive level through defined corporate responsibilities and continuous monitoring mechanisms.

In order to ensure that sustainability and climate-related processes at Banvit are carried out in alignment with the corporate strategy, internal control systems and procedure-based workflows have been established. In this context, process-based control points have been defined to ensure the auditability of sustainability activities.

These control mechanisms cover data reliability, target alignment and implementation controls in areas such as energy consumption, waste management, carbon emissions, water use, animal welfare, and occupational health and safety.

The Company's existing quality management system, environmental management system and food safety systems are used in an integrated manner as the main framework systems for the implementation of sustainability policies.

Control processes defined in line with Banvit's sustainability strategy and TSRS disclosures have been structured to be consistent with these systems. By ensuring the integration of sustainability targets into annual business plans and department-level target structures, performance monitoring and continuous improvement activities related to these processes are carried out systematically.

The implementation and monitoring of these internal control systems are carried out under the responsibility of the relevant department managers, while the Corporate Governance Committee undertakes the role of evaluating the effectiveness of these structures and reporting to the Board of Directors. The Finance function and the internal control function perform supporting controls in order to ensure alignment of sustainability data with financial processes and to provide internal assurance.

Within this framework, the internal audit function conducts audit activities in line with risk-based annual audit plans that also include sustainability controls defined under TSRS. Within the scope of the "Three Lines of Defense" model, internal audit provides assurance to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee regarding the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes. In this process, operational and environmental risks related to sustainability are evaluated; corrective actions are recommended based on identified findings and their implementation status is monitored.

All these processes are evaluated annually, and procedures are updated where necessary based on internal audit and/or independent audit findings. In addition, sustainability matters are integrated into risk-based internal audit plans, and the scope of control systems across the organization is continuously expanded



STRATEGY

Due to the nature of the agricultural products, meat and processed foods sectors in which it operates, Banvit is exposed to transition and physical risks related to climate change. Within the scope of the climate-related risks and opportunities analysis conducted under TSRS, two priority climate risks with financial materiality have been identified, taking into account the characteristic features of the sector and the value chain.

Climate-related opportunities have been evaluated within the scope of the analyses conducted; however, as of the current reporting period and within the framework of the assumptions used, no opportunity has been identified that would have a material effect on the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

With respect to risks and opportunities, monitoring activities have been carried out to assess whether there has been any change in the materiality level of the elements identified in the previous reporting period; as there has been no new development or progress in these areas, the relevant quantitative and qualitative developments have not been further detailed in the report.

In order to assess the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities based on time horizons, Banvit has defined the following time frames:



These time horizons have been defined in direct alignment with the Company's annual budgeting cycle, medium-term investment planning and long-term strategic target-setting processes. The assessment and integration of climate-related risks are carried out based on these time horizons used in Banvit's corporate planning processes; depending on the impact of the risks, relevant decision-making mechanisms and investment plans are shaped accordingly.

The first priority risk identified relates to the risk that increasing temperatures, irregular precipitation, storms, floods and similar meteorological events due to climate change may adversely affect production, energy supply and access to raw materials. The agricultural production and animal-based food chain in which Banvit operates are highly exposed to climatic fluctuations. In particular, electricity outages, extreme weather events and productivity losses in agricultural inputs may give rise to risks such as disruptions in production processes, cost increases and supply chain disruptions.

In order to manage this risk, Banvit aims to establish long-term contracts with suppliers that are resilient to climate stress, develop alternative energy systems against power outages, and make infrastructure investments to enhance resilience at production sites.

The second priority risk relates to legal, financial and reputational risks arising from non-compliance with sustainability reporting regulations enacted in Türkiye and the European Union. Failure to meet the obligations under TSRS constitutes a material transition risk that may result in legal sanctions, a decrease in investor and customer confidence, and retrospective adjustments in financial reporting.

In order to manage this risk, efforts have been initiated on TSRS-compliant data collection, audit processes and reporting systems, and internal awareness is being increased through regular training provided to employees and managers.

These two risks identified by Banvit are aligned, within the scope of the TSRS 2 Industry-based Implementation Guidance, with Volume 20 – Agricultural Products, Volume 23 – Meat, Poultry and Dairy, and Volume 25 – Processed Foods sectors. This alignment has been determined based on an assessment considering the Company's integrated value chain model and multiple production areas.



The Company's agricultural raw material sourcing and animal production processes are highly dependent on natural resources such as energy and water. This makes disclosure topics such as "Greenhouse Gas Emissions", "Energy Management", "Water Management" and "Animal and Feed Sourcing" under Volume 20 and Volume 23 directly applicable to Banvit. In addition, the environmental footprint of inputs used in processed food production and supply chain sustainability correspond to the disclosure topics "Water Management" and "Environmental and Social Impacts of the Ingredient Supply Chain" defined under Volume 25.

The production risk related to climate events is directly associated with energy and water management topics under Volume 20 ("FB-AG-110a", "FB-AG-130a", "FB-AG-140a"), Volume 23 ("FB-MP-110a", "FB-MP-130a", "FB-MP-140a") and Volume 25 ("FB-PF-130a", "FB-PF-140a"). These metrics constitute the core data sets for monitoring Banvit's energy and water consumption performance and resilience level under changing climate conditions.

The risk of regulatory non-compliance covers legal and reputational risks that may arise from failure to meet obligations defined within the scope of sustainability reporting; it is considered that the Company's ESG compliance processes, audit infrastructure and corporate governance structure play a determining role in mitigating this risk.

These disclosure topics are highly applicable to Banvit's business model, and efforts have been initiated to integrate them into the Company's climate-related risk management and core strategy. Both production-related physical exposures and regulatory compliance requirements are considered as strategic priorities in the Company's financial and operational planning; they are regularly monitored and reported within the framework of performance metrics.

STRATEGY

Banvit systematically analyzes the current and anticipated effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on its business model and value chain. In particular, as production processes are directly dependent on climate conditions and the supply chain largely relies on agricultural inputs, the effects of climate change manifest at different levels.

The current effects of climate-related risks on the business model are primarily as follows:

- Supply continuity issues and cost increases due to the adverse impact of drought and seasonal irregularities on feed raw material production,
- Negative effects of environmental conditions such as extreme temperature and humidity on animal health and welfare,
- Increased energy demand creating challenges for production planning in terms of energy supply security and costs.

Within the scope of anticipated effects, the following scenarios are evaluated:

- Increases in production costs and margin pressure due to regulations such as carbon taxes,
- Restructuring of contractual terms as a result of stricter sustainability criteria in the supply chain,
- The risk that environmental factors such as water stress may lead to operational constraints in certain production regions.

These effects are particularly concentrated in the following areas:

- Geographically:** Bandırma production facility and feed production sites in the Marmara Region,
- Facility basis:** Integrated meat processing facility, feed mill and hatchery,
- Value chain:** External stakeholders such as agricultural suppliers, livestock farms and the distribution network.

This assessment, in line with TSRS, makes visible the intersection points between Banvit's business model and climate-related risks and forms the basis for strategic decisions aimed at enhancing resilience across the value chain.

Risk	Area of Impact	Type of Impact	Geographical Concentration
Risk of Impact on Production Processes Due to Climate Change	Feed raw material production, animal health, energy supply and production continuity	Physical – current and anticipated	Bandırma production facility and supply regions
Risk of Non-Compliance with Regulations	Compliance with TSRS and EU regulations, sustainability reporting obligations	Transition – anticipated	Head office and all financial reporting units

Banvit integrates its strategic responses to climate-related risks and opportunities into both its existing business model and its decision-making processes. The Company's strategic approach is primarily shaped based on the two identified priority risks: the risk of impact on production processes due to climate change and the risk arising from non-compliance with regulations.

The main strategic responses implemented and planned in order to manage climate risks are summarized below:

1 Current and Anticipated Changes in the Business Model

- Diversification of feed raw material supply sources against drought and seasonal imbalances,
- Shift towards renewable energy sources and investments in energy efficiency in order to ensure energy supply security,
- Restructuring of supply chain sustainability criteria and updating of the supplier evaluation system,
- Digitalization of the sustainability data management system in order to comply with reporting obligations.

2 Direct Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts

- Implementation of on-site investment plans to ensure the adaptation of animal welfare and production processes to environmental conditions,
- Investments in equipment that enhance water efficiency and implementation of wastewater recovery projects.

3 Indirect Mitigation and Adaptation Efforts

- Joint development projects with suppliers regarding climate risks (e.g. sustainable feed production),
- Collaborations with logistics partners aimed at reducing carbon footprint.

4 Transition Plan and Key Assumptions

- A compliance timeline has been established for new-generation sustainability reporting standards, primarily TSRS,
- A preparatory process has been initiated for setting emission targets, with the initial phase focusing on the calculation of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

5 Approach to Resource Allocation

- A strategy is being developed to access national and international financing sources for climate-aligned investments,
- Green loans and incentive mechanisms are being evaluated for energy efficiency and sustainable production projects.

The financial impacts and operational outcomes of these activities are monitored on a yearly basis and reported through performance indicators. In addition, the level of implementation and effectiveness of actions planned in previous periods are reviewed annually, and strategic adjustments are made where necessary.

STRATEGY

Current Financial Effects

As of 2025, no direct and measurable financial impact has arisen on Banvit's operations due to climate change-related risks. During the year, no production interruptions occurred as a result of physical conditions such as extreme weather events, prolonged temperature increases or disruptions in water supply; therefore, no additional cost pressure on production processes or any development requiring adjustments in the financial statements has been recorded.

However, limited increases in input costs have been observed due to periodic yield fluctuations in feed raw material supply, although these effects have been managed within the normal course of operations. Vulnerabilities related to climate conditions in the Company's energy consumption, water use and supply chain operations have not yet resulted in a tangible impact on the financial statements.

On the other hand, preparatory processes for compliance with sustainability reporting regulations that came into effect have been initiated in 2025; in this context, resources have been allocated for updating internal control, data collection and reporting systems. These activities are carried out within the operational planning budget with a limited level of financial resource utilization.

Although current effects remain limited, Banvit anticipates that these two priority risks may have financial consequences in the medium and long term due to both its production structure directly dependent on climate conditions and increasing regulatory expectations; therefore, monitoring and preparedness activities are being carried out systematically.

Anticipated Financial Effects and Integration into Planning

As a result of the risk analysis conducted under TSRS, Banvit has identified two financially material climate risks:

- 1 Risk of impact on production processes due to climate change
- 2 Legal and financial risks arising from non-compliance with regulations

It is anticipated that these risks may have financial effects in the following areas in the medium and long term:

- Increases in agricultural input costs, fluctuations in production volume and disruptions in supply continuity due to climatic variability such as drought, irregular precipitation and rising temperatures,
- Decline in animal productivity and indirect cost increases due to stress caused by extreme temperature and humidity on animal health and welfare,
- Pressure on cost structure due to increased energy consumption and additional infrastructure needs arising from energy supply security,
- Legal sanctions, audit feedback and reputational loss in investor relations that may arise from non-compliance with sustainability regulations such as TSRS,
- The need for digital transformation in information systems due to new reporting obligations and the associated investment requirements.

In this context, Banvit continues its corporate preparations to integrate the financial effects of climate risks into budgeting, investment prioritization and operational planning processes. With the strengthening of risk-based scenario analyses and data monitoring infrastructure, strategic decision-making processes are being restructured by taking into account both climate-related physical exposures and regulatory compliance requirements. In this framework, climate risks have become a priority agenda item not only from an environmental perspective but also from a financial planning perspective.

Disclosure of Quantitative Information

Banvit is undertaking efforts to enhance its data collection systems and scenario modelling capabilities in order to enable the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on its financial statements. In this context, the Company continues to develop initiatives aimed at integrating relevant environmental and operational indicators into its corporate performance monitoring systems, to allow for a more systematic tracking of the impacts of climate change on its operations and value chain.

During the current reporting period, sufficient data models and historical datasets have not yet been established to enable statistically reliable quantitative estimates of the individual or combined impacts of climate-related risks on the income statement, balance sheet, or cash flow statement. In particular, the Company is in the process of developing its data infrastructure to support the disaggregated measurement of climate impacts—at the level of facilities, production processes, or product groups—across areas such as agricultural inputs, animal production efficiency, and operational resource use, all of which may be affected by climate conditions.

Accordingly, the level of data granularity, as well as the necessary skills, capabilities, and modelling capacity required to reliably measure the direct impact of a specific climate risk on a particular facility, process, or financial line item, has not yet reached a sufficient level during the current reporting period. This limitation arises both from external data constraints and from the fact that internal monitoring and modelling systems are still under development.

Considering the potential impacts of climate-related transition and physical risks—particularly on the procurement of agricultural inputs, the use of energy and water resources in production processes, and supply chain continuity—it is assessed that such risks may have direct or indirect effects on certain line items within the Company's financial statements. In this context, these risks are expected to potentially affect, in the income statement, cost of sales (particularly feed and agricultural input costs), energy and utility expenses, and operating expenses; in the balance sheet, inventories, biological assets, property, plant and equipment, and assets related to capital expenditures for production facilities; and in the cash flow statement, primarily cash flows from operating activities as well as cash outflows from investing activities related to capacity expansion and adaptation investments.

However, the data, skills, capabilities, and modelling capacity required to produce reliable and decision-useful quantitative estimates of the individual or combined financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities have not yet reached a sufficient level. Furthermore, as these effects interact with multiple variables such as macroeconomic conditions, commodity prices, and operational factors, it is not currently possible to isolate and measure their individual or combined impacts in a reliable manner. Therefore, no quantitative information regarding the financial effects of climate-related risks and opportunities has been disclosed in the current reporting period.

In line with the disclosure requirements set out under the TSRS framework, Banvit is undertaking efforts to enhance its capacity to generate quantitative information in the following areas:

- Conducting scenario analyses to assess potential price and supply fluctuations in agricultural input costs arising from climate change,
- Developing performance indicators to evaluate the sensitivity of animal production efficiency to climate conditions,
- Monitoring water and energy consumption intensity across operational processes and performing comparative analyses,
- Further detailing the corporate carbon footprint and assessing potential liabilities arising from greenhouse gas emissions.

The development of data infrastructure and analytical capabilities to support the integration of these indicators into financial planning, investment appraisals, and operational decision-making processes has been identified as a strategic priority for the 2026–2028 period. In this context, investments are also planned to strengthen digital data infrastructure and information systems in line with sustainability reporting obligations.

STRATEGY

Banvit has initiated a climate resilience analysis process in order to assess the potential effects of transition and physical risks related to climate change on the Company's business model, supply chain and strategic planning processes, and has conducted its first scenario analysis accordingly. Through this study, the resilience level of the Company against climate-related changes in the short, medium and long term has been systematically analyzed based on the type of risk.

Climate Resilience Assessment and Impacts

Within the scope of the scenario analysis, the following two scenarios have been used, taking into account Banvit's operating model and the characteristic features of the sector:

Scenario	Source	Type of Risk	Key Assumption	Anticipated Impact	Resilience Assessment
RCP 4.5	IPCC	Physical	Moderate temperature increase, drought, changes in precipitation patterns	Fluctuations in agricultural input supply, animal welfare risks, loss of production efficiency	Medium level of resilience due to operational flexibility and alternative supply options; increasing need for adaptation in the long term
IEA Net Zero 2050	IEA	Transition	Acceleration of carbon regulations, reporting obligations such as TSRS	Need for compliance investments, cost increases due to regulations and transformation in information systems	Compliance preparations are ongoing and resilience level is limited; capacity-building efforts are planned

Based on this analysis, Banvit:

- Has a basic level of preparedness for climate transition risks in the short term; however, digital infrastructure and reporting capabilities need to be improved in compliance processes.
- In the medium and long term, physical risks (drought, temperature fluctuations, impacts on animal health) involve higher uncertainty for production processes. In this context, the resilience level is assessed as medium, and alternative planning is required in the agricultural supply chain and energy infrastructure.
- In terms of institutional capacity, the diversity of supply alternatives, environmental monitoring infrastructure and operational adaptation mechanisms stand out as strengths.

Areas of Uncertainty

The main areas of uncertainty considered in the scenario analysis are as follows:

- The timing and scope of the implementation of a carbon pricing system in Türkiye,
- The impact of EU CBAM regulations on export costs in the food sector,
- The confidence range regarding the effects of drought and climatic variability on agricultural inputs,
- Sector-specific implementation details of sustainability reporting under TSRS.

Institutional Capacity Factors Affecting Climate Resilience

- Diversification capability through alternative sources in agricultural supply,
- Environmental stress monitoring systems in livestock processes,
- Data management infrastructure developed within the scope of TSRS compliance,
- Flexibility of the investment budget for production and energy efficiency investments,
- Integration of sustainability risks into strategic planning processes.

Structure and Execution of the Scenario Analysis

This initial scenario analysis conducted by Banvit was carried out within the scope of the 2025 planning process and has been structured based on the following parameters:

- Scenario sources:** IPCC (RCP 4.5) and IEA (Net Zero 2050)
- Time horizons:**
 - Short term: 0–3 years
 - Medium term: 3–10 years
 - Long term: 10 years and beyond
- Scope of analysis:**
 - Production facilities and agricultural supply areas
 - Production units with high water and energy consumption
- Key assumptions:**
 - TSRS yükümlülüklerinin 2025 sonrası denetim sürecine etkisi
 - Kuraklık ve sıcaklık dalgalanmalarının hayvan sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri
 - Tarım girdilerinde verim ve maliyet senaryoları
 - Enerji tüketimi ve kaynak arzında kırılganlık

This analysis has been presented to and evaluated by Banvit's Corporate Governance Committee. The study will be repeated in subsequent years with an increased level of detail to serve as a basis for strategic decision-making, investment prioritization and risk management processes.

STRATEGY

In the process of evaluating the priority climate-related risks defined under TSRS and the current and anticipated financial effects of these risks, Banvit has referred to the sector-specific metrics defined in the “Industry-based Implementation Guidance” of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards and has analyzed the alignment of these metrics with its operating model.

As a result of the analysis conducted within the framework of cross-industry metric categories and disclosure topics specified in the relevant TSRS paragraphs, Banvit’s activities correspond to the following three SASB sectors:

- Volume 20 – Agricultural Products
- Volume 23 – Meat, Poultry and Dairy
- Volume 25 – Processed Foods

In this context, the following metrics and disclosure topics have been assessed as applicable for monitoring and reporting Banvit’s climate-related risks:

Disclosure Topic	Applicable Metrics (SASB-aligned)	Assessment of Applicability
Physical Risk Management	Water consumption intensity (m ³ /ton of production), animal productivity data	Integrated with operational monitoring system
Transition Risks and Regulatory Compliance	Level of compliance with sustainability reporting, climate training and policy practices	Within TSRS preparation process
Energy and Emissions	Direct and indirect emissions (CO ₂ e), energy consumption intensity	Partially applicable, data infrastructure under development
Supply Chain Resilience	Input diversification, supply duration and exposure analysis	Of critical importance, monitoring process ongoing
Product and Process Efficiency	Food waste ratio, production losses, cold chain performance	Integrated into monitoring system

In addition, Banvit has identified improvement areas for the regular monitoring and reporting under TSRS 2 of the following sector-specific indicators in the upcoming period:

- Indicators related to water supply continuity and drought sensitivity
- Energy consumption and carbon footprint data based on emission factors
- Environmental stress indicators related to animal welfare and production efficiency
- Input sourcing sources scored according to sustainable procurement criteria

Within this framework, the metrics included in the TSRS 2 Industry-based Implementation Guidance are considered an important reference for Banvit’s climate risk assessment and the traceability of financial effects; applicable metrics are being gradually integrated into the Company’s monitoring and reporting systems.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Banvit conducts the processes of identifying, assessing, prioritizing and monitoring climate-related risks within the scope of TSRS 2 paragraphs 24–25 through a systematic and methodological approach. These processes are integrated into the Company’s overall enterprise risk management system and directly provide input to strategic decision-making mechanisms through sustainability governance structures.

For the purpose of identifying climate-related risks, a comprehensive universe of risk drivers has been established in alignment with the TSRS 2 Implementation Guidance, based on international sources such as TCFD, CDP, SASB and WRI Aqueduct. This universe has been structured by taking into account Banvit’s agriculture- and livestock-based production model, input supply structure, operational processes and geographical distribution.

The identified risk drivers have been categorized into two main groups: transition risks and physical risks. Following this classification, a narrowing and filtering process has been applied based on evaluation criteria determined at the sector and company level. In the evaluation process, each risk driver has been analyzed according to the following three main criteria:

- **Impact:** Magnitude of potential damage (operational, financial, strategic impact)
- **Likelihood:** Probability of occurrence of the risk
- **Time Horizon:** Short (0–3 years), Medium (3–10 years) and Long (10+ years)

As a result of these analyses, risks have been prioritized based on the impact × likelihood approach and classified according to a scoring system. Following prioritization, “the risk of impact on production processes due to climate change” and “legal and financial risks arising from non-compliance with regulations” have been identified as the two primary priority risks.

For each priority risk, the affected processes, assets and value chain components have been analyzed in detail; in this way, Banvit’s climate vulnerability profile has been established. The geographical exposure and operational concentration of the risks have also been assessed within this analysis.

A risk matrix has been established for the identified risks, and this matrix is updated at least annually within the scope of sustainability governance. Risk monitoring and updating processes are carried out through the Corporate Governance Committee and internal control systems. Scenario analyses have not been directly used in the risk identification process; however, within the scope of TSRS, they have been used as a supporting tool in climate resilience analyses to assess the effects of the identified priority risks on Banvit’s strategy and operational structure.

The inputs used in the risk identification process consist of sector reports, international regulatory trends, stakeholder views and Banvit’s own operational data. Through this multi-layered approach, not only current risks but also emerging climate-related risks are systematically evaluated.

In line with Banvit’s corporate approach, climate-related risks are addressed not only from an environmental perspective but also in a holistic manner in terms of strategic, operational and financial dimensions, and are regularly reviewed within the annual strategic planning cycle.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions

2024				
Scope 1	Scope 2		Total	
	Location-Based	Contract-Based	Location-Based	Contract-Based
45.076,94	58.366,57	27.927,76	103.443,52	73.004,71
2025				
Scope 1	Scope 2		Total	
	Location-Based	Contract-Based	Location-Based	Contract-Based
47.220,93	60.070,77	60.040,12	107.291,69	107.261,04

Location-Based Scope 2 Emissions and Contractual Instruments

Within the scope of TSRS 2 paragraph 29(a)(i)(2), Banvit has calculated its location-based Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and has implemented contractual mechanisms to reduce these emissions. Under the location-based approach, the total Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions arising from the Company’s electricity consumption have been determined, and the emission volume has been calculated using national grid emission factors.

In this context, as of the 2025 reporting period, Banvit has purchased I-REC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) certificates corresponding to an electricity consumption 69.343,99 MWh. Through these certificates, it has been documented that the electricity consumed has been sourced from renewable energy sources.

The I-REC certificates used form part of Banvit’s contractual emission reduction strategy; they have been procured through voluntary market mechanisms and their traceability has been ensured in accordance with international standards. This practice supports Banvit’s low-carbon energy transition and is carried out in alignment with its emission reduction targets.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Measurement Approach

In accordance with TSRS 2, Banvit uses internationally recognized methodologies—primarily the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004)—as well as nationally valid data sources to calculate greenhouse gas emissions, and applies the financial control approach in its calculations. Within this scope, all facilities under the Company’s financial control have been included in the reporting boundary.

Measurement Approach, Inputs and Assumptions

The activity data used in the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions includes electricity and fuel consumption, as well as data obtained from production processes. These data are collected through facility-based meters, invoice records and ERP-based operational data systems.

METRICS AND TARGETS

Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions

Main sources used:

- IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- IPCC AR6 – WG1 Chapter 7
- DEFRA 2025 Emission Factors
- Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources electricity emission factors
- BOTAŞ natural gas lower heating value and density data
- FAO and IPCC sectoral emission factors (for agricultural and livestock production)

All greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) are reported in terms of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e), taking into account their global warming potentials (GWP).

Rationale for Selection

The methodologies applied have been selected in accordance with the principle set out in TSRS 2 Appendix B paragraph B29, namely “the use of data sources that best represent the activities.” In addition to emission factors specific to agriculture and livestock, energy and fuel data specific to Türkiye have been used, with the aim of ensuring that the methodology reflects the local context while maintaining international comparability.

Changes in the Reporting Period

This period represents the second reporting period in which Banvit has reported greenhouse gas emissions under TSRS 2. The measurement approach, scope boundaries, emission factors and calculation assumptions used in the previous reporting period have been maintained in this period, and no methodological changes have been made. Accordingly, comparability between periods is ensured.

Proportion of Climate-Related Vulnerable Activities

In Terms of Transition Risks

Banvit’s business model requires a high level of compliance with regulations related to the EU Green Deal, carbon border adjustment mechanisms, supply chain transparency and sustainable agricultural practices. Animal production processes are among carbon-intensive sectors in terms of feed supply, energy use, methane emissions and water consumption. Therefore, activities vulnerable to transition risks constitute a significant portion of Banvit’s business model.

In Terms of Physical Risks:

Physical risks such as temperature increases, water stress and drought due to climate change may have potential impacts on Banvit’s live animal welfare, water supply, raw material production and logistics processes. This situation gives rise to operational vulnerabilities such as performance losses due to heat stress, reduced agricultural yield in feed production and increased energy use, particularly during summer periods. Therefore, Banvit’s vulnerability to climate-related physical risks is assessed as moderate, but sectorally considered as a priority.

Internal Carbon Pricing Application

1 Use in Decision-Making Processes

(i) Use in Decision-Making Processes:

Banvit does not currently apply a direct internal carbon pricing mechanism; however, it is developing corporate awareness regarding the impacts of carbon costs, particularly in feed production, energy use and export processes. Scenario analyses related to carbon pricing are evaluated within the Company’s strategic planning and sustainability committee agendas, and preparations are being made for integration into future decision-making processes.

Link to Remuneration

1 Monitoring of Senior Executive Performance:

At Banvit, sustainability and climate performance for senior executives has not been defined as a direct performance indicator as of 2025. However, contributions of executives to areas such as reducing environmental impacts, energy efficiency and sustainable sourcing are monitored through indirect indicators.

2 Linkage with Remuneration:

There is currently no direct linkage between senior executive remuneration and climate-related performance targets. However, the development of internal control systems to establish such linkage and the achievement of corporate integration are included among the planned corporate development agenda items for 2026 and beyond.

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Volume 20 — Agricultural Products

GHG Emissions			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.
Fuel consumed by the fleet	LT	938.826,74	445.440,84
Percentage of renewable fuel in the total fuel consumed by the fleet vehicles	Percentage(%)	0,00	0,00

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Energy Used in Operations	Gigajoule (GJ)	99.832	135.480
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	37	34
Percentage of renewable energy	Yüzde (%)	37	34

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Cubic meter (m ³)	33.538	52.858
Total water consumed	Cubic meter (m ³)	36.322	45.422
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Percentage (%)	100	100
Discussion of water management risks and the strategies and practices implemented to mitigate these risks	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	
Number of incidents of non-compliance with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Number (#)	0	0

Ingredient Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Identification of key crops and the definition of risks and opportunities arising from climate change		Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and the procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved. For 2024–2025, suppliers were requested to declare, and where possible provide documentation, that soybeans sourced from Brazil for soybean meal are not obtained from deforested areas. In addition, all companies are required to sign Code of Conduct documents prior to becoming official suppliers. The products with the highest expenditure in feed raw material procurement are corn and soybean meal. In order to increase traceability in the supply chain of corn and soybean meal, information on the country/region of origin of the products is recorded in SAP. Corn production regions do not have the characteristics of forest land; therefore, they are not assessed under deforestation considerations. However, for soy, all suppliers have been engaged regarding the use of soybean meal produced from beans sourced from RTRS-certified or RTRS-member companies. In Türkiye, RTRS certification is not widely recognized or demanded. It is applied in limited volumes in line with the requirements of companies exporting to Europe. In terms of social risks, including labor rights, human rights issues and reputational risks, new suppliers are required to complete declaration forms confirming that they meet the necessary standards before being approved as suppliers. In the context of Türkiye, water consumption is a more critical and sensitive issue for corn, whereas soy production is quite limited. In terms of social risks, including labor rights, human rights issues and reputational risks, new suppliers are required to complete declaration forms confirming that they meet the necessary standards before being approved as suppliers. In the context of Türkiye, water consumption is a more critical and sensitive issue for corn, whereas soy production is quite limited.	
Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by cost (%)	0	0

Activity Metric			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Production by key product	Metrik tonnes (t)	385.848.210,7	531.335.824,95
Number of processing facilities	Number	1	1
Total land area under active production	Hectare	56,408554	56,408554
Cost of externally sourced agricultural products	Presentation currency	TRY 7,943 per ton (corn); TRY 16,937 per metric ton (soybean meal)	TRY 10,833 per metric ton (corn); TRY 16,084 per metric ton (soybean meal)

Volume 25 — Processed Foods

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Energy Used in Operations	Gigajoule (GJ)	376.543	383.151[YD1.1]
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	5	5
Percentage of renewable energy	Yüzde (%)	5	5

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Thousand Cubic meter (m ³)	422.944	619.190[YD2.1]
Total water consumed	Thousand Cubic meter (m ³)	458.027	532.374
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Thousand Cubic meter (m ³)	772.682	805.323
Discussion of water management risks and the strategies and practices implemented to mitigate these risks	Percentage (%)	100	100
Number of incidents of non-compliance with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	
Number of non-compliance incidents related to water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Number (#)	0,00	0,00

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Ingredient/Component Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by cost (%)	0	0
List of key food ingredients and discussion of sourcing risks related to environmental and social issues	Thousand Cubic meter (m³)	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.

Environmental and Social Impacts of the Ingredient Supply Chain			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Percentage of food ingredients sourced from suppliers certified to third-party environmental or social standards, and percentages by standard	Percentage by cost (%)	0	0
Rate of supplier non-compliance identified through social and environmental responsibility audits	Rate	12,8%	6,80%
Corrective action rate for major non-compliances	Rate	0%	0%
Corrective action rate for minor non-compliances	Rate	12,8%	6,80%

Activity Metric			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Weight of products sold	Metric ton (t)	83.935.442,08	84.280.902,4
Number of production facilities	Number	1	1

Volume 23 — Meat, Poultry and Dairy

Sera Gazı Emisyonları			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Gross total Scope 1 emissions	Metric ton (t) CO ₂ -e	20.601,05	22.403,25
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Energy Used in Operations	Gigajoule (GJ)	494.520	511.004[YD1.1]
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	16	16
Percentage of renewable energy	Yüzde (%)	9	9

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	369.663	406.680
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	100	100
Discussion of water management risks and the strategies and practices implemented to mitigate these risks	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	
Su kalitesi izinleri, standartları ve düzenlemeleri ile ilgili uyumsuzluk olaylarının sayısı	Sayı (#)	0	0 (Su Analizi) 1 (Atıksu Analizi)

Land Use and Ecological Impacts			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Amount of animal waste and manure generated	Metric ton (t)	107049,52	125787,486
Percentage of animal waste and manure managed in accordance with a nutrient management plan	Percentage (%)		
Percentage of pasture and grazing land managed according to conservation plan criteria	Percentage (%) and hectares		
Animal protein production from confined animal feeding operations	Metric ton (t)	136.968,13	142.811,47
Animal protein production from confined animal feeding operations	Metric tons (t)		

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Animal and Feed Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Percentage of animal feed sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by weight (%)	0	0
Percentage of contracts with producers located in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by contract value (%)	0	0
Discussion of the strategy to manage risks and opportunities related to feed sourcing and livestock supply arising from climate change	-	Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved	

Activity Metrics			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
İşleme ve üretim tesislerinin sayısı	Number	1 adet	1 adet
Kategori bazında hayvansal protein üretimi; dış kaynaklı yüzde	Metric ton (t)	78.869,3	82.286,77

Elazığ Volume 20 — Agricultural Products

GHG Emissions			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-	9.823,89	12.060,40
Fuel consumed by the fleet	LT	938826,74	445440,84
Percentage of renewable fuel in the total fuel consumed by fleet vehicles	Percentage (%)	0	0

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Energy Used in Operations	Gigajoule (GJ)	43.321	50.625
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	31	29
Percentage of renewable energy	Yüzde (%)	31	29

Ingredient Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Identification of key crops and the definition of risks and opportunities arising from climate change		Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and the procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved. For 2024–2025, suppliers were requested to declare, and where possible provide documentation, that soybeans sourced from Brazil for soybean meal are not obtained from deforested areas. In Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and the procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved. For 2024–2025, suppliers were requested to declare, and where possible provide documentation, that soybeans sourced from Brazil for soybean meal are not obtained from deforested areas. In addition, all companies are required to sign Code of Conduct documents prior to becoming official suppliers. The products with the highest expenditure in feed raw material procurement are corn and soybean meal. In order to increase traceability in the supply chain of corn and soybean meal, information on the country/region of origin of the products is recorded in SAP. Corn production regions do not have the characteristics of forest land; therefore, they are not assessed under deforestation considerations. However, for soy, all suppliers have been engaged regarding the use of soybean meal produced from beans sourced from RTRS-certified or RTRS-member companies. In Türkiye, RTRS certification is not widely recognized or demanded. It is applied in limited volumes in line with the requirements of companies exporting to Europe. In terms of social risks, including labor rights, human rights issues and reputational risks, new suppliers are required to complete declaration forms confirming that they meet the necessary standards before being approved as suppliers. In the context of Türkiye, water consumption is a more critical and sensitive issue for corn, whereas soy production is quite limited.	
		0	0
Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by cost (%)	0	0

Activity Metric			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Production by key product	Metric tons (t)	172.827,70	190.682,968
Number of processing facilities	Number	1	1
Total land area under active production	Hectares	8.446343	8.446343
Cost of externally sourced agricultural products	Presentation currency	TRY 7,885 per ton (corn); TRY 17,264 per metric ton (soybean meal)	TRY 11,047 per ton (corn); TRY 16,255 per metric ton (soybean meal)[Y

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Volume 23 — Meat, Poultry and Dairy

GHG Emissions			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Gross total Scope 1 emissions	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	9.823,89	12.060,40
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Thousand cubic meters (m ³)	708,104	722,771
Total water consumed	Thousand cubic meters (m ³)	651,718	651,417
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Percentage (%)	0	0
Su yönetimi risklerinin tanımı ve bu riskleri azaltmak için strateji ve uygulamaların tartışılması	-	Disclosed in Section 14 of TSRS 2 of the Report.	
Su kalitesi izinleri, standartları ve düzenlemeleri ile ilgili uyumsuzluk olaylarının sayısı	Number (#)	0	0

Land Use and Ecological Impacts			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Amount of animal waste and manure generated	Metric tons (t)	53.449,50	67.777,88
Percentage of animal waste and manure managed in accordance with a nutrient management plan	Percentage (%)		
Percentage of pasture and grazing land managed according to conservation plan criteria	Percentage (%) and hectares		
Animal protein production from confined animal feeding operations	Metric tons (t)	78.727,35	82.064,09

Animal and Feed Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Percentage of animal feed sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by weight (%)	0	0
Percentage of animal feed sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by weight (%)	0	0
Discussion of the strategy to manage risks and opportunities related to feed sourcing and livestock supply arising from climate change	-	Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved	

Activity Metric			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Number of processing and production facilities	Number	1	1
Animal protein production by category	tons/year	78.869,3	82.286,77

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Volume 20 — Agricultural Products

GHG Emissions			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-	12.004,09	10.516,11
Fuel consumed by the fleet	LT	938826,74	445440,84
Percentage of renewable fuel in the total fuel consumed by fleet vehicles	Percentage (%)	0	0

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Volume 23 — Meat, Poultry and Dairy

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Energy Used in Operations	Gigajoule (GJ)	42.922	9.056
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	39	34
Percentage of renewable energy		39	34

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	15.691	3.307
Total water consumed	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	15.691	3.307
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Thousand cubic meters (m³)	100	100
Discussion of water management risks and the strategies and practices implemented to mitigate these risks	-	Banvit ensures advanced treatment and reuse of wastewater through the “Bandırma Water Recycling Plant (WWRP)” in order to manage environmental and regulatory risks related to water resources in its production operations in Bandırma. Through this practice, water consumption is reduced and risks related to water access and discharge are minimized.	
Su kalitesi izinleri, standartları ve düzenlemeleri ile ilgili uyumsuzluk olaylarının sayısı	Number	0	0

Ingredient Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Identification of key crops and definition of risks and opportunities arising from climate change	-	Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved. In 2024–2025, suppliers were requested to declare, and where possible provide documentation, that soybeans sourced from Brazil for soybean meal are not obtained from deforested areas. In addition, all companies are required to sign Code of Conduct documents prior to becoming official suppliers. The products with the highest expenditure in feed raw material procurement are corn and soybean meal. In order to increase traceability in the supply chain of corn and soybean meal, information on the country/region of origin of the products is recorded in SAP. Corn production regions do not have the characteristics of forest land; therefore, they are not assessed under deforestation considerations. However, for soy, all suppliers have been engaged regarding the use of soybean meal produced from beans sourced from RTRS-certified or RTRS-member companies. In Türkiye, RTRS certification is not widely recognized or demanded. It is applied in limited volumes in line with the requirements of companies exporting to Europe. In terms of social risks, including labor rights, human rights issues and reputational risks, new suppliers are required to complete declaration forms confirming that they meet the necessary standards before being approved as suppliers. In the context of Türkiye, water consumption is a more critical and sensitive issue for corn, whereas soy production is quite limited.	
Percentage of agricultural products sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by cost (%)	0	0

Activity Metrics			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Production by key product	Metric tons (t)	171.373.128,65[ÖC1.1][YD1.2][HK1.3]	31.385.359,65
Number of processing facilities	Number	1	1
Total land area under active production	Hectares	3.165294	3.165294
Dış kaynaklı tarım ürünlerinin maliyeti	Sunum para birimi	8,329 tl/ton mısır;17,261 tl/mt soya küspesi	9,687 tl/ton mısır ;15,971 tl/mt soya küspesi

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS Sector-Based Metrics

Volume 23 — Meat, Poultry and Dairy

GHG Emissions			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Gross total Scope 1 emissions	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	12.004,09	10.516,11
Discussion of the short- and long-term strategy and plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emission reduction targets, and performance analysis against those targets	-		

Energy Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total energy consumed	Gigajoule (GJ)	230.687	242.414
Percentage of grid electricity	Percentage (%)	26	25
Percentage of renewable energy	Percentage (%)	26	25

Water Management			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Total water withdrawn	Thousand cubic meters (m ³)	754.094	723.702
Total water consumed	Thousand cubic meters (m ³)	811.139	798.807
Percentage of total water consumed in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress (for each category)	Percentage (%)	100	100
Discussion of water management risks and the strategies and practices implemented to mitigate these risks	-	Banvit ensures advanced treatment and reuse of wastewater through the “Bandırma Waste Water Recycling Plant (WWRP)” in order to manage environmental and regulatory risks related to water resources in its production operations in 364. Through this practice, water consumption is reduced and risks related to water access and discharge are minimized.	
Number of incidents of non-compliance with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Number of non-compliance incidents	0.00	0.00

Land Use and Ecological Impacts			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Amount of animal waste and manure generated	Metric tons (t)	51694,88	61562,919
Percentage of animal waste and manure managed in accordance with a nutrient management	Percentage (%)		
Percentage of pasture and grazing land managed according to conservation plan criteria	Percentage (%) and hectares		
Animal protein production from confined animal feeding operations	Metric tons (t)	79.405,27	83.760,75

Animal and Feed Sourcing			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Percentage of animal feed sourced from regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by weight (%)	0	0
Percentage of contracts with producers located in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Percentage by contract value (%)	0	0
Discussion of the strategy to manage risks and opportunities related to feed sourcing and livestock supply arising from climate change	-	Soy: Within the scope of soy sourcing, suppliers' sustainability commitments are reviewed, and procurement of raw materials from deforested areas is not approved	

Activity Metric			
Metric	Unit	2024	2025
		Value	Value
Number of processing and production facilities	Number	1	1
Animal protein production by category	tons/year	79.572,5	83.819

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BANVİT BANDIRMA VİTAMİNLİ YEM SANAYİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ TÜRKİYE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK RAPORLAMA STANDARTLARI KAPSAMINDA SUNULAN BİLGİLERİ HAKKINDA BAĞIMSIZ DENETÇİNİN SINIRLI GÜVENCE RAPORU

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Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi Anonim Şirketi Genel Kurulu’na:

Banvit Bandırma Vitaminli Yem Sanayi Anonim Şirketi’nin (“Şirket” veya “Banvit”) 31 Aralık 2025 tarihinde sona eren yıla ait Türkiye Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Standartları 1 “*Sürdürülebilirlikle İlgili Finansal Bilgilerin Açıklanmasına İlişkin Genel Hükümler*” ve Türkiye Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Standartları 2 “*İklimle İlgili Açıklamalar*”a uygun olarak sunulan bilgiler (“Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri”) hakkında sınırlı güvence denetimini üstlenmiş bulunmaktayız.

Güvence denetimimiz, önceki dönemlere ilişkin bilgileri ve Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri ile ilişkilendirilen diğer bilgileri (herhangi bir resim, ses dosyası veya yerleştirilen videolar dahil) kapsamamaktadır.

Sınırlı Güvence Sonucu

"Güvence Sonucuna Dayanak Olarak Yürütülen Çalışmanın Özeti" başlığı altında açıklanan şekilde gerçekleştirdiğimiz prosedürlere ve elde ettiğimiz kanıtlara dayanarak, Şirket’in 31 Aralık 2024 tarihinde sona eren yıla ait Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin, tüm önemli yönleriyle Kamu Gözetimi Muhasebe ve Denetim Standartları Kurumu ("KGK") tarafından 29 Aralık 2023 tarihli ve 32414(M) sayılı Resmî Gazete’de yayımlanan Türkiye "Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Standartları’na ("TSRS") göre hazırlanmadığı kanaatine varmamıza sebep olan herhangi bir husus dikkatimizi çekmemiştir. Önceki dönemlere ilişkin bilgiler ve Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri ile ilişkilendirilmiş diğer herhangi bir bilgi (herhangi bir resim, ses dosyası veya yerleştirilen videolar dâhil) hakkında bir güvence sonucu açıklamamaktayız.

Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin Hazırlanmasında Yapısal Kısıtlamalar

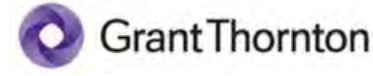
Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri, bilimsel ve ekonomik bilgi eksikliklerinden kaynaklanan yapısal belirsizliklere maruz kalmaktadır. Sera gazı emisyonlarının hesaplanmasında bilimsel bilginin yetersizliği belirsizliğe yol açmaktadır. Ayrıca, gelecekteki muhtemel fiziksel ve geçiş dönemi iklim risklerinin olasılığı, zamanlaması ve etkilerine ilişkin veri eksikliği nedeniyle, Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri iklimle ilgili senaryolara dayalı belirsizlikler içermektedir.

Yönetimin ve Üst Yönetimden Sorumlu Olanların Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’ne İlişkin Sorumlulukları

Şirket Yönetimi aşağıdakilerden sorumludur:

- Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin Türkiye Sürdürülebilirlik Raporlama Standartları esaslarına uygun olarak hazırlanması,
- Hata veya hile kaynaklı önemli yanlışlıklar içermeyen Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin hazırlanmasıyla ilgili iç kontrolün tasarlanması, uygulanması ve sürdürülmesi,

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- İlaveten Şirket Yönetimi uygun sürdürülebilirlik raporlama yöntemlerinin seçimi ve uygulanması ile koşullara uygun makul varsayımlar ve tahminler yapılmasından da sorumludur.

Üst Yönetimden Sorumlu olanlar, Şirket’in sürdürülebilirlik raporlama sürecinin gözetiminden sorumludur.

Bağımsız Denetçinin Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin Sınırlı Güvence Denetimine İlişkin Sorumlulukları

Aşağıdaki hususlardan sorumluyuz:

- Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin hata veya hile kaynaklı önemli yanlışlıklar içerip içermediği hakkında sınırlı bir güvence elde etmek için güvence çalışmasını planlamak ve yürütmek,
- Elde ettiğimiz kanıtlara ve uyguladığımız prosedürlere dayanarak bağımsız bir sonuca ulaşmak ve
- Şirket yönetimine ulaştığımız sonucu bildirmek.

Yönetim tarafından hazırlanan Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri hakkında bağımsız bir sonuç bildirmekle sorumlu olduğumuz için, bağımsızlığımızın tehlikeye girmemesi adına Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri’nin hazırlanma sürecine dâhil olmamıza izin verilmemektedir.

Mesleki Standartların Uygulanması

KGK tarafından yayımlanan Güvence Denetimi Standardı 3000 “Tarihi Finansal Bilgilerin Bağımsız Denetimi veya Sınırlı Bağımsız Denetimi Dışındaki Diğer Güvence Denetimleri” ve Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgilerinde yer alan sera gazı emisyonlarına ilişkin olarak Güvence Denetimi Standardı "3410 Sera Gazı Beyanlarına İlişkin Güvence Denetimleri"ne uygun olarak sınırlı güvence denetimini gerçekleştirdik.

Bağımsızlık ve Kalite Kontrol

KGK tarafından yayımlanan ve dürüstlük, tarafsızlık, mesleki yeterlik ve özen, sır saklama ve mesleğe uygun davranış temel ilkeleri üzerine bina edilmiş olan Bağımsız Denetçiler İçin Etik Kurallar'daki (Bağımsızlık Standartları Dâhil) (Etik Kurallar) bağımsızlık hükümlerine ve diğer etik hükümlere uygun davranmış bulunmaktayız Şirketimiz, Kalite Yönetim Standardı 1 hükümlerini uygulamakta ve bu doğrultuda etik hükümler, mesleki standartlar ve geçerli mevzuat hükümlerine uygunluk konusunda yazılı politika ve prosedürler dâhil, kapsamlı bir kalite kontrol sistemi sürdürmektedir. Çalışmalarımız, denetçiler ve sürdürülebilirlik ve risk uzmanlarından oluşan bağımsız ve çok disiplinli bir ekip tarafından yürütülmüştür. Şirket’in iklim ve sürdürülebilirlikle ilişkili risk ve fırsatlarına yönelik bilgilerin ve varsayımların makuliyetini değerlendirmeye yardımcı olmak için uzman ekibimizin çalışmalarını kullanmış bulunmaktayız. Verdiğimiz güvence sonucundan tek başımıza sorumluyuz.

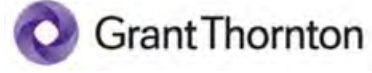
Güvence Sonucuna Dayanarak Olarak Yürütülen Çalışmanın Özeti

Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri'nde önemli yanlışlıkların ortaya çıkma olasılığının yüksek olduğunu belirlediğimiz alanları ele almak için çalışmalarımızı planlamamız ve yerine getirmemiz gerekmektedir. Uyguladığımız prosedürler mesleki muhakememize dayanır. Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri'ne ilişkin sınırlı güvence denetimini yürütürken:

- Şirket’in anahtar konumdaki kıdemli personeli ile raporlama dönemine ait Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri'nin elde edilmesi için uygulamada olan süreçleri anlamak için yüz yüze ve çevrimiçi görüşmeler yapılmıştır.
- Sürdürülebilirlik ile ilgili bilgileri değerlendirmek ve incelemek için Şirket’in iç dokümantasyonu kullanılmıştır.

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- Sürdürülebilirlik ile ilgili bilgilerin açıklanmasının ve sunumunun değerlendirilmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir.
- Sorgulamalar yoluyla, Sürdürülebilirlik Bilgileri'nin hazırlanmasıyla ilgili Şirket'in kontrol çevresi ve bilgi sistemleri konusunda kanaat edinilmiştir. Ancak, belirli kontrol faaliyetlerinin tasarımı değerlendirilmemiş, bunların uygulanmasıyla ilgili kanıt elde edilmemiş ve işleyiş etkinlikleri test edilmemiştir.
- Şirket'in tahmin geliştirme yöntemlerinin uygun olup olmadığı ve tutarlı bir şekilde uygulanıp uygulanmadığı değerlendirilmiştir. Ancak prosedürlerimiz, tahminlerin dayandığı verilerin test edilmesini veya Şirket'in tahminlerini değerlendirmek için kendi tahminlerimizin geliştirilmesini içermemektedir.

Sınırlı güvence denetiminde uygulanan prosedürler, nitelik ve zamanlama açısından makul güvence denetiminden farklıdır ve kapsamı daha dardır. Sonuç olarak, sınırlı güvence denetimi sonucunda sağlanan güvence seviyesi, makul güvence denetimi yürütülmüş olsaydı elde edilecek güvence seviyesinden önemli ölçüde daha düşüktür.

Eren Bağımsız Denetim A.Ş.
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Ömer Cihan Caymaz, SMMM
Sorumlu Denetçi

27 Nisan 2026
İstanbul, Türkiye



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