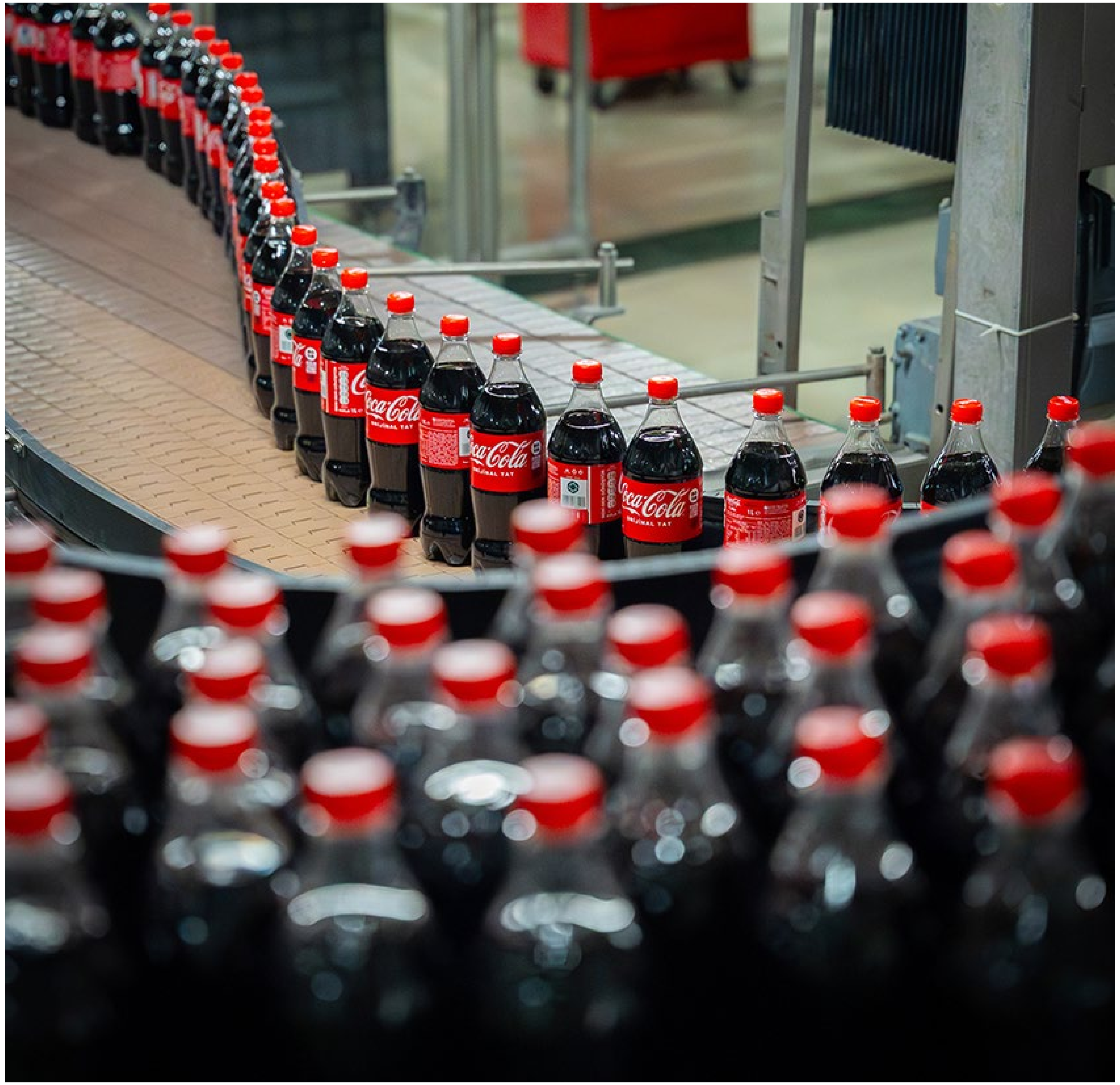
COCA-COLA İÇECEK 2025
TSRS COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

CCI



Contents

About This Report

This report has been prepared by Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI") in accordance with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414(M). The report is primarily based on TSRS 1, "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information," and TSRS 2, "Climate-related Disclosures." In addition, disclosure topics defined by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) have also been taken into consideration. Throughout the remainder of the report, Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. will be referred to as "CCI." The terms "the Group" or "our Group" refer to Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. and its subsidiaries.

The climate-related financial disclosures presented in this report should be considered together with the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS). The reporting period covers 1 January to 31 December 2025 and is aligned with the relevant financial statements. In preparing these disclosures, the entire value chain of the Group, including its subsidiaries and joint ventures, has been taken into account.

Accordingly, the information presented in this report reflects not only CCI's own operations but also all value chain elements with which CCI has significant interaction, including its portfolio of investments. Since 2016, the Group has addressed sustainability-related risks through a more holistic approach. During the 2025 reporting period, this approach was reassessed in line with TSRS requirements and the principle of financial materiality. The analyses carried out identified the potential impacts of climate change and sustainability related risks and opportunities on the financial statements.

Reporting Currency

Unless otherwise stated, all financial information and figures included in this report are presented in Turkish lira ("TL"), expressed in thousands of TL based on purchasing power as of 30 December 2025.

TSRS Compliance and Reporting Boundaries

Disclosure on Transitional Relief

Pursuant to the Board Resolution of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) dated 25 December 2025 (published in the Official Gazette on 30 December 2025), the following transitional reliefs specified under Appendix E – Effective Date and Transition of TSRS S1 and Appendix C – Effective Date and Transition of TSRS S2 were extended by one year. Accordingly, the Group has made use of these transitional reliefs:

- TSRS S1 E4: During the 2025 reporting process, sustainability-related financial disclosures were prepared and published after the financial statements for the period 1 January–31 December 2025 had been issued.
- TSRS S1 E5: During the 2025 reporting period, disclosures focused only on climate-related risks and opportunities in accordance with TSRS S2. In future periods, the Group aims to address sustainability-related risks and opportunities more comprehensively and to establish a more holistic structure for TSRS-aligned disclosures.
- TSRS S2 C4(b): This provision grants transitional relief only for disclosures regarding financed emissions specific to asset management, banking, and insurance activities. Since Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş.'s line of business does not fall within this scope, the relevant transitional relief is not applicable to the Group.
- Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The Group has made use of the exemption from the disclosure requirement for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Detailed information regarding acquisitions, disposals, and similar transactions carried out within the Group during 2025, in parallel with financial reporting, is presented in the table below. The table also indicates which sustainability-related information has been taken into account and included in this report.

Assets and Affiliates of the reporting business	Additional Information	Consolidated FS Note Reference	Considered and Included Information
Parent company and subsidiaries	Information regarding CCI's subsidiaries is presented in the table below. Evaluated within the scope of this report using the operational control approach.	Note 1	All subsidiaries included. Scope 1 and 2 emissions included.
Affiliates	None.	Note 1	None.
Right-of-use assets (the group is the lessee)	Contracts that are evaluated within the scope of the exception granted by TFRS 16 Leases Standard.	Note 2.16	Included.
Leased assets	None.	Note 2.16	It is outside the scope of the report.
Joint Ventures	Information about CCI's joint ventures is presented in the table below. Syrian Soft Drink Sales & Distribution LLC (SSDSD) is a joint venture in which CCI has 50% shares and is subject to joint control.	Note 1	It is within the scope of reporting.

Subsidiaries

	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Shareholding and Voting Rights (%)		Scope of Report
			31 December 2025	31 December 2024	
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. ("CCSD")	Türkiye	Sales and distribution of Coca-Cola products	99.97	99.97	Included
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Etap") (1)	Türkiye	Production and sales of fruit and vegetable juice concentrates and purees	100.00	100.00	Included
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership ("Almaty CC")	Kazakhstan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company ("Azerbaijan CC")	Azerbaijan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	99.87	99.87	Included
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company ("Bishkek CC")	Kyrgyzstan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
CCI International Holland B.V. ("CCI Holland")	Netherlands	Holding Company	100.00	100.00	Included
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited ("TCCBCJ")	Jordan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers ("Turkmenistan CC")	Turkmenistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	59.50	59.50	Included
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd ("SBIL")	Iraq	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
Waha Beverages B.V. ("Waha B.V.")	Netherlands	Holding Company	100.00	100.00	Included
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company ("Tajikistan CC")	Tajikistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
Al Waha for Soft Drinks. Juices. Mineral Water. Plastics. and Plastic Caps Production LLC ("Al Waha")	Iraq	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited ("CCBPL")	Pakistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	99.34	99.34	Included
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited ("CCBB") (2)	Bangladesh	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan ("CCBU")	Uzbekistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC ("Samarkand")	Uzbekistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included
CCI Namangan Limited LLC ("Namangan")	Uzbekistan	Production. distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	100.00	100.00	Included

(1) As of September 26, 2024, 20% of the remaining capital of Etap company was purchased for 28 million USD.
(2) As of February 20, 2024, the purchase of shares representing the entire capital of CCBB company was completed (See Note 3).

Jointly Controlled Entity

	Place of Incorporation	Principal Activities	Effective Shareholding and Voting Rights (%)		Scope of Report
			31 December 2025	31 December 2024	
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution L.L.C. ("SSDSD")	Syria	Distribution and sales of Coca-Cola products	50.00	50.00	Included

Assumptions and Measurement Uncertainties

In preparing this report, Senior Management has exercised judgment in a number of areas, including the identification of climate and sustainability related risks and opportunities and the determination of material information to be disclosed. In addition, assumptions and estimates have been used for certain data that cannot be directly measured or calculated. These assumptions and estimates have been applied by considering the entire value chain and within the context of forward-looking information and data limitations.

The key assumptions and estimates made by senior management are presented below together with references to the relevant sections of the report.

The sources used in preparing the report are shared below:

Legal, Environmental and Social Regulations (Türkiye and International): Zero Waste Regulation, Climate Law, Energy Efficiency Law, Water Law, National Water Plan (2026-2035)

International Standard-Setting and Guidance Bodies: Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – Climate Change and Water Programs, LSEG (London Stock Exchange Group), S&P Global, UNGC (United Nations Global Compact), Sustainalytics, MSCI

Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards: International Standards: IFRS S1 and S2 (published by the International Accounting Standards Board)

Turkiye Standards: TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 (Issued by KGK), TSRS 2 Sector-Based Guides: Volume 24 — Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Volume 20 — Agricultural Products

Sectoral Analysis, Metrics and Expert Opinions: Detailed sector metrics within the SASB framework, analysis of peers' climate-related risks and opportunities, consultation with third-party assurance experts, internal stakeholders

Scenario Analysis and Risk Tools: climateanalytics.org, WRI Water Aqueduct Risk Atlas, WWF Water Risk Filter Suite, WWF Water Risk Filter Suite v3.0

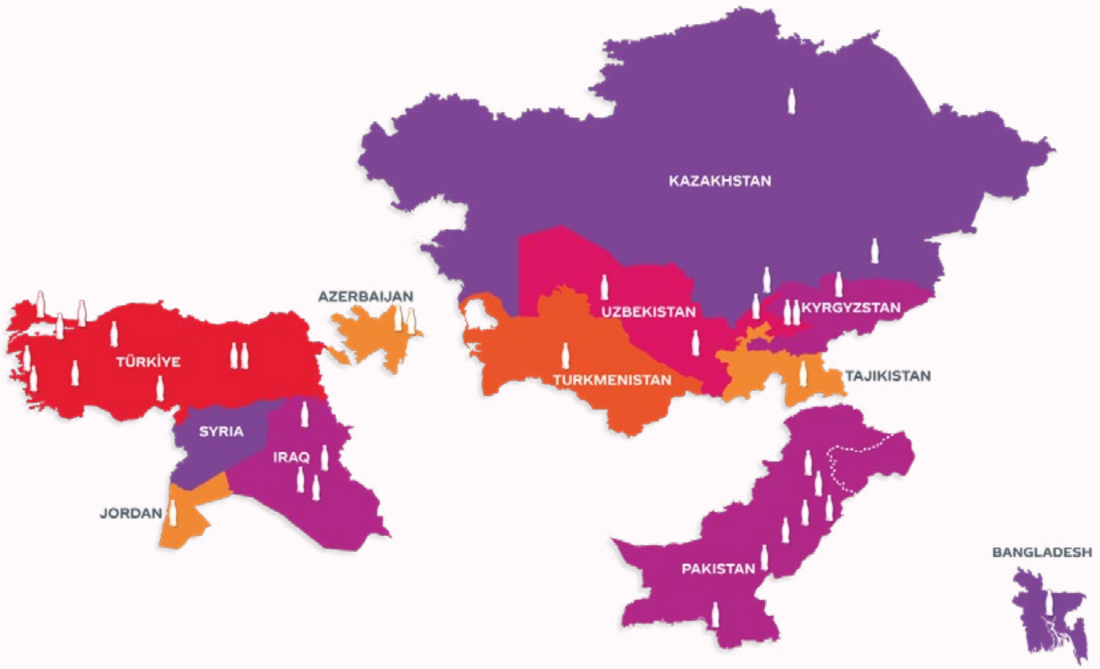
International Reference Reports: OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2034, IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023

	Description	Reference Section
Materiality Process	Considering the Group's corporate strategies, sectoral practices, global trends, and evolving regulations, climate-focused issues deemed to be material and a priority were identified. Their impact on the financials was also considered when determining priority issues.	Risk Management, Financial Materiality
Significant Judgments and Assumptions	In preparing the report, assumptions were made in the face of prevailing uncertainties; judgments based on expert and senior management judgment were used to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, and to determine the key information to be included in climate-related financial disclosures. Scenario analyses and financial impact calculations and assessments were performed based on specific assumptions.	Strategy, Resilience, Risk Management
Organizational Boundary for Greenhouse Gas Emissions	The operational control approach was applied to determine the organizational boundary for reporting greenhouse gas emissions. The operational control approach requires identifying operations over which company has full authority to introduce and implement operating bodies. Both the selection of the most appropriate approach and the identification of the operations over which the company has operational control are significant areas of judgment.	Reporting Boundary for Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions include emissions from all production processes arising from the company's operations, such as bottling and preform injection. Since 2012, CCI has reported GHG emissions for its Türkiye operations, and since 2020, for operations in all countries where it operates, in line with the GHG Protocol, covering Scope 1 and 2 emissions.	Greenhouse Gas Emissions

About CCI

At 2025

12 Countries	36 Bottling Plants	3 Fruit Processing Plants	172 Production Lines
10 thousand+ Employees	600 million+ Population	1.4 million+ Sales Points	25+ Brands



Countries of Operation 2025

	Population (million) (1)	Real GDP Per Capita (US$) (2)	Real GDP Per Capita Based on Purchasing Power Parity (thousand US$) (2)	Per Capita Consumption of Non-Alcoholic Ready-To-Drink Soft Beverages (L) (3)	CCI's Ranking in Sparkling Soft Drinks (4)
Türkiye	87.69	11.903	37,4	136	1
Jordan	11.52	4.393	10,5	78	-
Kyrgyzstan	7.30	1.791	6,4	98	1
Tajikistan	10.79	1.204	4,8	52	-
Azerbaijan	10.40	5.238	20,3	116	1
Turkmenistan	7.62	7.713	13,4	48	-
Kazakhstan	20.77	10.759	26,4	167	1
Pakistan	255.22	1.340	5,5	23	1
Iraq	47.02	4.708	9,0	146	2
Uzbekistan	37.05	2.570	10,6	89	1
Bangladesh	100.14	2.691	7,2	13	2
Syria	25.62	1.104	3,1	11	-

Source: (1) & (2) S&P Global (Formerly IHS Markit); Bangladesh population figure reflects geography operated by CCI (not total country), based on internal estimates; Important Note: Real GDP per Capita and Real GDP Per Capita $PPP for CCI

Bangladesh is assumed to be the same as total country since macroeconomic estimates for CCI BD geography are not available.

(3) GlobalData (Industry Estimates), 2025 Forecast; S&P Global (Population); NARTD includes Sparkling, Juices, Packaged Water, RTD Tea & Energy Drinks; Bangladesh: based on GlobalData industry estimates & internal estimates;

(4) CCI's ranking in Sparkling Beverages is based on available panel or industry data: TR/KZ: Nielsen; PK: Foresight Research; IQ: RetailZoom; UZ/AZ/KG: GlobalData Industry Estimates & CCI Internal Volume; BD: GlobalData industry estimates, internal estimates, and CCI internal volume.

Business Model and Value Chain

CCI operates in 12 countries, including Türkiye, with 36 bottling plants and 3 fruit processing facilities located in Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Syria. With a workforce of more than 10,000 employees, CCI offers a broad portfolio of products including sparkling and still beverages, fruit juices, water, sports drinks, and energy drinks to a population of over 600 million people.

CCI and its subsidiary operating in Türkiye, Coca-Cola Sales and Distribution Inc. (CCSD), are among the largest producers and distributors of non-alcoholic beverages in the country. The Company's sole line of business is the production, sale, and distribution of sparkling and still beverages. CCI's other international subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities are engaged in the production, sales, and distribution of sparkling and still non-alcoholic beverages under TCCC brands in markets outside Türkiye.

Through its sustainability and innovation driven approach, CCI aims to contribute to local economies while strengthening its presence across international markets.

CCI's sustainable growth strategy is guided by strategic priorities that span its entire value chain, from employees and consumers to business partners and operational processes. The Company aims to attract and retain top talent by building a strong employer brand, advancing leadership and digital capabilities, and fostering employee engagement through an inclusive corporate culture and well-defined career development opportunities. Within its consumer-centric approach, CCI aims to strengthen its core brands across all markets in which it operates by continuously enhancing its insight-driven, multi-brand portfolio. The Company seeks to drive growth in the premium price segment and through smart innovations that promote responsible consumption. Together with its business partners, CCI strengthens its value chain by advancing digitalization and excellence in field execution, while focusing on delivering a seamless omnichannel customer experience. Guided by its "Quality First" philosophy, the Company prioritizes the efficient use of resources and supports sustainable growth through end-to-end operational excellence and proactive risk management. CCI continues to expand into new geographies through partnerships, mergers, and acquisitions, and considers the growth of existing collaborations in complementary categories and the expansion of its sphere of influence to be key strategic priorities.

In 2025, CCI continued to take strategic steps to strengthen its presence across its operating geography. A second production facility was commissioned in Ismayilli, Azerbaijan. The operational network expanded further with the commencement of operations at the Baghdad plant in Iraq, while preparatory work began for the opening of a new facility in Aktobe, Kazakhstan. In Tajikistan, a second production line was commissioned at the Dushanbe plant, and a newly completed investment in Namangan, Uzbekistan, strengthened the Company's scale and strategic positioning in the region.

A summary of CCI's principal business activities, the geographic locations in which these activities are carried out, and their respective contributions to revenue is provided in the table below.

Commercial Activity	Geographical Location	Percentage of Total Revenue
Production, sale and distribution of carbonated and non-carbonated beverages	Türkiye, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Jordan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkmenistan	100%

CCI's value chain is built on an extensive operational network comprising 36 bottling plants and 3 fruit processing facilities across 12 countries. Quality and sustainability are fundamental principles at every stage of the value chain.

Our Value Chain

Resource Use

We work towards ensuring the best quality across our value chain. By joining forces with The Coca-Cola Company and other suppliers, we strive to ensure a sustainable supply of concentrated, raw materials and packaging materials to produce high-quality, delicious beverages. We do this by ensuring that our suppliers comply with our Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP), which outline the minimum environmental, social, economic, and ethical conditions we expect them to meet, and by running audits to verify their compliance with the SGP.

Recycling

In line with TCCC's vision of A World Without Waste, we collect the packaging we place on the market through our returnable glass bottle system and recycling efforts. We are continuously pursuing innovations to increase the recycled content in our packaging. We collaborate with non-governmental organizations, local communities, and TCCC to reach our goals.

Consumption

We reach over 600 million consumers through more than 25 brands. We offer our consumers a wide array of products for every lifestyle and occasion, while always prioritizing the safety and quality of our products.

Production

We consume less while we produce more. We are constantly innovating to increase our resource efficiency and improve our packaging in 36 bottling and 3 fruit processing plants in 12 countries for more sustainable production. We achieve recycling rates of up to 99% in plants and are making rapid progress towards our zero-waste target. We maintain international standards and work with approved excellence programs. Our plants are audited annually as per The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements (KORE)

Logistics

We use digital technologies to plan our warehouse operations in line with the customer and distributor demands. We are growing with our distributors. We promote CCI values throughout our value chain. We make investments in the talent development of our distributors to maximize favorable market entry performance. We spread our practices that help create environmental and social value among our distributors..

Sales & Marketing

Winning with our customers is an integral part of our organization. With ~1,4 million sales points, we work closely with our customers and jointly develop business plans to enable sustainable growth through social and environmental practices. As we implement our marketing and advertising strategy, we adhere to TCCC's Responsible Marketing Policy.

The table below summarizes CCI's key upstream and downstream value chain relationships:

Value Chain		Place in the value chain	Description	Geographic Location
Upstream Value Chain	Raw Material and Concentrate	Strategic Suppliers	Concentrates, raw materials, and packaging materials are sourced from TCCC and other strategic suppliers using sustainable methods. Suppliers are obligated to comply with the Supplier Guiding Principles (SGP), which include environmental, social, economic, and ethical criteria.	International and countries of operation
	Supplier Management	Transportation	Supply and distribution processes are optimized with digital technologies and integrated with warehouse operations planned according to distributor demands.	International and countries of operation
CCI Operations	Production and Bottling	Production	Coca-Cola İçecek's production process involves blending concentrates from The Coca-Cola Company with local raw materials and bottling them in accordance with quality and food safety standards. This process is integrated with the principles of energy and water efficiency, sustainable packaging, and environmental responsibility.	Countries of Operation
Distribution and Logistics	Distribution and Logistics	Distributors and Costumers	CCI works with an extensive distributor and distribution network to deliver its products to 1.4 million sales points. We invest in distributor development and expand environmental and social practices.	Countries of Operation
	Sales and Marketing			
	Consumption and Customer Experience	Consumers	Reaching over 600 million consumers through more than 20 brands, CCI offers products that appeal to every lifestyle. Marketing activities fully comply with the TCCC Responsible Marketing Policy.	Countries of Operation
	Recycling and Sustainability			

Governance

CCI places sustainability at the core of its business model and adopts an integrated governance approach accordingly. The Board of Directors regards sustainability as an integral component of the Company's strategy and aims to create value for all stakeholders. As the Company's highest decision-making body, the Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for overseeing sustainability-related matters. The Board demonstrates a diverse sustainability competency profile and, under its integrated governance model, comprises members with expertise across key sustainability disciplines, including environmental management, social responsibility, legal affairs, and public policy. The Board members' industry knowledge, combined with their expertise in financial oversight and risk management, contributes to the effective and holistic direction of CCI's sustainability strategy. (See pg. 12, 32)

CCI aims to systematically evaluate trade-offs in the management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities and to incorporate these considerations into its decision-making processes. Major transactions such as mergers, acquisitions, and divestments are assessed from a sustainability perspective, with due consideration given to balancing environmental, financial, and social factors.

Board of Directors Structure

Board of Directors
- Corporate Governance Committee
- Audit Committee
- Early Detection of Risk Committee
- Sustainability Committee

CCI's Board of Directors is supported by four committees that operate in line with the principles of composition, structure, and independence: the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance Committee, the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and the Sustainability Committee.

Responsibilities and Authorities of Board Committees

Audit Committee: The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring that internal and external audit activities are conducted effectively, adequately, and transparently throughout the Company. Within this scope, the Committee reviews and approves publicly disclosed financial statements and accompanying notes for compliance with applicable legislation and international accounting standards. It also evaluates and recommends independent audit firms for Board approval.

In addition, the Committee oversees the effectiveness of the accounting system, financial reporting processes, internal control mechanisms, and internal audit functions. It reviews complaints related to these processes and ensures appropriate actions are taken. The Committee also monitors the implementation of the Company's Code of Ethics and risk management framework, establishes measures to prevent conflicts of interest among Board members, executives, and employees, and safeguards the confidentiality of the Company's commercial information.

In 2025, the Audit Committee held four meetings and submitted four reports to the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance Committee: The Corporate Governance Committee operates to enhance CCI's corporate governance practices and support the Company's position as a trusted and exemplary institution in this area. Acting within the framework of the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Principles Communiqué (II-17.1), the Committee monitors compliance with corporate governance principles, evaluates the effectiveness of existing practices, and develops recommendations for improvement, which are presented to the Board of Directors.

In 2025, the Corporate Governance Committee held four meetings and submitted four reports to the Board of Directors.

Early Detection of Risk Committee: Reporting directly to the Board of Directors, the Early Detection of Risk Committee is responsible for identifying risks that may threaten CCI's existence, development, and sustainability in a timely manner, ensuring that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented, and overseeing an effective risk management process.

The Committee's duties and operating principles are defined in accordance with Capital Markets legislation, the Turkish Commercial Code, the Company's Articles of Association, and the Corporate Governance Principles issued by the Capital Markets Board.

During 2025, the Committee held three meetings with full attendance by all members and submitted six reports to the Board of Directors

Sustainability Committee: The Board Sustainability Committee operates directly under the Board of Directors. The Committee was established to ensure compliance with international sustainability standards, integrate sustainability into the Company's strategic vision, monitor and evaluate sustainability performance, and provide guidance on sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Its responsibilities also include reviewing and approving environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets, evaluating and approving investments related to these targets, and providing recommendations to enhance sustainability performance.

Established and authorized by the Board of Directors, the Sustainability Committee meets twice annually. In 2025, it held two meetings and submitted one report to the Board of Directors.

Sustainability Governance

- Board of Directors
  - Board of Directors Sustainability Committee
    - Executive Committee
      - Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Board
      - Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Monitoring Committee
      - Investment Committee
      - Ethics and Compliance Committee
      - Information Security Committee
      - Business Continuity Management Committee
- CCI-TCCC Sustainability Steering Committee
  - Water Efficiency and Water Replenishment Task Force
  - Climate Task Force
  - Sustainable Packaging and Waste Collection Task Force

Board of Directors
The Board of Directors oversees the sustainability strategy and assigns responsibility to senior management for the integration of sustainability into corporate governance, the reduction of sustainability risks, and long-term environmental and social positive impact.

Board of Directors Sustainability Committee
The Committee provides oversight over sustainability activities, monitors sustainability performance, ensures compliance thereof with legislation, and advises the Board of Directors on sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Executive Committee
It ensures that sustainability is integrated into business strategy; oversees sustainability activities; supports the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Executive Committee Member in achieving sustainability targets, and aligns sustainability efforts with corporate priorities under the sponsorship of the Executive Committee.

Chairman of Executive Committee
As a sustainability sponsor, this person ensures the integration of sustainability into corporate governance, allocates resources, ensures accountability, and acts as a spokesperson for sustainability within and outside CCI.

Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Executive Committee Member
This person is responsible for developing and overseeing the sustainability strategy and ensuring that environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles are integrated into business operations. Their role is to promote sustainable growth while balancing economic, environmental and social responsibilities.

Investment, Ethics and Compliance, Information Security, and Business Continuity Committees
The Investment Committee, Ethics and Compliance Committee, Information Security Steering Committee, and Business Continuity Committee work with relevant working groups within the framework of the 6 capital elements with an integrated thinking system approach, take decisions at group level, and report to the Executive Committee. These committees convene at regular meetings throughout the year and additionally as and when needed. The Investment Committee, on the other hand, consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Country Operations Executive Committee Member, Executive Committee Member In Charge of Financial Affairs, Supply Chain Executive Committee Member and, when necessary, the Digital Technologies Executive Committee Member for investment decisions related to digital technology, convenes as frequently as deemed necessary before important investment decisions.

CCI-The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) Sustainability Steering Committee
It steers, monitors, and advises task forces that work towards the achievement of common environmental targets of CCI-TCCC. It consists of the Coca-Cola İçecek and TCCC Executive Committee Chairmen, Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Executive Committee Members, Executive Committee Members In Charge of Finance, and CCI Country Operations Executive Committee Member. Its secretariat is managed by the TCCC and CCI Sustainability Offices.

Group Sustainability Office
It is responsible for implementing sustainability programs and projects, monitoring and reporting the performance of sustainability commitments, ensuring regulatory compliance, and supporting cross-functional collaboration in order to achieve the Company's sustainability targets.

CCI-TCCC Environmental Sustainability Task Forces
Three multi-stakeholder task forces work within an integrated framework for three environmental focus areas: Sustainable Packaging and Waste Collection, Water Efficiency and Water Replenishment, and Climate. These task forces include representatives from both CCI and TCCC Supply Chain, Marketing, Sales, Human Resources, Corporate Affairs, and Procurement departments and convene regularly throughout the year. Task Force Leaders report to the Executive Committee every 6 months.

Environment and Quality Department
The Group Environment and Quality Department is responsible for establishing and monitoring environmental sustainability and quality assurance policies in all 12 countries where CCI operates. This department ensures standardized, high-quality and sustainable supply chain operations while maintaining compliance with environmental and quality standards.

Human Rights Department
It plays an important role in ensuring that the Company adheres to human rights principles in all CCI countries. It sets policies and ensures compliance with the CCI Human Rights Policy and international human rights standards in all countries where the company operates.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Monitoring Committee
The Human Resources Executive Committee Member is responsible of the OHS Monitoring Committee. OHS committees on the field convene monthly and report to the National Occupational Health and Safety Committees on a quarterly basis. Committees in all CCI countries are coordinated by the Group OHS team and report OHS matters to the OHS Steering Committee, which convenes every six months.

Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Board
It determines the Diversity and Inclusion strategy of the entire company, assumes a strategic advisory role on Diversity and Inclusion activities, and makes sure that these activities are aligned with corporate values. It monitors progress on diversity and inclusion targets and advises senior management on creating an equitable and inclusive workplace environment.

The Executive Committee integrates sustainability into the Company's overall strategy, oversees sustainability-related activities, and supports the Executive Council Member for Corporate Affairs and Sustainability in achieving sustainability targets. It also ensures that sustainability initiatives are carried out in alignment with the Company's strategic priorities. As the executive sponsor of sustainability, the CEO is responsible for embedding sustainability into the Company's governance framework, allocating the necessary resources, and ensuring that appropriate accountability mechanisms are in place to support the effective implementation of sustainability commitments. The Executive Council Member for Corporate Affairs and Sustainability is responsible for developing and implementing the sustainability strategy, as well as for managing sustainability- and climate change-related risks and opportunities in line with the Company's strategic priorities. The role also ensures the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles across all Company operations and business processes.

The Board Sustainability Committee reviews investments planned in support of sustainability objectives and, where appropriate, submits its recommendations and opinions to the Board of Directors. In addition, the Committee advises the Board on matters relating to the Company's long-term sustainability, financial benefits, resilience of business performance, sustainability targets, and policies that should be developed in line with its ESG strategy. Potential economic, environmental, and social impacts arising across the value chain are overseen through a holistic approach, while the Company's performance in creating shared value together with its stakeholders is reviewed on a regular basis. The Committee also ensures that stakeholder interests are reflected in the Company's ESG strategy, targets, and policies and that effective stakeholder engagement and communication mechanisms are in place.

With an environmental focus, the Company's sustainability targets, together with the strategies and actions required to achieve them, are reviewed regularly. Risks and opportunities that may affect progress toward these targets are assessed, and guidance is provided on the revision of targets whenever deemed necessary. In addition, the Sustainability Committee Terms of Reference have been established to oversee and monitor the management of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. These processes are currently implemented based on the Company's Environmental Policy and Management Systems Policy, which serve as the principal governance documents in this area. This approach helps ensure effective integration and coordination across relevant internal functions and business processes.

The Committee reviews and evaluates the Company's plans and activities related to social impact and equal opportunity, and provides guidance where appropriate. The scope of social matters includes managerial responsibilities related to protecting human rights throughout the value chain, as well as establishing the Company's policies, procedures, and metrics concerning social responsibility, equal opportunity, and inclusion. At least one member of the Board of Directors, the Early Detection of Risk Committee, and the Sustainability Committee has professional experience in sustainability and climate-related matters, ensuring that these topics are effectively represented within the Company's governance and oversight structure.

Impact of Sustainability Commitments on the Remuneration Policy

CCI has a Remuneration Policy for the Board of Directors and Senior Executives. This policy is shaped in line with the company's strategic priorities and integrating sustainability into performance criteria. The remuneration structure is designed to focus on achieving sustainability commitments, and senior executives are incentivized to achieve success through their sustainability performance. The remuneration structure is designed to support the achievement of sustainability targets. In this context, senior executives are incentivized to deliver strong sustainability performance and contribute to the successful realization of the Company's sustainability commitments. This approach strengthens accountability and helps embed sustainability considerations into executive decision-making and performance management processes.

The 2030 Sustainability Commitments established by Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. (CCI) are fully owned at the executive management level, and each related performance indicator is monitored through integration with CCI's corporate performance management system. Covering targets related to water efficiency, renewable energy use, sustainable packaging, and diversity, the 2030 Commitments were designed based on materiality assessments and risk analyses and subsequently incorporated into the executive performance framework.

These indicators have also been embedded into the individual performance evaluation and remuneration processes of senior executives. As a result, sustainability targets have become measurable and trackable within the framework of managerial accountability. The relevant targets account for 10%–15% of the scorecards of the responsible senior executives and directly influence their bonus payments.

Early Detection of Risk Committee	Expertise Description
Members with Climate Change Expertise	
Burak Başarır (Member) Board Member	He served as a member of TUSİAD's Climate Change Leadership Group. With his many years of leadership experience, he has a strong perspective on integrating sustainability and climate-related approaches into business strategies.

Sustainability Committee	Expertise Description
Members with Climate Change Expertise	
Prof. Dr. Barış Tan (Member) Independent Board Member	With his academic and practical expertise in sustainability, supply chain management and operational efficiency, he has a strong knowledge of the impacts of climate change on business processes.
Burak Başarır (Member) Board Member	He served as a member of TUSİAD's Climate Change Leadership Group. With his many years of leadership experience, he has a strong perspective on integrating sustainability and climate-related approaches into business strategies.
Recep Yılmaz Argüden (Advisor)	Drawing on his international experience in good governance, he advocates for integrating sustainability and climate risks into corporate decision-making processes. He emphasizes the importance of incorporating climate-related responsibilities into corporate governance structures for companies to create long-term value.

Üst Yönetim Hedeflerinde Sürdürülebilirlik Kriterleri (Su)

Sustainability Commitments for 2030	Performance Indicator	Executive Committee Member	Region Directors and General Managers
▪ Increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (Base Year: 2020) ▪ Aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects	▪ Water Efficiency Ratio (%) ▪ Ratio of Recovery Achieved with Water Replenishment Projects (%)	▪ CEO ▪ Chief Operating Officer ▪ Chief Supply Chain Officer ▪ Chief Legal Officer ▪ Chief Audit Executive ▪ Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer	✓

Strategy

Climate change is a critical issue that affects every stage of the Group's value creation chain and therefore occupies a central position in the Group's strategy. Climate-related risks, including drought, floods, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity, have a direct impact not only on operational processes but also on stakeholder relationships and the Group's long-term sustainability.

In defining its time horizons, the Group considered its specific growth strategies and cash flow objectives. Accordingly, the short term is defined as up to one year, the medium term as one to three years, and the long term as three to ten years. These time horizons are tailored to the Group's circumstances and are also among the approaches most commonly used by investors and finance and economic professionals.

Climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are assessed within the following time horizons, which have been established in line with the Group's strategy and business plans:

Short Term (0-1 years): Period of 0-1 year in which operational targets, liquidity management, short-term debt and cash flow are planned

Medium Term (1-3 years): Period of 1-3 years in which the implementation of growth strategies, the implementation of investment projects, and the increase in profitability and efficiency are evaluated.

Long Term (3-10 years): Period of 3-10 years that includes topics such as strategic transformation, sustainability, entry into new markets, technology investments and strengthening of corporate structures.

Identification and assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities

As the Group's first reporting year aligned with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), 2025 marked the beginning of a more structured approach to the identification, assessment, and prioritization of climate-related risks and opportunities. While these activities had previously been conducted as part of the existing risk management framework, they have, as of this year, been formalized through a more robust and institutionalized methodology.

In addition to the materiality assessment conducted in the previous year, the double materiality assessment completed in 2026 provided an important reference point for evaluating the financial impacts of the risks and opportunities affecting CCI. The materiality assessment was carried out in two main stages. In the first stage, climate-related risks and opportunities that could influence CCI's short, medium, and long-term outlook were identified and compiled. As part of this process, all operational interactions across the value chain, including both upstream and downstream activities, were examined in detail.

Details of the sources referenced in the identification of risks and opportunities are provided in the Sources section (see p. 5). Throughout this process, the Group considered not only the impacts associated with its own operations but also relevant external factors.In the second stage, a climate-related scenario analysis was conducted using various scenarios to better understand and assess the impacts of the identified risks on CCI's operations (see p. 16, Resilience). In addition, supplier locations were analyzed through climateanalytics.org under three different scenarios focusing on changes in precipitation, drought conditions, and soil moisture levels to assess the physical chronic risk associated with the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply. The analysis did not identify any significant impacts.

Furthermore, according to the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2035 (see Sugar, pp. 72–83), it was concluded that sugar supply is not exposed to a climate-related crisis or any material climate-related risk. With respect to transition risks, it was concluded that risks associated with carbon pricing and emissions regulations are not expected to have a significant impact by 2035, given the sector and geographic regions in which CCI operates.

Other physical and transition climate-related risks were assessed from a financial materiality perspective. In this context, risks were evaluated based on their likelihood of occurrence (ranging from less than 20% to more than 80%) and their potential impact on EBITDA. The financial materiality threshold established by the Group was defined as 4% of EBITDA.

The analysis was supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and was carried out based on professional judgment. The process involved the active participation of teams from strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain functions.

As a result of the assessments conducted, no risks were identified as high or critical across the short, medium, or long term. Nevertheless, in line with sector developments and evolving stakeholder expectations, chronic physical risks such as the risk of increasing water stress and scarcity have been addressed in greater detail in the Strategy section.

This approach has been developed in accordance with CCI's commitment to transparency and in alignment with comparable reporting practices across the industry.

CCI's Material Climate Risk

The climate-related risks disclosed in this report have not been assessed as material from a financial threshold perspective across the short, medium, or long term. Nevertheless, in response to industry developments and stakeholder interest, the risk of increasing water stress and scarcity, which is categorized as a chronic physical climate risk, has been presented in detail in this report.

This approach is consistent with our commitment to transparency and aligns with the reporting practices of companies operating in similar industries.

In identifying these risks, the potential impacts of all relevant climate-related risks were comprehensively assessed from a financial perspective.

Increasing Water Stress and Scarcity

Risk Category: Physical Chronic Climate Risk
Probable Realization Time: Long Term (3-10 years)
Risk Effect:
Risk Direction: Possible
Financial impact: Low
Risk Definition: The disruptions to the water cycle caused by climate change are resulting in increased water stress, reduced freshwater availability, and declining water quality in many regions where the Group operates (e.g., Pakistan and Central Asian countries). This threatens the operational continuity of the Group's plants and introduces risks such as water usage restrictions, rising costs, and uncertainties in production planning.

Value Chain Stage/Area of Concentration:

The impact of increasing water stress and water scarcity on the value chain primarily affects CCI's operations. In the short and medium term, this risk is concentrated in Bursa, Çorlu, Isparta, Sapanca, Faysalabad, Gujranwala, Hilla, Karachi, Astana, Baku, Bishkek, Dushanbe, and Madaba. In the long term, beyond 2030, the risk is expected to extend to Ashgabat, Baghdad, Lahore, Multan, and Urgench, in addition to the 13 locations identified above.

Current and Potential Impacts on the Business Model

Current Effect of Risk: This risk did not materialize in the reporting year.
Anticipated Impacts of Risk: Potential restrictions on water use in regions facing high water risk, together with the possibility of such restrictions becoming increasingly stringent over time, could affect plant operations and production volumes. In addition, declining water availability may lead to higher water tariffs, the need for alternative water sources (such as tanker-based water supply), and increased water treatment costs resulting from deterioration in water quality. Scenario analyses and modeling conducted by the Group indicate that, in the absence of any mitigation measures, this risk could have a material impact over the long term.

The Impact of the Risk on Strategy and Decision Making

Changes and Mitigation Efforts in the Reporting Year

The Group develops and implements a range of projects across its production facilities to reduce water consumption. In cases where reducing water use is limited or not feasible, water is reused in accordance with applicable water quality requirements. Where such reuse is not possible due to quality considerations, water is treated to an advanced level and utilized in auxiliary production processes. In 2025, the Group invested a total of 2.7 million USD in capital expenditures (CAPEX) related to water management initiatives. As a result of these investments, the Group achieved 813,710 m^3 of water savings in 2025, while the water recovery rate across its operations reached 6%. Compared with the previous year, the Group incurred capital expenditures of 5 million USD on water management initiatives in 2024, resulting in 686,111 m^3 of water savings and a water recovery rate of 5.2%.

In addition, in 2025, the Group launched water recovery projects in Isparta and Madaba in collaboration with TCCF. Together with ongoing initiatives, these projects enabled the recovery of 3.65 million m^3 of water in high water-risk regions as of 2025, with 54.5% of the water used being returned to the system. To support these projects, the Group allocated 0.3 million USD in funding during 2025.

Compared to the previous year, 3.235 million m^3 of water was recovered in high water-risk regions as of 2024, with 50.67% of the water used being returned to the system. To support these projects, the Group allocated 0.3 million USD in funding during 2024.

The investments undertaken in 2025 are expected to contribute to mitigating the potential effects of water scarcity should the associated risks materialize.

In 2024, the Group secured 250 million USD in sustainability-linked financing from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through its subsidiaries operating in four countries. The plant was structured in line with a target to improve water-use efficiency by 20% compared with the 2020 baseline. Under the loan framework, the Group has committed to achieving a 17% improvement in its water-use ratio by 2029.

In addition, the Group's 500 million USD sustainability-linked bond, issued in 2022, is also linked to a water-use ratio performance indicator (KPI). These financing instruments support the Group's strategic objectives related to the efficient use of water resources and the mitigation of climate-related risks.

The Group regularly assesses water-related risks across its operations. These risks are mapped using a range of risk assessment tools aligned with The Coca-Cola Company (TCCC) framework. As part of this process, all production facilities are evaluated for baseline water risk through the Enterprise Water Risk Assessment (EWRA) conducted using the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool. In addition, Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVAs) are carried out to analyze physical, regulatory, and social risks at the facility level. In 2024, the Group updated these assessments for all of its production facilities. The results of the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and FAWVA assessments indicated that a total of 13 production facilities are located in areas exposed to high water risk. The Group plans to review these assessments again by 2030.

As of 2025, 6,133,196 m^3 of production volume was sourced from regions experiencing baseline water stress. This corresponds to 40% of the Group's total production volume, compared to 39% in 2024.

The Group also conducts Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs), which are intended to be completed every five years, to evaluate potential risks related to water quality and future water availability for both local communities and the broader ecosystem in the regions where it operates. Production facilities address these risks through Water Management Plans (WMPs). These plans are used to manage site-level targets, enhance climate resilience, and support data-sharing and reporting processes. As of 2025, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and Water Management Plans (WMPs) were implemented across all production facilities. In addition, all facilities are required to comply with The Coca-Cola Company's (TCCC) KORE requirements, which promote the responsible and efficient use, treatment, and disposal of water. The measurement and monitoring of water consumption constitute a fundamental element of the Group's efforts to improve water-use efficiency and reduce overall water consumption. Accordingly, total water consumption is measured and monitored on a regular basis across all production facilities.

Anticipated Changes and Mitigation Efforts

To reduce its water-use ratio, the Group plans to invest a total of 53.8 million USD in water-efficiency, wastewater recovery, and water replenishment projects by 2035. These investments are expected to generate 4.2 million USD in savings. In addition, water replenishment initiatives will continue beyond 2030, expanding to newly identified high-risk regions.

Trade-offs
While the efficiency and water replenishment projects implemented in high water-risk regions contribute to mitigating climate-related risks over the long term, they also create additional investment costs in the short term. When evaluating capital allocation decisions for such projects, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee assess the trade-offs between short-term financial performance and long-term operational continuity and climate objectives.

Key Assumptions and Dependencies
The success of the Group's water management strategy depends on the key assumptions and external dependencies outlined below:

1. **Investment Commitments and Financing Plan**
   The Group plans to invest a total of USD 53.8 million in water-efficiency, wastewater recovery, and water replenishment projects by 2035. This report covers all planned investments related to water management processes, and there are no additional investment plans excluded from the scope of the disclosure.

2. **Technological Developments and Supply Chain Risks** The implementation of advanced technologies is envisaged for water-efficiency and wastewater recovery projects. However, the availability and deployment of these technologies may be affected by external factors such as lead times, price fluctuations, and countries' import policies. In particular, limitations in the technical capabilities of local suppliers may result in delays in project implementation.

3. **Local Partnerships and Regulatory Frameworks**
   The sustainability of water replenishment projects depends on the availability of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with adequate capacity in the countries where the projects are implemented, as well as on the clarity of the applicable regulatory framework. Capacity constraints within NGOs or uncertainties in legislation may lead to disruptions in project execution and deviations from planned budgets.

CCI's Climate Transition Plan
The Group has a transition plan aimed at transforming its business model and enhancing the resilience of its operations in response to increasing water stress and scarcity resulting from climate change. The plan targets a 20% improvement in water-use efficiency by 2030 compared with the 2020 baseline year, while also seeking to achieve water neutrality by supporting water security in regions exposed to high water risk.

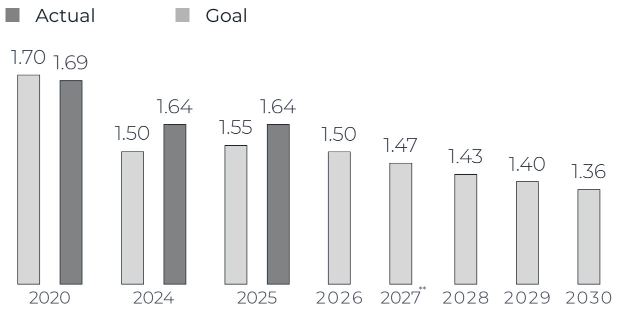
Data and performance indicators related to the transition plan are subject to external assurance and are verified by independent third parties under a limited assurance engagement.

As of 2024, Water Management Plans (WMPs) had been developed for each production facility based on water risk assessments conducted using WRI Aqueduct 4.0, Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA), and Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVA). During the 2025 reporting period, the Group invested 2.7 million USD in water management initiatives, resulting in 813,710 m³ of water savings. With the addition of new water replenishment projects launched in Isparta and Madaba, 54.5% of the water used in high water-risk regions had been replenished to nature as of 2025.

The Group's water management approach focuses on water-use efficiency, wastewater management, and water replenishment initiatives. In this context, the Water Management Strategy aims to improve overall water-use efficiency across production facilities. To protect the watersheds from which its facilities source water, the Group conducts Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) and implements watershed protection initiatives through its Water Management Plans (WMPs). In addition, wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting are effectively managed across facilities, while maintaining 100% compliance with wastewater treatment requirements. Through locally implemented, impact-driven programs, the Group supports the replenishment of water to nature and collaborates with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, and communities to develop long-term and effective solutions to water scarcity. As part of these efforts, source water protection plans are implemented, investments are made in new technologies that reduce water consumption, and opportunities for securing sustainable water resources are evaluated through the necessary feasibility studies.

CCI's water management transition plan is structured around tangible targets set across multiple years.

Water Usage Ratio (L/L):



* CCI Overall
**2027 Sustainability Indexed Bond (SLB) checkpoint: Water usage ratio 1.47

The transition plan is supported by sustainability-linked financing instruments. In 2024, the Group entered into a 250 million USD sustainability-linked loan agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through its subsidiaries operating in four countries. Under this facility, the Group has committed to achieving a 17% improvement in its water-use ratio by 2029. In addition, the USD 500 million sustainability-linked bond issued in 2022 is linked to the same key performance indicator (KPI). These financing mechanisms not only incentivize the achievement of the Group's targets but also strengthen accountability for performance against those commitments.

The feasibility of the transition plan relies on a number of key assumptions and dependencies. BTo ensure the successful implementation of these investments, the Group takes into account the impact of external factors such as the lead times for advanced water technologies, price fluctuations, and import policies. In addition, factors including the institutional capacity of local stakeholders particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and municipalities and the clarity of the regulatory framework governing water management are closely monitored. Furthermore, modeling related to water risk and associated financial impacts is based on scenarios developed using the IPCC AR6, WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, and WWF Water Risk Filter frameworks. These analyses indicate a potential volume loss of 2.5%–5.0% and an EBITDA impact of up to 4% during the 2030–2035 period.

CCI's transition plan is reviewed at least annually and updated every three years through a comprehensive scenario analysis. Implementation of the plan is overseen by the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee, and is led by the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee Member for Corporate Affairs and Sustainability. To ensure managerial accountability, relevant performance metrics are integrated into the compensation policies of senior executives.

Financial Impact of the Risk

Current Financial Impact: The risk did not have any financial impact during the 2025 reporting period.

Expected Financial Impact: Current Scenario (2.5%–5.0% Volume Loss)
Should the risk materialize, declining water availability may result in higher water tariffs and necessitate the implementation of alternative water supply solutions. This impact would be reflected directly in Cost of Goods Sold (COGS), increasing unit production costs.

In addition, potential restrictions on water use in regions exposed to high water risk, together with the possibility of these restrictions becoming more stringent over time, could directly affect the capacity of our production facilities and our production volumes.

Based on the analyses conducted and the assumptions applied under the current scenario, a 2.5%–5.0% reduction in production volume is projected for the 2030–2035 period.

Resilience

The risk of increasing water stress and scarcity resulting from climate change may affect CCI's long-term outlook. While this risk has not resulted in any incidents historically or during the reporting year, long-term projections indicate that it could have potential impacts across the value chain.

Consistent with the financial impact assessment, the vulnerable asset ratio has been determined at 1.67% in the long term. This percentage was calculated for 2035 based on the proportion of projected volume losses under Scenario 2 in regions exposed to high water stress relative to total production volume.

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis:
CCI conducted a climate-related scenario analysis using a range of plausible scenarios to better understand and assess the potential impacts of climate change–driven water stress and scarcity on its operations. These scenarios were developed using publicly available data from reliable sources, including regional and international climate projections.

The scenario analysis was conducted as part of CCI's strategic planning cycle for the year ended 31 December 2024. This analysis was first performed in detail during the 2024 reporting period and was subsequently reviewed in 2025. Comprehensive scenario analyses will continue to be conducted once every three years.

CCI's existing strategies have been designed to address Scenario 2. However, in response to more severe climate scenarios, the Group's mitigation and adaptation measures will be enhanced as necessary. As outlined in the Strategy and Business Model Adaptability section below, CCI has the capacity to scale up its response when required.

The scenarios developed reflect varying levels of water stress and scarcity based on socio-economic development pathways and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) used in climate modeling and projections. These RCPs describe future greenhouse gas concentration trajectories and have been formally adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The current scenario analyses have been conducted using reasonable and supportable information and are expected to be further enhanced in future reporting periods.

The water-related scenario analyses cover all of the Group's production facilities across 12 countries. The assessment focused on 13 locations identified as high water-risk sites based on the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and Facility Water Vulnerability Assessment (FAWVA) evaluations updated in 2024. In addition, scenario-based assessments incorporated locations that may become exposed to elevated water risk beyond 2030, based on data from the WWF Water Risk Filter.

	1.5 °C	2 °C	4 °C
Scenario Name	Scenario 1: Optimistic (SSP1 - RCP 1.9)	Scenario 2: Current Trend (SSP2 - RCP 2.6/4.5)	Scenario 3: Pessimistic (SSP3 - RCP 6.0/8.5)
Scenario Definition	This scenario assumes a future compatible with the Paris Agreement. Global cooperation is strong, and sustainable development is at the forefront. Carbon emissions are projected to decrease sharply by 2030. Physical climate risks are limited, transition risks are manageable and predictable, and economic growth and technological adoption are high.	This scenario represents a world where current policy trends continue and climate policies are moderately implemented. Global temperature rise stabilizes around 2°C. Physical risks increase, but systemic collapses do not occur. Emissions decline toward 2050, but the likelihood of reaching net-zero is low.	This scenario describes a world dominated by low international cooperation, regional polarization, and weak climate policies. Emissions continue to rise, with a temperature increase of 3-4 degrees Celsius by 2100. Physical risks (drought, extreme weather events, water scarcity) are common. Transition risks are costly, unpredictable, and irregular. Systemic shocks and vulnerabilities increase.
Overall Impact on the Industry	Water and agricultural raw material resources can be managed, extreme weather events remain at a low level, the transition to renewable energy accelerates, and operational continuity is maintained while existing regulations have limited impact.	Increasing water stress, periodic flood risks, and raw material uncertainties in some regions require production planning. While carbon regulations are not yet directly effective, they may begin to become more inclusive in the long term.	In water-dependent and climatically vulnerable regions, heavy rainfall and flooding may lead to production and logistics disruptions; this may cause delays among raw material and energy suppliers.

	1.5 °C	2 °C	4 °C
Scenario Name	**Scenario 1: Optimistic (SSP1 - RCP 1.9)**	**Scenario 2: Current Trend (SSP2 - RCP 2.6/4.5)**	**Scenario 3: Pessimistic (SSP3 - RCP 6.0/8.5)**
Macroeconomic Trends / Impact on CCI	Financial system and investment: Sustainability-related financing instruments will become more widespread. Access to low-cost, key factor based financing will become easier for CCI. Agriculture and food systems: Climate-resilient agriculture will become widespread, and the supply of raw materials such as sugar and fruit will be stable. Input prices are predictable. Energy systems: The share of renewable sources in energy production is rapidly increasing. Investments in renewables are becoming more widespread. As a result, CCI's energy costs are decreasing. Carbon regulations: Progress will be coordinated and predictable. CCI's risk of regulatory exposure will be limited, and the lead time will be longer. Logistics and trade: Carbon tax border adjustments will be implemented, but trade flows will remain stable thanks to multilateral trade agreements and technological solutions. Labor and social impacts: Digitalization and green employment will increase. Transformation in the supplier and distributor system for CCI will be easily managed.	Financial system: ESG criteria become more important to investors, but carbon-intensive sectors begin to be penalized. CCI's commitment and performance to Sustainability-Linked Bonds provide a competitive advantage. Agriculture and water resources: Rainfall irregularities and land degradation create seasonal supply risks for some raw material resources. High water-stressed regions may experience cost increases. (See: CCI's scenario analysis specific to water stress and scarcity.) Energy markets: The decline in fossil fuel use is slow, and energy price volatility persists. CCI has mitigated this pressure with investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Carbon policies: Carbon pricing is starting in some countries. Preparations for compliance with CCI are becoming increasingly important. Trade and Logistics: Carbon tax adjustment mechanisms, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), are expected to be implemented regionally. As CCI is not currently subject to CBAM, it is not expected to be directly affected by these measures. However, cost optimization across the export and import value chain may become necessary. Workforce: Socioeconomic inequality is expected to persist; therefore, CCI should support its suppliers in achieving an inclusive transition. In this context, CCI is implementing the SGP program for its critical suppliers.	Agricultural and water crises: Impacts such as drought, floods, yield reductions, and pest species dramatically increase resource risks for sugar, fruit, and water. Input costs could increase by 20-50%. There will be restrictions on water access and production. (See: CCI's scenario analysis specific to water stress and scarcity.) Energy shock: Interruptions may occur due to energy crises and infrastructure problems. CCI strives to mitigate the risk of energy access restrictions in the long term through investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. Carbon policies: Uncoordinated and harsh regulations are emerging. Unprepared companies face export losses and penalties. CCI closely monitors regulations and strives to take proactive measures. Logistics crises: Roads, warehouses, and ports are damaged due to floods, storms, and heat. Logistics continuity is disrupted, costs increase, and ontime delivery is compromised. Labor and social unrest: Socio-political stability is diminished due to migration, health crises, and food insecurity. CCI's distributor and logistic systems may become vulnerable.
National Targets and Regulations/ Impact on CCI	Stable climate action is implemented at both the global and regional levels. Countries support their net-zero targets through legislation, while carbon pricing mechanisms and sustainable finance policies become rapidly widespread. Physical climate risks are brought under control, while regulatory pressure increases but remains predictable. Carbon pricing: In Türkiye, an Emissions Trading System (ETS) is introduced, carbon prices rise, and the scope of emissions reporting is expanded. The impact of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on trade with the EU becomes more pronounced. In other countries, voluntary schemes become mandatory. From a 10-year perspective, CCI is not included within the scope of these requirements. Water Law: Implementation of the Water Law in Türkiye is strengthened, introducing requirements for water allocation and water reuse/recovery. In countries experiencing high water stress, water licensing, monitoring and measurement requirements, and restrictions on industrial water use are implemented (see CCI's scenario analysis specifically addressing water stress and water scarcity). Strategic Impact: Enabled by evolving regulations, CCI accelerates its sustainability investments, transforming its business model to become low-carbon and water-efficient. Its competitive advantage strengthens, while the reduction of physical climate risks enhances operational resilience and business continuity.	Some progress is being made toward carbon neutrality targets, but implementation varies by country. While carbon pricing is becoming more widespread, prices and sector coverage may remain limited. Water regulations are improving, but enforcement and oversight capacity remain limited. Carbon pricing: Turkiye launches an ETS, but with a low price and limited scope. Emissions reporting becomes mandatory. Voluntary systems continue in other countries. CBAM creates indirect impact. CCI is not included in this scope within the 10-year perspective. Water Law: Some restrictions on industrial water use may be imposed in CCI's high-water risk regions. (See: CCI's scenario analysis specific to water stress and scarcity.) Strategic Impact: CCI has planned the necessary investments for compliance by prioritizing specific locations. A "two-way pressure" is created between increasing physical risks and regulatory imbalances. Proactive companies will benefit. CCI is among these companies.	Global climate targets will not be achieved. Regulations remain inadequate; implementation and oversight gaps are widespread. Physical climate risks (drought, floods, heat waves) will intensify, threatening business continuity. Carbon Pricing: In Turkiye, the ETS will either never be implemented or will remain symbolic. Regulation will not develop in other countries. Aside from the indirect effects of the CBAM, there will be no carbon cost. Water Law: Water stress increases, but regulatory systems cannot offer solutions other than restrictions. Access to water will be restricted, and production may be disrupted. Drought and infrastructure deficiencies will reach critical levels. (See: CCI's scenario analysis specific to water stress and scarcity.) Strategic Impact: Physical climate risks threaten operational continuity. While the regulatory burden is low, investor, customer, and supply chain pressures will increase. Difficult decisions such as adaptive strategies and relocation will be on the agenda.

	1.5 °C	2 °C	4 °C
Scenario Name	Scenario 1: Optimistic (SSP1 - RCP 1.9)	Scenario 2: Current Trend (SSP2 - RCP 2.6/4.5)	Scenario 3: Pessimistic (SSP3 - RCP 6.0/8.5)
CCI's Scenario Definition Specific to Water Stress and Scarcity	GHG emission scenario in which no change is observed in the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in the water basins where CCI operations are located.	A greenhouse gas emissions scenario resulting in a moderate increase in the number of watersheds where CCI operates that are exposed to high water stress and water scarcity risk. This scenario is based on the assumption that moderate efforts are undertaken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	A greenhouse gas emissions scenario resulting in a significant increase in the number of watersheds where CCI operates that are exposed to high water stress and water scarcity risk
Effect of CCI on Water Stress and Scarcity	No change is expected in the number of watersheds in which CCI operates that are exposed to high water stress and water scarcity risk (long term: 3–10 years): • Limited production constraints are anticipated (ranging from 0% to 2.5%). • A potential modest increase in water supply costs may occur. • Under this scenario, 13 CCI locations would be affected. Under this scenario, a 1% EBITDA loss is projected.	In the event of a moderate increase in the number of watersheds where CCI operates that are exposed to high water stress and water scarcity risk (long term: 3–10 years): • Production constraints of 2.5%–5% are anticipated. • A potential increase in water supply costs is expected. • Under this scenario, 18 CCI locations would be affected. Under this scenario, a 2% EBITDA loss is projected.	In the event of a significant increase in the number of watersheds where CCI operates that are exposed to high water stress and water scarcity risk (long term: 3–10 years): • Significant production constraints of 5%–10% are anticipated. • A substantial increase in water supply costs is expected. • Under this scenario, 18 CCI locations would be affected. Under this scenario, an EBITDA loss of less than 4% is projected, unless accelerated mitigation measures are implemented.
The Impact of Water Stress and Scarcity on CCI's Strategy and Business Model	CCI’s current strategies will suffice.	CCI’s current strategies will suffice.	Greater investment in water stewardship and water reuse initiatives will be required. Scenario modeling will also need to be undertaken to assess the feasibility of shifting production volumes from facilities located in high-risk watersheds to facilities operating in watersheds with no significant water-related risks.

Key Areas of Uncertainty

There are various uncertainties and considerations to be made in modeling different scenarios and their climate-related impacts. Key areas of uncertainty considered in the CCI's climate resilience assessment include:

- Potential Impact on Profitability Under Different Scenarios: Potential financial impacts under various scenarios have been estimated based on historical instances of water stress and water scarcity related disruptions and additional costs experienced in different regions around the world. As CCI has not encountered such an event during the reporting period or in prior years, these estimates may not fully reflect future climate outcomes. For the purposes of the financial impact analysis, it has been assumed that production constraints will occur annually at a specified rate. However, there is no assurance that these constraints will materialize at the same level each year. While some years may experience no constraints at all, others may be subject to impacts exceeding those anticipated. Accordingly, the figures used in the calculations represent an average level of impact and should not be interpreted as definitive forecasts for any particular year.

- Furthermore, the fact that CCI has not experienced any production constraints resulting from water scarcity during the reporting period or in previous years means that these estimates may not fully capture future climate conditions and their potential impacts.

- Accordingly, the financial impacts presented are derived from hypothetical scenarios and should be interpreted with caution by decision-makers, as they are subject to a significant level of measurement uncertainty.

- Watersheds Where CCI Operates and Future Watersheds with Very High Water Stress Levels: To project the impact of climate change particularly changes in greenhouse gas emissions on water stress levels in the watersheds where CCI operates, the WWF Water Risk Filter and a set of assumptions were used. Based on the 2024 WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and FAVVA assessment, a total of 13 production facilities were identified as being located in areas exposed to high water risk by 2030. To determine, on a reasonable-effort basis, which additional locations may be added to these 13 sites by 2030, separate assessments were conducted for three different scenarios using the WWF Water Risk Filter. The assessment included locations projected to have a physical water risk score above 5 (classified as critically high risk) in both 2030 and 2050. This version is aligned with sustainability reporting and climate scenario analysis terminology and is consistent with the translations provided for the rest of the report.

Strategy and Business Model Adaptation Capacity

CCI’s current strategy and business model are based on the most likely baseline scenario, namely Scenario 2, including the related mitigation plans and actions. The mitigation plans and actions developed under this scenario include effective water management practices and focus on water efficiency, wastewater management, and water replenishment.

Accordingly, CCI aims to improve total water-use efficiency across its production facilities. In addition, Source Water Vulnerability Assessments (SVAs) are conducted to protect the watersheds in which facilities are located, and Watershed Management Plans (WMPs) are implemented through watershed protection initiatives.

Furthermore, wastewater discharge and rainwater management are carried out effectively at all facilities, with 100% compliance achieved in wastewater treatment. Through locally implemented programs, efforts are made to support the replenishment of water withdrawn from the environment. To develop long-term and effective solutions to water scarcity, collaborations are established with local governments, civil society organizations, and community stakeholders.

Within this framework, source water protection plans are implemented, investments are made in new technologies that reduce water consumption, and feasibility studies are conducted to evaluate opportunities for ensuring sustainable water supply. To strengthen its resilience strategy, CCI continuously assesses and develops its business model to adapt to climate change, considering the following key elements.

Financial Resources and Flexibility

- In fiscal year 2025, CCI plans to invest a total of USD 0.3 million in water management and water replenishment projects in areas exposed to high water risk.

- By 2035, CCI plans to invest a total of USD 53.8 million to finance water management and water replenishment projects in high water-risk areas. These costs are reviewed during each reporting period, submitted for Board approval, and updated as necessary while maintaining budget flexibility.

- All Group companies conduct annual sustainability risk assessments as part of their three-year budgeting processes. In addition, the Group Office prepares 10-year projections during the stewardship planning process and evaluates all risks and opportunities accordingly. The assessment concluded that no specific provision is currently required.

- During 2024, CCI secured a total of USD 250 million in sustainability-linked loans from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through its subsidiaries operating in four countries. With an average maturity of approximately five years, these facilities provide the liquidity necessary to manage unexpected supply chain impacts and mitigate urgent risks.

- In 2022, CCI also issued a USD 500 million sustainability-linked bond tied to its water commitment. The bond matures in 2029.

Investments in Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, and Opportunities

CCI focuses on increasing resilience against climate-related water stress risks through climate adaptation investments. In response to the growing impacts of climate-related risks, the Company prioritizes agility and adaptation capabilities.

The sustainability of water resources is treated as a core priority in investment decisions. Risks in regions facing high water stress are continuously assessed through data-driven analytical tools and regional risk-mapping methodologies. Through this approach, CCI has developed a flexible, technology-enabled decision-making mechanism that not only strengthens resilience against existing risks but also proactively evaluates climate-related opportunities over time.

This structure enables the Company to respond rapidly during emergencies and effectively implement its climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Risk Management

Identification and Assessment of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

2025 marks CCI's second year of sustainability reporting in alignment with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS). Through this report, climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect operations have been assessed as part of existing risk management processes, building on work conducted in previous years. Risks and opportunities are assessed at both country and regional levels, and business plans are updated accordingly. The Group plans to formalize its current practices into a corporate procedure no later than 2027. Under this procedure, a standardized methodology will be established to identify, define, and prioritize sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities; assign responsible owners for each; determine existing mitigation measures and potential additional actions to strengthen risk management; and conduct trade-off analyses specific to sustainability-related matters.

In addition, during the reporting period, a systematic and comprehensive materiality assessment was conducted to identify climate-related risks and opportunities across CCI's operations. The objective of this process was to determine climated-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect CCI's operations, financial performance, and future prospects, as well as to reveal matters that could influence the decisions of the primary users of general-purpose financial reports.

Accordingly, the analysis focused primarily on current and potential investors as key stakeholders. The materiality assessment process was carried out with the involvement of the Sustainability Committee, the Early Detection of Risk Committee, senior management and external advisors, and was finalized following approval by the Board of Directors.

The identified risks were then evaluated in detail using the scenario analyses and assumptions described in the Scenario Analysis section of this report.

Prioritization of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

CCI's materiality assessment was conducted in two main stages. In the first stage, climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect CCI's prospects over the short, medium, and long term were identified and compiled. As part of this process, impacts across the entire value chain were taken into consideration.

A variety of sources were consulted to identify relevant risks and opportunities. The assessment involved a detailed review of the Company's own operations as well as its interactions across the full value chain, including both upstream and downstream activities.

Financial Materiality Assessment

A financial materiality assessment was used to identify CCI's priority risks for 2025. Risks were evaluated based on their likelihood of occurrence and potential financial impact. The likelihood of occurrence was assessed across five probability ranges, with the highest category representing a probability greater than 80% and the lowest category representing a probability of less than 20%. The magnitude of financial impact was determined by considering potential production restrictions and their effect on EBITDA. In this context, the financial impact of risks was calculated based on Scenario 2. Risks and opportunities were evaluated in an integrated manner.

The assessment process was carried out using both qualitative and quantitative information and supported by professional judgment. The strategy, sustainability, investor relations and risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the process of calculating financial impacts. The financial materiality threshold applied to climate risks was disclosed. In determining financial materiality, consideration was given to both the materiality thresholds used by peer companies in the sector and CCI's own financial reporting materiality levels. For risks assessed as material, their short-, medium-, and long-term impacts on the financial statements were analyzed and presented. The financial materiality threshold established for CCI is 4% of EBITDA. This calculation is specific to the Group and is also aligned with the methodology applied by the independent auditor.

CCI's physical and transition climate risks were assessed from a financial materiality perspective, and no risks were identified as being at a high or critical level in the short, medium, or long term. With respect to the chronic physical risk of "the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply," an assessment was conducted using data from Climate Analytics under three different scenarios, examining changes in precipitation, drought conditions, and soil moisture across supplier locations. The assessment concluded that the risk is not expected to have a significant impact. In addition, the OECD–FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2034 report (see Sugar, pg. 72–83) indicates that sugar supply is not expected to face a climate-related crisis or significant risk. Regarding transition risks, risks arising from carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions regulations were assessed in light of the sector and geographies in which CCI operates. Based on this assessment, such risks are not expected to have a material impact through 2035.

Nevertheless, in line with developments in the sector and considerations of financial materiality, the chronic physical climate risk of increasing water stress and water scarcity has also been addressed in this report. This approach is consistent with CCI's commitment to transparency and aligns with the reporting practices of peer companies operating in similar industries.

The nature of the increasing water stress and water scarcity risk, its classification, relevant time horizons, priority locations, impacts across the value chain, associated key performance indicators, targets, adaptation and mitigation actions, future investment plans, likelihood of occurrence, and net financial impacts are described in detail in the Strategy section of this report.

Estimated Time of Occurrence

Short Term (0-1 years): Period of 0-1 year in which operational targets, liquidity management, short-term debt and cash flow are planned.

Medium Term (1-3 years): Period of 1-3 years in which the implementation of growth strategies, the implementation of investment projects, and the increase in profitability and efficiency are evaluated.

Long Term (3-10 years): Period of 3-10 years that includes topics such as strategic transformation, sustainability, entry into new markets, technology investments and strengthening of corporate structures.

Probability Assessment of the Increasing Water Stress and Water Scarcity Risk

The likelihood of risks arising from water stress was assessed across four dimensions for each production facility classified as a high-risk location:

- Annual precipitation change rates (based on projections from ClimateAnalytics.org)
- Historical frequency of occurence (historical data)
- Production volume
- Water stress scores obtained from the WWF Water Risk Filter.

A scoring scale ranging from 1 to 5 was established for each dimension, with weights assigned according to their relative importance. Within the assessment methodology, historical data was assigned a weight of 10%, while the remaining three dimensions were each assigned a 30% weight. Using this approach, a weighted average probability score was calculated for each location, resulting in an overall water risk probability score of 2.63 for CCI.

Risk Direction

Probability Matrix

Scope	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
General Description	**Rare**	**Low Probability**	**Possible**	**Highly Possible**	**Almost Certain**
Detailed Description	The risk event is not expected except under extraordinary circumstances.	The risk event may occur at some point, but is not expected under most circumstances.	The risk event can occur over time under certain conditions. Other food and beverage companies have experienced this in certain situations.	The risk event is likely to occur at some point and under most circumstances. Beverage companies have recently experienced this risk.	The risk event is expected to occur or is currently occurring.
Probability%	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100 %

Financial Impact Dimension

Probability Matrix

Scope	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
General Description	**Negligible**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very High**
Detailed Description/ Impact	The risk event results in very small losses that can be easily recovered without any noticeable impact on operating results.	The risk event results in small losses that can be recovered but that will affect operating results. This event distracts management for a limited period.	The risk event results in significant losses that can be offset but that will affect operating results. This event temporarily distracts management.	The risk event results in significant losses that can be recovered but has a significant impact on operating results. This event distracts management for an extended period.	The risk event can lead to significant, irreparable losses. It diverts management's attention full-time and for extended periods of time.
Financial Impact	Less than 1% of EBITDA	1%-5% range of EBITDA	5%-10% range of EBITDA	10%-25% range of EBITDA	More than 25% of EBITDA

Monitoring Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities are reviewed annually by the Early Detection of Risk Committee as part of the Company’s sustainability risk management process, together with all other corporate risks. As of 2024, the Sustainability Committee, which was established as a subcommittee of the Board of Directors, has assumed responsibility for reviewing and evaluating sustainability-related risks prior to their consideration by the Early Detection of Risk Committee. Progress toward achieving targets related to these risks, as well as performance against those targets, is reported regularly. The monitoring of relevant metrics has been integrated into day-to-day business processes. Further details are provided in the Governance section of this report.

Metrics and Targets

Reporting Boundary for Greenhouse Gas Emissions
The Group measures its greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with TSRS S2 standards, within the framework of the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard) dated 2004. In this context, the reporting boundary includes the Group's organizational and operational boundaries.

The Group adopts an operational control approach when determining its organizational boundaries. This approach covers subsidiaries over which the Company has the authority to determine financial and operating policies. Accordingly, the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions of subsidiaries over which it has operational control are combined and included in the Group's emissions inventory.

The operational control approach ensures that emissions from all subsidiaries fully consolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements are included in the reporting, thus ensuring alignment between financial reporting and sustainability reporting.

This method was chosen because it allows for the integrated management of sustainability data with existing financial control systems. It also enables holistic monitoring of the environmental impacts of all financially controlled subsidiaries. This ensures comparability and internal consistency between sustainability and financial performance.

Performance indicators related to sector metrics prepared by taking into account TSRS 2 Sector Metrics and SASB Standards are included under the Sector Metrics heading in the annexes.

Greenhouse Gas Emission Data Table

		2024				2025			
Company	Country of Establishment	Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)	Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)
Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI")	Türkiye	26,598	68,160	59,336	94,758	35,469	59,924	49,192	84,661
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. ("CCSD")	Türkiye	9,863	1,581	1,581	11,444	482	1,782	1,782	2,264
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Etap")***	Türkiye	27,494	9,625	9,625	37,119	18,932	5,228	5,228	24,160
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership ("Almaty CC")	Kazakhstan	26,606	40,381	40,381	66,988	28,112	43,451	43451	71,563
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company ("Azerbaijan CC")	Azerbaijan	10,413	14,864	14,864	25,278	6,079	16525	16,525	22,604
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company ("Bishkek CC")	Kyrgyzstan	3,528	1,234	1,234	4,762	3,937	1,211	1,211	5,148
CCI International Holland B.V. ("CCI Holland")	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited ("TCCBCJ")	Jordan	705	1,385	1,385	2,089	698	2,079	2,079	2,776
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers ("Turkmenistan CC")	Turkmenistan	1,166	1,775	1,775	2,941	639	1,945	1,945	2,584
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd ("SBIL")	Iraq	8,229	4,130	4,13	12,359	6,309	4,480	4,480	10,789
Waha Beverages B.V. ("Waha B.V.")	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company ("Tajikistan CC")	Tajikistan	2,394	278	278	2,672	1,875	322	322	2,196

Company	Country of Establishment	2024 Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	2024 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	2024 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	2024 Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)	2025 Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	2025 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	2025 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	2025 Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)
Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC (“Al Waha”)	Iraq	14,629	13,972	13,972	28,601	10,602	18,595	18,595	29,197
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited (“CCBPL”)	Pakistan	54,086	38,361	38,361	92,447	35,725	33,589	33,589	69,314
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited (“CCBB”) (2)	Bangladesh	15,558	12,895	12,895	28,453	11,029	8,735	8,735	19,764
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan (“CCBU”)	Uzbekistan	16,304	20,366	20,366	36,670	7,957	22,808	22,808	30,765
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC (“Samarkand”)	Uzbekistan	1,148	1,434	1,434	2,582	5,789	7,157	7,157	12,946
CCI Namangan Limited LLC (“Namangan”)	Uzbekistan	1,386	1,731	1,731	3,117	603	2,240	2,240	2,843
TOTAL		220,107	232,172	223,348	443,455	174,238	230,069	219,337	393,575

Greenhouse Gas Emission Data Table

Company	Country of Establishment	2024 Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	2024 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	2024 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	2024 Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)	2025 Scope 1 Emission (ton CO_2e)	2025 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) - Location Based	2025 Scope 2 Emission (ton CO_2e) – Market Based*	2025 Total Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (ton CO_2e)
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution LLC (“SSDSD”) **	Syria	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

*Renewable energy purchased at the Isparta, Köyceğiz and Elazığ plants based on I-REC certification in 2025.
**The Group has no operations in Syria.
*** Anadolu Etap’s 2024 Scope 1 emissions and total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions figures have been recalculated and restated accordingly.

Energy consumption data is reported for primary fuel sources such as electricity and natural gas, diesel, LPG, fuel oil, and steam. Electricity and natural gas data are obtained from supplier meters and reconciled with in-house meters (if applicable) and/or utility supplier invoices. Diesel, LPG, steam, and fuel oil consumption data are obtained from supplier invoices. CCI Operations used the following published conversion factors:

- For electricity, the supply unit is billed in kWh. To calculate the energy usage rate, kWh is converted to megajoules (MJ) using a factor of 3.6.
- For natural gas, most suppliers' supply units are billed in m3. To calculate the energy usage,, the unit is converted to MJ using a factor of 37.3, except in Kazakhstan, where a factor of 34.4 is used for the natural gas used on-site, based on an analysis conducted by an accredited local laboratory in 2016.
- For other fuels (diesel and fuel oil), energy conversion coefficients (from liters or kilograms to MJ) are taken from the calculation tool provided by TCCC Default Coefficients.
- For LPG (MJ/kg), a conversion coefficient (net heating value) of 50.0 was used as part of the GHG verification process in accordance with ISO 14064-1 requirements.
- For diesel (MJ/L), the conversion factor is 39.0.
- For steam (MJ), the conversion factor is (GKAL): 4,186.8 (Kazakhstan operations only).

GHG emissions are calculated by CCI using published emission conversion factors. These conversion factors enable the estimation of the amount of GHG emissions released into the atmosphere per unit of energy consumed. Different energy sources have distinct conversion factors that reflect their respective carbon dioxide emission intensities.

In future reporting periods, conversion factors may be updated to reflect changes and/or improvements in published data. For the current reporting period, the following emission conversion factors have been applied:

For fuels such as natural gas, diesel, and LPG, conversion factors are obtained from calculation tools based on the May 2015 version of the GHG Protocol Standards, available on the GHG Protocol website (www. ghgprotocol.org). Global Warming Potentials (GWPs), used to calculate emissions of different GHGs in terms of CO_2 equivalents, are obtained from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report. In 2014, we began using the May 2015 version 2.6 of the "GHG emissions from transport or mobile sources" tool from the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council GHG Protocol to calculate emissions for employee transportation and job categories. Türkiye's GHG emissions are obtained from a report verified by an audit firm in accordance with the ISO 14064-1 Standard. Since 2017, we have been using DEFRA emission coefficients for diesel-fuelled vans (class 3).

External Valuation Method Used for Calculating Energy Use and Total Energy Consumption: Since the period covered by the invoices may not always be fully compatible with the Company's reporting period, corrections are made where necessary to align the consumption data in the invoices with the reporting period, as agreed with the Company's verifiers.

CO_2 Emission Coefficients Used: Natural Gas (MJ): 0.05082 kg CO_2, LPG (MJ): 0.05958 kg CO_2, Diesel (MJ, light fuel): 0.064781 kg CO_2, Fuel Oil (MJ): 0.07448 kg CO_2, Light Fuel Oil (MJ): 0.07125 kg CO_2, Electricity (kWh): For electricity, conversion factors of GHG emissions These data are obtained from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and shared by TCCC throughout the Coca-Cola system. In this year's report, we used the IEA coefficients for 2023 (as the IEA publishes coefficients for a given year with a two-year lag). Combined coefficients were used for all activities in the Sustainability Report. This information is included in the internal document "SDW Fuel Conversion Factors," which is updated annually by TCCC.

Sector-Specific Climate Metrics

In accordance with the Guidance on the Sector-Specific Application of the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK), TSRS 2 – Industry-based Guidance Volume 24: Non-Alcoholic Beverages was selected as the reference framework. The SASB Standards provide detailed industry-specific metrics and disclosure topics that inform our approach to identifying and reporting financially material sustainability information. Accordingly, the sustainability disclosure topics and metrics applied by CCI are aligned with the requirements set out in the relevant SASB industry guidance.

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics (TSRS 2 – Industry-Based Guidance Volume 24: Non-Alcoholic Beverages)

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measurement	Code	2024	2025
Energy Management	(1) Consumed operational energy, (2) Percentage of grid electricity (3) Percentage of renewable energy	Quantitative	Gigajoule (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-NB-130a.1	4,402,025 41% 3%	(1) 4,179,069.8 (2) 43% (3) 4%
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn, (2) Total water consumed; percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Water Stress	Quantitative	Thousand cubic meters (m^3), Percentage (%)	FB-NB-140a.1	15,576 8,639,359 39%	(1) 16,068,966 9,221,507 (2) 40%
	Definition of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to reduce these risks	Discussion and Analysis	N/A	FB-NB-140a.2	See: Strategy section	See: Strategy section

Energy Management
(01.01.2025-31.12.2025 period)

Company	Country of Establishment	2024			2025		
		Consumed Operational Energy GJ	Percentage of Grid Electricity %	Renewable Energy Percentage %	Consumed Operational Energy GJ	Percentage of Grid Electricity %	Renewable Energy Percentage %
Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI")	Türkiye	989,303	59	12	1,011,890.11	57	15
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. (“CCSD”)	Türkiye	N/A (1)	-	-	0	0	0
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Etap”)	Türkiye	599,035	14	0	402,611.6629	11	0
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership (“Almaty CC”)	Kazakhstan	715,008	34	0	813,016.311	29	0
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company (“Azerbaijan CC”)	Azerbaijan	291,783	43	0	336,742.385	42	0
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company (“Bishkek CC”)	Kyrgyzstan	90,950	49	0	100,351.762	48	0
CCI International Holland B.V. (“CCI Holland”)	Netherlands	-	0	0	0		
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited (“TCCBCJ”)	Jordan	14,875	89	0	16,996.114	93	0
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers (“Turkmenistan CC”)	Turkmenistan	17,233	49	0	22,220.034	47	0
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd (“SBIL”)	Iraq	104,307	21	0	92,651.202	32	2
Waha Beverages B.V. (“Waha B.V.”)	Netherlands	-	0	0	0	0	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company (“Tajikistan CC”)	Tajikistan	28,689	58	0	63,230.275	39	0
Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC (“Al Waha”)	Iraq	220,785	33	0	172,815.474	57	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited (“CCBPL”)	Pakistan	555,921	63	3	565,547.08	66	5
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited (“CCBB”) (2)	Bangladesh	294,046	27	0	193,413.525	28	0
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan (“CCBU”)	Uzbekistan	419,687	36	0	363,897.782	41	0
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC (“Samarkand”)	Uzbekistan	31,066	34	0	150,716.639	31	0
CCI Namangan Limited LLC (“Namangan”)	Uzbekistan	29,336	44	0	25,621.013	58	0
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution LLC (“SSDSD”)	Syria	-	0	0	0	0	0
		4,402,025	41	3	4,331,721.369	43	4

(1) In Türkiye, CCSD's operations (office activities, etc.) at the same addresses as CCI are considered as CCI.

Water Management
(01.01.2025-31.12.2025 period)

Company	Country of Establishment	2024		2025	
		Total Water Withdrawal (Thousand Cubic Meters)	Percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Water Stress %	Total Water Withdrawal (Thousand Cubic Meters)	Percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Water Stress %
Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI")	Türkiye	4,685	51	4,537.478803	51
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. ("CCSD") (1)	Türkiye	-	-	0	0
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Etap")	Türkiye	2,254	0	1,562.808	0
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership ("Almaty CC")	Kazakhstan	1,743	41	1,975.564	36
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company ("Azerbaijan CC")	Azerbaijan	638	100	686.444	88
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company ("Bishkek CC")	Kyrgyzstan	225	100	268.63	100
CCI International Holland B.V. ("CCI Holland")	Netherlands	-	-	0	0
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited ("TCCBCJ")	Jordan	79	100	93.008	100
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers ("Turkmenistan CC")	Turkmenistan	33	0	50.192	0
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd ("SBIL")	Iraq	368	0	363.9354	0
Waha Beverages B.V. ("Waha B.V.")	Netherlands	-	-	0	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company ("Tajikistan CC")	Tajikistan	168	100	212.136	100
Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC ("Al Waha")	Iraq	839	69	910.864925	64
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited ("CCBPL")	Pakistan	2,798	44	2,949,597	42
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited ("CCBB") (2)	Bangladesh	231	0	221.288	0
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan ("CCBU")	Uzbekistan	1,295	0	1,397.688	0
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC ("Samarkand")	Uzbekistan	131	0	6,67.161	0
CCI Namangan Limited LLC ("Namangan")	Uzbekistan	88	0	1,72.171	0
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution LLC ("SSDSD")	Syria	-	-	0	0
		15,576	39	16,068,966	40

(1) In Türkiye, CCSD's operations (office activities, etc.) conducted at the same addresses as CCI have been classified as CCI.

Table 2: Activity Metrics
Supplementary Volume – 24 (Non-Alcoholic Drinks)

Activity Metric	Category	Unit of Measurement	Code	2024	2025
Volume of products sold	Quantitative	Million hectoliters (Mhl)	FB-NB-000.A	85.23	92.10
Number of production facilities	Quantitative	Number	FB-NB-000.B	33 CCI + 3 Anadolu ETAP	36 CCI + 3 Anadolu ETAP

Metrics Related to Liquidity Risk
As CCI, we have established our climate-related targets in alignment with national and international frameworks, standards, and industry developments. Our water-related targets and performance are explained in detail under the relevant sections.

Metric	Goal	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	Status
Water Use Ratio (L/L)*	Increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (Base Year: 2020)	1.64	1.64	Progress is behind plan.
Ratio of Recovery Achieved with Water Replenishment Projects (%)	Aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects	50.67%	54.5%	Progress is on track.
Water Savings (m^3)*	Metric is being monitored.	686,111	813,710	Metric is being monitored.
Percentage of Water Withdrawn from Water-Stressed Areas as a Share of Total Water Withdrawal (%)*	Metric is being monitored.	39%	40%	Metric is being monitored.

*CCI has voluntarily set its 2030 water commitments as long-term goals. The relevant metrics are those established, tracked, and used for comparison by the non-alcoholic beverage industry. These metrics are comparable to those tracked and targeted by all other bottlers worldwide. There have been no revisions to the targets.

Annexes

Events After the Reporting Period

No material events requiring disclosure occurred after the end of the reporting period.

Abbreviations

A	
Almaty CC	J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership
Al Waha	Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC
Azerbaijan CC	Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company
B	
Bishkek CC	Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company
C	
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CCI	Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş.
CCI Holland	CCI International Holland B.V.
CCSD	Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş.
CCBPL	Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Ltd.
CCBU	Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan Ltd.
CCBB	CCI Bangladesh Limited
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project

C	
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent (unit expressing the global warming potential of different greenhouse gases in terms of CO_2)
D	
DEFRA	UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
E	
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes
ETAP	Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
EUR	Energy Usage Ratio
EWRA	Corporate Water Risk Assessment
F	
FAWVA	The Coca-Cola Company’s Facility Risk Assessment

G

GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

K

KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KORE	The Coca-Cola Operating Requirements

L

L	Liter

M

M3	Cubic meters
Mhl	Million hectoliter

N

Namangan	CCI Namangan Limited LLC

R

RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways (emission scenarios used in climate change projections)
rPET	Recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

S

Samarkand	CCI Samarkand Limited LLC
SASB	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
SGP	Supplier Guiding Principles
SSDSD	Syrian Soft Drink Sales & Distribution LLC
SVA	Source Water Sensitivity Assessments
SBIL	Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd

T

Tajikistan CC	Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company
TCCC	The Coca-Cola Company
TCCBCJ	The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited
TFRS	Türkiye Financial Reporting Standards
TSRS	Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standard
TSRS 1	General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information
TSRS 2	Climate-Related Disclosures
Turkmenistan CC	Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers

W

Waha B.V.	Waha Beverages B.V.
WMP	Water Management Plans
WUR	Water Use Ratio
WRI Aqueduct	World Resources Institute

Annex 1. Coca-Cola İçecek 2025 TSRS Compliant Sustainability Report – Reporting Guidelines

Basis of Calculation for Metrics

This guidance covers the fiscal year ended 31 December 2025 and includes the relevant operations carried out at facilities under the responsibility of Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. and its subsidiaries, as detailed in the “Key Definitions and Reporting Boundary” section. The indicators presented are environmental indicators.

Group management is responsible for implementing the procedures necessary to ensure that the indicators described below are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Principles.

The information included in these Principles relates to the 2025 fiscal and reporting year (1 January–31 December 2025) and, as detailed in the “Key Definitions and Reporting Boundary” section, covers:

Affiliated Companies

- Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş.
- Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
- J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership
- Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company
- Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company
- CCI International Holland B.V.
- The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited
- Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers
- Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd
- Waha Beverages B.V.
- Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company
- Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC
- Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited
- Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited
- LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan
- CCI Samarkand Limited LLC
- CCI Namangan Limited LLC

Joint Ventures

- Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution L.L.C.

The reporting boundary includes the operations of the above jointly controlled entity and does not include information relating to contractors or subcontractors.

General Reporting Principles

The following principles have been applied in the preparation of this guidance document:

- In preparing the information: to emphasize the fundamental principles of relevance and reliability of information for users.
- In reporting the information: to emphasize the principles of comparability and consistency with data from previous years and other relevant datasets, as well as the principles of understandability and transparency, which ensure clarity for users.

General Definitions and Reporting Scope

Type	Indicator	Scope
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
	Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO_2e)	During the reporting period, the direct greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, consist of the consumption of natural gas, diesel, crude oil, and LPG tracked through invoices, fuel cards/operational records, and maintenance service forms from fixed and mobile combustion sources, as well as fugitive sources at the specified locations of CCI and its affiliated companies; diesel and gasoline consumption in company-owned and leased vehicles; LPG usage in machinery; and emissions from refrigerant gas leaks. The Company calculates greenhouse gas emissions according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (GHG Protocol, 2004).
	Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO_2e) (Market- Based)	During the reporting period, the emission value represents the indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from electricity consumption tracked through invoices at the facilities owned by CCI and its affiliated companies, with the amount of purchased renewable energy (I-REC) subtracted. The Group calculates greenhouse gas emissions according to the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (GHG Protocol, 2004)."
	Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO_2e) (Location-Based)	During the reporting period, this represents the indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2, location-based) calculated for electricity consumption tracked through invoices at the facilities owned by CCI and its affiliated companies, using the average emission factors of the grid for the relevant country/region. The Group calculates greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards (GHG Protocol).
	Energy Management	
	Operational Energy Consumed (GJ)	During the reporting period, this represents the total energy consumption in GJ from the operations of the companies covered under environmental indicators, including the consumption of natural gas, diesel, crude oil, LPG, diesel and gasoline used in company vehicles, and LPG used in machinery.
	Purchased Grid Electricity (%)	During the reporting period, this represents the share (%) of purchased electricity from the grid in the total energy consumed (natural gas, diesel, crude oil, LPG, diesel and gasoline used in company vehicles, LPG used in machinery, and electricity purchased from the grid; GJ) from the operations of the companies covered under environmental indicators.
Environmental	Consumed Renewable Energy (%)	During the reporting period, this represents the share (%) of energy consumed from renewable sources in the total energy consumed (natural gas, diesel, crude oil, LPG, diesel and gasoline used in company vehicles, LPG used in machinery, and electricity purchased from the grid; GJ) from the operations of the companies covered under environmental indicators.
	Water Management	
	Total Water Withdrawn (m^3)	During the reporting period, this represents the amount of water withdrawn (m^3) from the municipal/facility network, tracked through invoices and monitored monthly, for the operations of the Group's companies covered under environmental indicators and for general usage outside of operations.
	Total Water Consumed (m^3)	During the reporting period, this represents the total water consumption monitored monthly through invoices for operational and general usage outside of operations resulting from the operations of the companies included in the environmental indicators of the Group.
	Total Water Withdrawn from Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%)	During the reporting period, this represents the share (%) of water withdrawn from facilities located in areas of high or extremely high water stress within the total water withdrawn (m^3) monitored monthly through invoices for the operations of the companies covered under the Group's environmental indicators and for general usage outside of operations.
	Total Water Consumed in Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%)	During the reporting period, this represents the share (%) of water consumed from all sources (mains, groundwater/surface water, tanker, etc.) by the companies covered under the Group's environmental indicators for operational and general usage outside of operations, within the total water consumed in areas of high or extremely high water stress.
	Percentage of Water Returned to Watersheds (%)	During the reporting period, this figure represents the percentage of the total amount of water used or consumed by the Group’s companies covered by environmental indicators in their operations that is returned to the relevant watersheds through water treatment, reuse, recovery, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, watershed restoration, or similar water management projects.
	Amount of Water Saved (m^3)	During the reporting period, this refers to the amount of water consumption (in m^3) reduced as a result of water efficiency, reuse, recovery, process improvement, loss and leakage reduction, or similar water management practices implemented within the operations of the Group’s companies covered by environmental indicators, compared to the previous situation or a specified reference scenario.

Data Preparation

Environmental Indicators

Scope 1 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO_2e)

For CCI and its subsidiaries, Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions include energy consumption arising from stationary combustion, transportation, and leakage activities in accordance with the operational control principle as outlined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

In the calculations of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, the emission factors referenced are based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) values outlined in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, and Defra GHG Conversion Factors. The greenhouse gases included in the calculations are those resulting from fuel consumption activities, and Emissions Management encompasses CO_2, CH4, and N_2O gases.

Inventory Source	CO_2 Emission Factor (Kg/TJ)	CH_4 Emission Factor (Kg/TJ)	N_2O Emission Factor (Kg/TJ)	Emission Data Unit
Natural Gas	56.100	1	0.1	tCO_2e
Diesel (Mobile Combustion)	74.100	33	3.2	tCO_2e
Gasoline (Mobile Combustion)	69.300	130	0.4	tCO_2e
Diesel - Generator (Stationary Combustion)	74.100	10	0.6	tCO_2e
LPG	63.100	1.0	0.1	tCO_2e
Crude Oil	73.300	3	0.6	tCO_2e

*1 : 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, (https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol2.html)

*2 : IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, 151 pp. (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_FullVolume.pdf)

*3 : UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion factors 2022: full set (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2022)

Refrigerant Gases

Emission Source - Scope 1 Refrigerant Gases	GWP (AR6)	Reference
R134A	1.530	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R22	1.960	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R404A	4.808	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R407C	1.892	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R410A	2.285	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R744 (CO_2)	1	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R290	0.02	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
CO_2	1	IPCC 6th Assessment Report
R600A	1	IPCC 6th Assessment Report

Scope 2 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO_2e)

For CCI and its subsidiaries, Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions include indirect emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased/supplied electricity, heat, steam, and cooling, in accordance with the operational control principle as outlined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Calculations are conducted based on the location-based and (where applicable) market-based approaches of the GHG Protocol; the emission factors referenced are derived from the emission factors prepared and published by the Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IFEU) using data from the International Energy Agency (IEA) for the year 2024. The greenhouse gases included in the calculations are CO_2, CH4, and N_2O.

Inventory Source	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Unit	Emission Data Unit
Electricity (Türkiye)	0.4161	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Azerbaijan)	0.4192	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Jordan)	0.4752	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Kazakhstan)	0.6082	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Kyrgyzstan)	0.0898	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Iraq)	0.6821	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Pakistan)	0.3473	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Tajikistan)	0.0467	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Turkmenistan)	0.6770	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Uzbekistan)	0.5465	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Bangladesh)	0.5859	tCO_2e	tCO_2e

Operational Energy Consumed (GJ)

The Group's direct energy consumption includes primary fuel sources such as natural gas, diesel, crude oil, LPG, diesel and gasoline used in company vehicles, and LPG used in machinery, reported in GJ.

The energy conversions used are carried out using the calculations outlined below;

The net calorific values used in the calculations are provided in the table below:

Energy Source	Net Calorific Value	Unit	Reference
Natural Gas	48.00	kcal/m3	IPCC
Diesel	43.00	kcal/kg	IPCC
Gasoline	44.30	kcal/kg	IPCC
LPG	47.30	kcal/m3	IPCC

Purchased Grid Electricity (%)

The Purchased Grid Electricity (%) indicator shows the proportion of electricity (GJ) obtained from the grid within the total energy (GJ) used in the operations of the Group companies covered under environmental indicators during the reporting period.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Grid Electricity Consumed (GJ) / Total Energy Consumed (GJ)

Consumed Renewable Energy (%)

The Consumed Renewable Energy (%) indicator shows the proportion of energy (GJ) derived from renewable sources within the total energy (GJ) used in the operations of the Group companies covered under environmental indicators during the reporting period.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Renewable Energy Consumed (GJ) / Total Energy Consumed (GJ)

Total Water Withdrawn from Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%)

During the reporting period, the Total Water Withdrawn from Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%) indicates the ratio of the total amount of water withdrawn from the mains in areas classified as having "High" or "Extremely High" water stress to the total amount of water withdrawn from the mains by the Group and its subsidiaries.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Water Withdrawn from the Mains in High Water Stress Areas (m^3) / Total Water Withdrawn from the Mains by the Group (m^3)

Total Water Withdrawn from the Mains in Extremely High Water Stress Areas (m^3) / Total Water Withdrawn from the Mains by the Group (m^3)

Total Water Consumed in Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%)

During the reporting period, the Total Water Consumed in Areas with High or Extremely High Water Stress (%) indicates the ratio of the total amount of water consumed in areas classified as having "High" or "Extremely High" water stress to the total amount of water consumed by the Group and its subsidiaries.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Water Consumed in High Water Stress Areas (m^3) / Total Water Consumed (m^3)

Total Water Consumed in Extremely High Water Stress Areas (m^3) / Total Water Consumed (m^3)

Percentage of Water Returned to Watersheds (%)

During the reporting period, this figure represents the ratio of the total volume of water returned to the relevant watersheds through water recovery, reuse, discharge of treated water into the environment, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge, watershed restoration, or similar water management projects carried out by the Group, to the total volume of water consumed by the Group.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Water Returned to Watersheds (m^3) / Total Water Consumed (m^3) × 100

Water Savings (m^3)

This refers to the total reduction in water consumption achieved during the reporting period as a result of water efficiency, reuse, recovery, process improvement, leakage reduction, or similar water management practices implemented by the Group, compared to the previous situation or a defined reference scenario.

The calculation method is as follows:

Reference Water Consumption / Consumption Scenario (m^3) - Actual Water Consumption During the Reporting Period (m^3)

Water Usage Ratio (L/L)

This represents the ratio of the total amount of water used by the Group from all sources (municipal water supply, groundwater/surface water, tankers, etc.) as part of its operations during the reporting period to the total volume of products produced during the same period.

The calculation method is as follows:

Total Water Used (L) / Total Product Volume Produced (L)

Significant Judgments and Measurement Uncertainties

During the preparation of the report, the Senior Management used judgment in a variety of areas, including the identification and reporting of climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as well as the determination of significant information to be reported. Additionally, assumptions and estimates were utilized for certain data that could not be directly measured or calculated. These assumptions and estimates were applied within the context of forward-looking information or data limitations, taking into account the entire value chain. Furthermore, since the reporting approach in the measurement for the reporting period is the first reporting year, there are no changes in its inputs and assumptions. In the initial reporting period where the Standard is applied, the Group has benefitted from the exemption from the obligation to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions.

Reconsideration Statement

The measurement and reporting of verified data inevitably involve a certain degree of estimation. In cases where there is more than a 5% change in the data at the Group level, a reconsideration statement may be considered.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN TURKISH

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON COCA-COLA İÇECEK A.Ş.'S AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES' SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

To the General Assembly of Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş.:

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), sustainability information for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate Related Disclosures" ("Sustainability Information").

Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of other information linked to Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, document embedded in a website or embedded videos).

Our Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed as described under the 'Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our assurance conclusion' and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Group's Sustainability Information for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023, and numbered 32414(M) and issued by Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (the "POA") . We do not express an assurance conclusion on information in respect of earlier periods.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Information

As discussed in "Calculation Principles of Metrics" on pages 30 to 34 the Sustainability Information is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge. Greenhouse gas emission quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge. Additionally, the Sustainability Information includes information based on climate-related scenarios that is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific and economic knowledge about the likelihood, timing or effect of possible future physical and transitional climate-related impacts.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Sustainability Information

Management of Group are responsible for:

- Preparation of the sustainability information in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards;
- Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control over information relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Selection and implementation of appropriate sustainability reporting methods, as well as making reasonable assumptions and developing estimates in accordance with the conditions.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's sustainability reporting process.

Practitioner’s Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information

We are responsible for:

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- Reporting our conclusion to the Management of Group.
- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to where material misstatements are likely to arise in the sustainability information. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of Sustainability Information.

As we are engaged to form an independent conclusion on the Sustainability Information as prepared by management, we are not permitted to be involved in the preparation of the Sustainability Information as doing so may compromise our independence.

Professional Standards Applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and, in respect of greenhouse gas emissions included in the Sustainability Information, in accordance with Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by POA.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Ethical Rules for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (the ‘’Ethical Rules’’) issued by the POA, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. Our firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, sustainability and risk experts. We used the work of experts, in particular, to assist with determining the reasonableness of Group’s information and assumptions related to climate and sustainability risks and opportunities. We remain solely responsible for our assurance conclusion.

Summary of the Work we Performed as the Basis for our Assurance Conclusion

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Sustainability Information is likely to arise. The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In carrying out our limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Information;

- Inquiries were conducted with the Group's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period;
- The Group's internal documentation was used to assess and review the information related to sustainability;
- Considered the presentation and disclosure of the Sustainability Information;
- Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information, but did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness;
- Evaluated whether Group's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied, but our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Group's estimates;
- Obtained understanding of process for identifying risks and opportunities that are financially significant, along with the Group's sustainability reporting process.

The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

PwC Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.

Baran Yılmaz, SMMM
Independent Auditor

İstanbul, 22 June 2026

Board of Directors Competency Areas

Competency Areas*	Kamil Süleyman Yazıcı	İlhan Murat Özgel	Talip Altuğ Aksoy	İbrahim İzzet Özilhan	Sadettin Ahmet Bilgiç	Burak Başarır	Mehmet Hurşit Zorlu	Rasih Engin Akçakoca	Lale Develioğlu	Prof. Dr. Barış Tan	Emin Ethem Kutucular	İlhami Koç
Sectoral	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Finance, Audit, Risk Management	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Senior Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Legal, Public Policy											✓	✓
Environment						✓	✓		✓	✓		
Social				✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓

References are based on the “Industrial” section of the Glass Lewis Board of Directors Talent Matrix.

Contacts

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