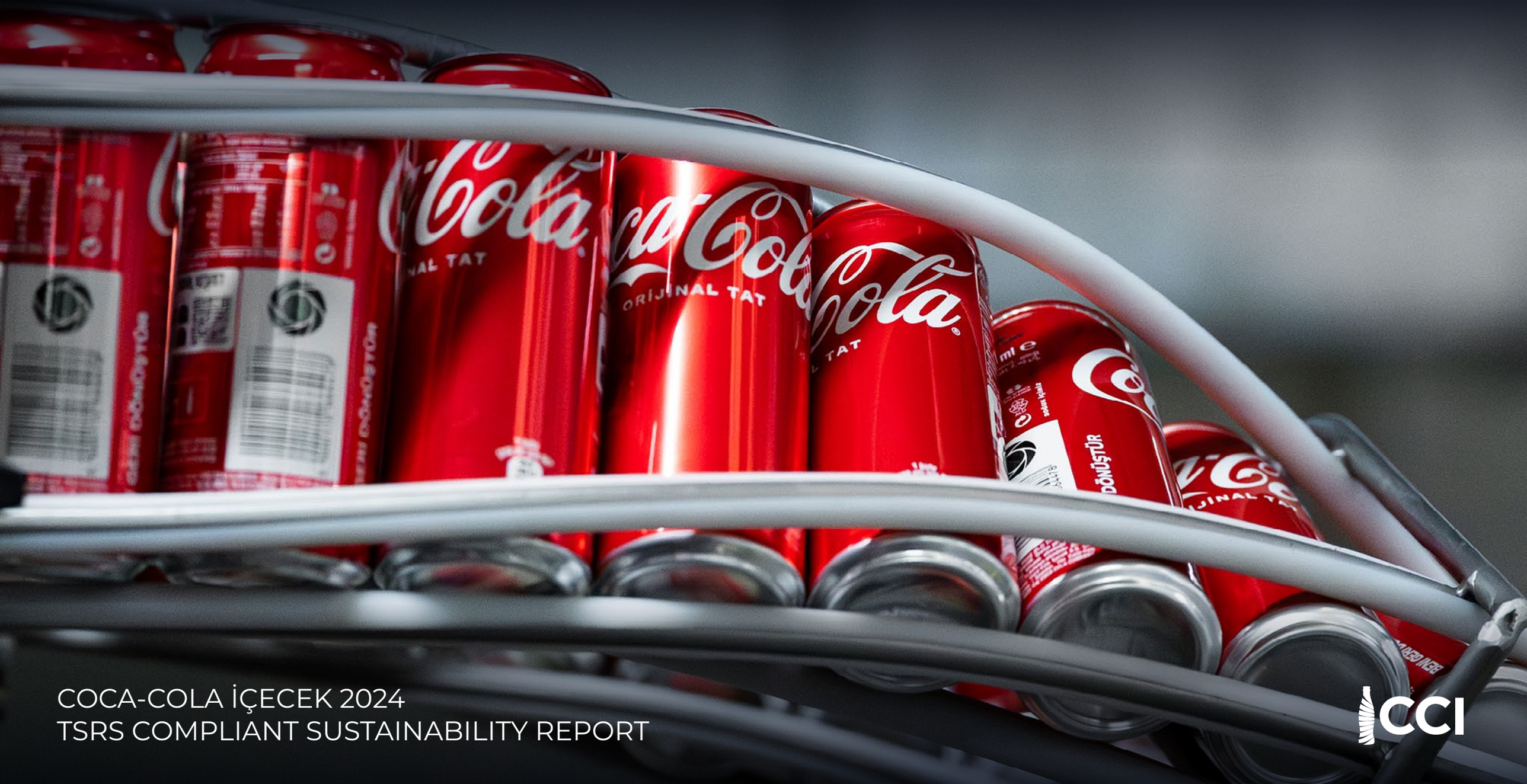


COCA-COLA İÇECEK 2024
TSRS COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Contents

ABOUT OUR REPORT

TSRS S1-E1,TSRS S1-22

This report has been prepared by Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. (“CCI”) in compliant with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), published in the Official Gazette dated December 29, 2023, and numbered 32414(M). The report is based on TSRS 1, “General Principles for Disclosure of Sustainability-Related Financial Information,” and TSRS 2, “Climate-Related Disclosures.” In addition, the disclosure headings determined by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) have also been included and taken into consideration. Hereafter, Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. is referred to as “CCI.” References to “the Group” or “Our Group” refer to Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. and its subsidiaries. (TSRS S1.E1)

The climate-related financial disclosures presented in the report should be evaluated together with the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS). The reporting period covers the 12-month period ending December 31, 2024, and is consistent with the related consolidated financial statements. In making these disclosures, the entire value chain, including the Group’s subsidiaries, has been considered. the Group's entire value chain, including its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise stated, all financial information and figures in the report are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL"), based on purchasing power basis as of December 31, 2024, in thousands. (TFRS S1.22)

Since 2016, the Group has addressed sustainability risks with a more holistic approach. In the 2024 reporting period, this approach was reassessed in line with TSRS and the principle of financial materiality. The analyses carried out have revealed the potential impacts of climate change and sustainability-related risks and opportunities on the consolidated financial statements.

TSRS Compliance and Reporting Boundaries

Transition Exemption Disclosure

The following transition exemptions set out in TSRS S1 Annex E – Effective Date and Transition and TSRS S2 Annex C – Effective Date and Transition, have been applied:

- TSRS S1 E3 and E6: During the initial implementation period, it is not mandatory to provide TSRS S1 disclosures for prior years. Accordingly, the 2024 reporting period does not include comparative data from previous periods.
- TSRS S1 E4: In the first annual reporting process, consolidated sustainability-related financial disclosures were prepared and published after the financial statements for the period 1 January –31 December 2024 were issued.
- TSRS S1 E5: In the first annual reporting period, only climate-related risks and opportunities (in compliance with TSRS S2) have been disclosed. In the coming periods, disclosures related to broader sustainability risks and opportunities will be addressed in a more comprehensive manner, and TSRS-compliant disclosures will be further integrated.
- TSRS S2 C3: During the first implementation period, it is not mandatory to provide comparative information for prior years regarding TSRS S2 disclosures. Therefore, only climate-related risks and opportunities for the year 2024 have been disclosed.

The table below provides detailed information on the structure of the Group's companies and the acquisitions, divestitures, and similar transactions conducted in line with financial reporting during 2024. In addition, the table specifies which sustainability-related information has been considered 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 (%)		
			31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Scope of Report
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi (“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	80.00	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	-	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 (%)		
			31 December 2024	31 December 2023	Scope of Report
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

TSRS S1.37, 38, 40a, 50d ; TSRS 2.18,19, 21a, 22a(ii)

During the report preparation report, covering the identification of climate and sustainability risks and opportunities as well as the process of determining which information is material to disclosure, Senior Management exercised judgment in several areas. Additionally, assumptions and estimates were used for certain data that cannot be directly measured or calculated. These assumptions and estimates were applied within the framework of forward-looking information or data limitations, considering the entire value chain. In addition, since this is the first reporting year in which the standard is applied, no changes were made to the measurement approach, inputs, or assumptions for the reporting period. In the first reporting period of applying the standard, the exemption from disclosing Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions was utilized.

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

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), Türkiye 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

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 material and 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

CCI at a Glance

At 2024

12 Countries

10 thousand+ Employees

33 Bottling Plants

3 Fruit Processing Plants

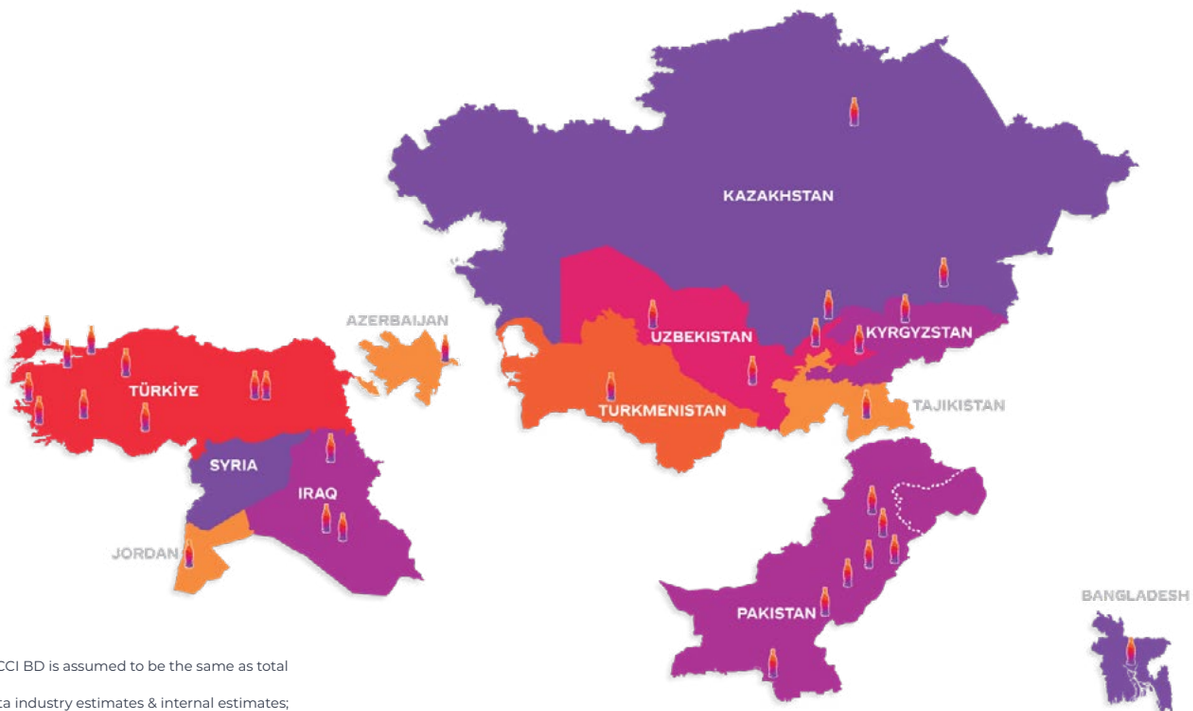
600 million + People

~1.4 million Sales Points

25+ Brands

Countries of Operation 2024

Countries	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 Market Share Ratio in Sparkling Soft Drinks [4]	CCI's Ranking in Sparkling Soft Drinks [5]
Türkiye	87.47	11.289	35.7	129.8	53.7	**1**
Jordan	11.55	4.172	9.9	93.5	7.4	-
Kyrgyzstan	7.19	1.616	5.8	105	47.4	**1**
Tajikistan	10.59	1.133	4.5	49.3	n/a	-
Azerbaijan	10.34	5.242	20.3	107.8	74.8	**1**
Turkmenistan	7.49	7.494	13.6	48.8	n/a	-
Kazakhstan	20.59	10.133	24.9	171.2	50.4	**1**
Pakistan	251.27	1.313	5.4	24	43.3	**1**
Iraq	46.04	4.744	9.1	139	34.8	**2**
Uzbekistan	36.36	2.169	8.8	92.9	43.9	**1**
Bangladesh (CCI)	99.35	2.655	7.1	11.5	26.9	**1**
Syria	24.67	1.128	3.2	11.1	-	-



Source:

(1) & (2) S&P Global (Formerly IHS Markit), Market Intelligence; CCI BD: population based on internal estimate; Important Note: Real GDP per Capita and Real GDP Per Capita PPP for CCI BD is assumed to be the same as total country. Macro estimates for CCI BD geography are not available.

(3) GlobalData (Industry Estimates), 2024 Forecast; S&P Global (Population); NARTD includes Sparkling, Juices, Packaged Water, RTD Tea & Energy Drinks; CCI BD: based on GlobalData industry estimates & internal estimates;

(4) & (5) TR/KZ: Nielsen Retail Panel, YTD Dec'24; PK: Foresight Household Panel (only covers Household consumption, not OOH consumption), YTD Dec'24; IQ: RetailZoom Retail Panel (Urban), YTD Dec'24; UZ/AZ/KG/JO based on GlobalData Industry Estimates & CCI Internal Volume, FY'24; CCI BD: GlobalData industry estimates, internal estimates, and CCI internal volume, FY'24.

Our Business Model and Value Chain

CCI operates in 12 countries, including Türkiye, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Jordan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Syria, with 33 bottling plants and 3 fruit processing facilities. With more than 10,000 employees, CCI serves a population of over 600 million with a broad portfolio of sparkling and still beverages, juices, water, sports and energy drinks.

In Türkiye, CCI and its Turkish subsidiary, Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım A.Ş. ("CCSD"), are among the country's largest producers and distributors of non-alcoholic beverages. The Group's sole business is the production, sales, and distribution of sparkling and still beverages. Abroad, CCI's other subsidiaries and joint ventures produce, sell, and distribute sparkling and non-alcoholic beverages under the TCCC brand outside Türkiye.

With its sustainability and innovation-focused approach, CCI aims to contribute to the local economies while strengthening its presence in international markets.

CCI shapes its sustainable growth targets in line with strategic priorities spanning its entire value chain, from employees and consumers to business partners and operational processes. CCI seeks to build a strong employer brand to attract top talent, enhance leadership and digital capabilities, and foster employee engagement through an inclusive company culture and structured career opportunities. From a consumer perspective, CCI aims to keep its core brands strong across all markets by developing its insight-driven multi-brand portfolio, while achieving growth through premium offerings and smart innovations that support responsible consumption. With its business partners, CCI enhances digitalization and excellence in field execution to strengthen its value chain and focuses on delivering a seamless, multi-channel customer experience. With a "quality first" approach, CCI prioritizes the efficient use of resources, supporting its sustainable growth through end-to-end operational excellence and proactive risk management. Expansion into new geographies through partnerships, mergers, and acquisitions, as well as scaling complementary categories, are also considered key strategic priorities.

In 2024, CCI acquired 100% of Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited ("CCBB"), entering the Bangladesh market and increasing the number of countries in which CCI operates to 12.

With the commissioning of two new plants in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the same year, the total number of bottling plants reached 33, significantly expanding production capacity and regional reach. In addition, CCI acquired the remaining 20% of Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve Tarım Ürünleri Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş. ("Anadolu Etap İçecek"), gaining full ownership and control of the company to CCI.

After leaving behind a challenging operational environment in 2024, we will continue to focus on areas we can control in 2025 and remain committed to creating sustainable value. In this context, CCI prioritizes accurate product pricing to drive volume growth, delivers world-class field execution for its customers, and sustains its dedication overall operational excellence.

CCI's main business activities, their geographic locations and their contribution to revenue per activity are summarized 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 encompassing 33 bottling plants and 3 fruit processing plants in 12 countries. Quality and sustainability are essential at every stage of the 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 20 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 33 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 Supplier Management	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
		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
Downstream Value Chain	Distribution and Logistics Sales and Marketing	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
	Consumption and Customer Experience Recycling and Sustainability	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

Our Climate-Related 2030 Sustainability Commitments

Packaging

Commitment 1

Continue to make 100% of our packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled plastic by 2030

Commitment 2

Collect and recycle a bottle or can for each one we sell in Türkiye, Pakistan and Kazakhstan, initiate collection programs in other countriest

Water

Commitment 3

Increase water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (Base Year: 2020)

Commitment 4

Aim for water neutrality and help secure water availability in water-stressed locations through community projects

Climate

Commitment 5

Run our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable electricity and make them carbon-neutral

Commitment 6

Reduce our total absolute GHG emissions by 13% 2030 and emissions per liter of product by 50% by 2030 while growing the business (Base Year: 2015)

GOVERNANCE

TSRS S1-27.a,27.a.i,27.b.i,27b.ii; TSRS S2-6.a.i,6.a.ii, 6.b.i,6.b.ii

CCI places sustainability at the core of its business model and adopts an integrated governance approach in this respect. The Board of Directors considers sustainability an integral element of the corporate strategy and aims to create value for all stakeholders. The Board of Directors is the company's highest decision-making body. In addition, the Board of Directors possesses a strong and multifaceted competency profile in the field of sustainability. Within our integrated governance model, members bring expertise in core areas such as environment, social responsibility, legal and public policy. Sectoral knowledge of Board members, combined with their expertise in financial audit, risk management, ensures that our sustainability strategies are effectively directed.

CCI systematically evaluates trade-offs in managing sustainability risks and opportunities and aims to make decisions accordingly. Large-scale transactions such as mergers, acquisitions, and asset divestitures are considered by the Board of Directors from a sustainability perspective, with a balanced focus on environmental, financial and social factors.

Board of Directors Structure

TSRS S1-27.a.i, 27.a.ii, 27.a.iii; TSRS S2-6.a.ii 6.a.iii

Board of Directors

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

There are four committees operating under the CCI Board of Directors: Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee, Early Detection of Risk Committee and Sustainability Committee.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board

Audit Committee: The Audit Committee is responsible for ensuring that internal and independent audit activities within the company are conducted effectively, adequately, and transparently. Within this scope, it primarily oversees and approves the compliance of the financial statements and footnotes to be disclosed to the public with relevant legislation and international accounting standards. The Committee conducts research on the selection of independent audit firms, submits the appropriate firm to the Board of Directors for preliminary approval, and then oversees the operation and effectiveness of the company's accounting system, financial reporting processes, internal control, and internal audit mechanisms. It evaluates complaints regarding these processes and takes necessary action. It also oversees the implementation of the company's ethical code and rules and the effectiveness of the adopted risk management framework. Finally, it determines regulations to prevent conflicts of interest among Board members, managers, and employees and takes necessary measures to protect the company's trade secrets.

The Corporate Governance Committee: The Committee aims to improve CCI's corporate governance practices and contribute to the company achieving a reliable and exemplary position in this area. Within the framework of the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Principles, the Committee monitors the company's compliance with these principles, evaluates the effectiveness of these practices, and develops and submits recommendations for improvement to the Board of Directors. Its primary objective is to foster a management culture based on the principles of consistency, accountability, fairness, transparency, and efficiency throughout the company.

The Early Detection of Risk Committee: Identification of Risk Committee operates under the CCI Board of Directors. The Committee's primary duty is to promptly identify risks that could threaten CCI’s existence, development, and sustainability, take the necessary precautions against these risks, and implement an effective risk management process. The Committee's duties and working principles are determined within the framework of the Capital Markets Legislation, the Turkish Commercial Code, the company's Articles of Association, and the Capital Markets Board's Corporate Governance Principles. The Committee held a total of two meetings in 2024, and all members fully participated in these meetings. As a result of the work carried out throughout the year, six reports were presented to the Board of Directors

Sustainability Committee: The "Board Sustainability Committee" reports directly to the Board of Directors. This committee was established to ensure compliance with international sustainability standards, integrate sustainability into the company's strategic vision, and monitor and evaluate sustainability performance. In addition, the committee's responsibilities include setting and approving environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets, reviewing and approving investments aimed at achieving these targets, and providing recommendations for improving performance. Established and authorized with the approval of the Board of Directors, this committee meets twice a year, and the attendance rate for meetings held in 2024 was 100%.

Sustainability Governance

TSRS S1-27.a.iv, 27.b.i, 27.b.ii; TSRS S2-6.a.iv, 6.b.i, 6.b.ii

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 activities in this area, and supports the Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Executive Committee Member in achieving these goals. They also ensure that sustainability activities are implemented in line with corporate priorities. As the corporate sponsor of sustainability, the Chief Executive Committee Member ensures that this approach is integrated into the governance structure, allocates the necessary resources, and ensures the implementation of accountability mechanisms. The Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Executive Committee Member is responsible for developing and implementing the sustainability strategy and managing risks and opportunities related to sustainability and climate change in line with corporate priorities. They also ensure that environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles are integrated into all company operations.

The Board of Directors' Sustainability Committee reviews planned investments within the scope of sustainability objectives, and when necessary, the Committee's views are conveyed to the Board of Directors. In addition, recommendations are made to the Board of Directors regarding the Company's long-term sustainability, financial benefits, robustness of business results, sustainability objectives, and policies that need to be developed within the framework of its ESG strategy. Potential economic, environmental, and social impacts within the value chain are monitored with a holistic approach, and performance regarding the ability to create shared value with stakeholders is periodically reviewed. The interests of relevant stakeholders are ensured to be integrated into the Company's ESG strategy, objectives, and policies, and effective communication is ensured. The Company's environmentally focused objectives, along with the strategies and activities required to align with these objectives, are regularly reviewed. Risks and opportunities arising to achieve these objectives are assessed, and guidance is provided for revising the objectives if necessary.

Additionally, a Sustainability Committee Working Principles Procedure is planned to be developed to oversee and monitor sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities. These processes are currently based on the core documents "Environmental Policy" and "Management Systems Policy," ensuring integration with other internal functions.

Early Detection of Risk Committee Members with Climate Change Expertise	**Expertise Description**
Burak Başarır (Member) Board Member	He served as a member of TÜSİAD'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 Sustainability Committee Members with Climate Change Expertise	**Specialization Description**
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 TÜSİAD'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.

Impact of Sustainability Commitments on the Remuneration Policy

TSRS S1-27.a.v; TSRS S2-6.a.v, 29.g.i, 29.g.ii

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.

Each 2030 sustainability commitment has performance indicators tracked in the corporate performance system. These indicators are also incorporated into individual performance reviews and renumeration schemes, typically accounting for 10-15% of target cards and directly influencing bonuses. This ensures accountability and measurable progress.

Sustainability Criteria as part of the Executive Management's Targets

Our 2030 Commitments are embraced by our executive management. We make sure that the performance indicator for each of our commitments is monitored as part of the CCI performance evaluation system and used by our executive management in individual performance evaluations and the remuneration system.

	Packaging	Water	Climate	Human Rights	Diversity and Inclusion	Community
Our Sustainability Commitments for 2030	• Continue to make 100% of our packaging recyclable and use at least 50% recycled material in our plastic packaging by 2030	• 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	• Run our manufacturing sites on 100% renewable electricity and make them carbon-neutral	• Establish mechanisms to ensure that CCI's distributors are 100% compliant with the CCI Human Rights Policy	• Ensure that 35% of new hires, 40% of managerial positions, and 50% of the Executive Committee members are women by 2030	• Reach up to 3.5 million people until 2030 with our sustainable development programs with focus on women, youth empowerment and environment
2024 Performance Indicator	• rPET Ratio (%)	• Water Efficiency Ratio (%) • Ratio of Recovery Achieved with Water Replenishment Projects (%)	• Renewable Energy Capacity (%)	• Compliance Percentage (%)	• Female Manager Ratio (%) • Female New Hire Ratio (%)	• Number of New Beneficiaries
Executive Committee Member	• CEO • Chief Financial Officer • Chief Supply Chain Officer • Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer	• Chief Supply Chain Officer • Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer	• CEO • Chief Financial Officer • Chief Supply Chain Officer • Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer	• Chief Human Resources Officer	• All Executive Committee Members	• Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer

STRATEGY

TSRS S1-30.a, 30.b, 30.c

Climate change is at the heart of our strategy, a critical issue that impacts every stage of our Group value chain. Climate-related risks such as drought, floods, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity directly impact not only our operational processes but also our relationships with our stakeholders and our long-term sustainability.

Therefore, combating climate change and strengthening climate resilience are among our strategic priorities, and we are taking concrete steps to reduce our carbon footprint, increase energy efficiency, and build a climate-resilient supply chain. As a Group, we view climate-related risks not only as a threat but also as an opportunity for transformation and innovation.

The Group has considered its specific growth strategies and cash flow targets when defining its time horizons. The short term is defined as up to one year, the medium term as 1-3 years, and the long term as 3-10 years. These time horizons are spesific to our Group and are the most commonly used by investors and finance and economic experts. Climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are assessed within these periods, determined aligned with the strategy and business plans:

Time Horizon	Description
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 a Group, in 2024, our first reporting year in line with TSRS, the identification, assessment and prioritization of climate-related risks and opportunities has been carried out as part of our existing risk management system in previous years, but as of this year, it has begun to be structured with a more corporate methodology.

The materiality analysis was conducted in two main steps. In the first step, climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably impact CCI's short-, medium-, and long-term outlook were compiled. In this context, all operational interactions, including upstream and downstream, along the value chain were examined in detail. Multiple sources were used in identifying risks and opportunities. See page 5, Sources; external impacts were also considered, along with the company's own operations.

In the second step, a climate-related scenario analysis was conducted using various possible scenarios to understand and assess the impacts of the identified risks on CCI operations See: p. 20, Resilience. In addition, regarding the chronic physical risk of "the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply" supplier locations were analyzed for precipitation, drought and soil moisture changes under three different scenarios via climateanalytics.org and no significant impact was determined. In addition, according to the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025–2035 report, sugar supply does not pose a climate-related crisis or risk. For transition risks, carbon pricing and emission regulation risks were assessed considering CCI's sector and geography. It was determined that these would not have a material impact until 2034. Other physical and transition climate risks were assessed from a financial significance perspective; within the financial significance analysis, risks were ranked based on their probability of occurrence (ranging from <20% to >80%) and their impact on EBITDA. The financial materiality threshold for the Group was defined as 4% of EBITDA. This analysis was supported by both qualitative and quantitative data and conducted through a professional judgment process. Strategy, sustainability, investor relations, risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the process. As a result of the assessment, no high or critical risks were identified that exceeded the materiality level in the short, medium, or long term.

In line with sectoral developments and stakeholder interest, chronic physical risks such as "risk of increasing water stress and scarcity" are addressed in detail in the strategy section. This approach has been developed in line with CCI's transparency principle and similar reporting practices in the sector.

CCI's Priority Climate Risk

TSRS S2-9.a, 9.b, 9.c, 9.d,10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 10.d, 13.a, 13.b, 14.a.i, 14.a.ii, 14.a.iii, 14.a.iv, 14.a.v, 14.b, 14.c; TSRS S1-32.a, 32.b, 33.a, 33.b, 33.c, 35.a, 35.b, 35.c.i, 35.c.ii, 35.d

While the climate risk we share in the report does not exceed our short, medium, or long-term financial thresholds, the chronic physical climate risk of increasing water stress and scarcity, due to developments in our sector and stakeholder interest, has been shared in our report. This approach aligns with our transparency principle and aligns with the reporting practices of companies operating in similar sectors.

While determining these risks, all potential climate risks were evaluated comprehensively; scenario analyses, interviews with stakeholders, materiality analysis, international scientific reports and research, our corporate research and analyses, our corporate strategy, TSRS 2 and SASB standards, and the prioritization approaches of other companies in our sector were taken into consideration.

Increasing Water Stress and Scarcity

Risk Category

Physical Chronic Climate Risk

Probable Realization Time

Short Term (0-1 years)

Medium Term (1-3 years)

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 scarcity on the value chain is concentrated in CCI's operations. The risk is concentrated in Bursa, Çorlu, Isparta, Sapanca, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Hilla, Karachi, Astana, Baku, Bishkek, Dushanbe, and Madaba in the short and medium term, and in Ashgabat, Lahore, Multan, and Urgench, in addition to 13 locations after 2030, in the long term.

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 high-water risk areas, and the tightening of these restrictions over time, could impact our facilities and production volumes. In addition, decreasing water availability could lead to increased water tariffs, the need for alternative sources (e.g., tanker transport), and deteriorating water quality, leading to increased treatment costs. Our scenario analyses and modeling indicate that without mitigation measures, the risk will persist over the long term.

The Impact of the Risk on Strategy and Decision Making

Changes and Mitigation Efforts in the Reporting Year

To reduce our water use, we develop and implement projects at our production facilities. In cases where reducing water consumption is limited or not possible, we reuse water according to quality requirements. Where reuse is not possible, we treat water at an advanced level and utilize it in the supporting production processes. In 2024, the Group invested a total of USD 5 million CAPEX in water management. As a result, we achieved 686,111 m^3 of water savings in 2024. The water recovery rate in our operations reached 5.2%. Additionally, in collaboration with TCCF, we launched three new water replenishment projects in Dushanbe, Astana, and Bishkek. With these ongoing projects, in high-water-risk locations in 2024, we achieved a replenishment of 3.235 million liters of water, corresponding to 50.67% of the water used. An additional allocation of USD 0.3 million was made for these projects within 2024. These investments will help mitigate the impacts of water scarcity when they materialize.

During 2024, through subsidiaries operating in four countries, we secured a total of USD 250 million in sustainability-linked loans from the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This financing was aligned with our commitment of increasing water efficiency by 20% compared to the 2020 baseline. The loan framework document includes a commitment to achieve a 17% improvement in water use ratio by 2029. In addition, the USD 500 million sustainability-linked bond we issued in 2022 is also indexed to the water usage ratio KPI. These financing instruments support our strategic goals of efficient water use and reducing climate-related risks.

We regularly assess water risks in our operations. We map our water risks using a set of risk assessment tools aligned with TCCC. All production facilities are evaluated using the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 tool as part of a global corporate risk mapping exercise, enabling us to systematically monitor water-related risks and take proactive measures. At the facility level, in order to assess physical, legal, and social risks, we also carry out Facility Water Vulnerability Assessments (FAWVA). In 2024, we updated these assessments for all our production facilities. As a result of the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and FAWVA evaluations, a total of 13 of our production plants were identified as being located in high water-risk locations. We plan to renew these assessments in 2030.

In 2024, 6,007,008 m^3 of our production volume was sourced from high water stress locations. This represented 39% of our total production volume, indicating a 4.5% decrease compared to 2023.

We also conduct Source Water Sensitivity Assessments (SVAs), which we aim to complete every five years, to assess the potential risks our business poses to the public and broader ecosystems in the regions where we operate, in terms of water quality and future availability. Our production facilities address these risks through Facility Water Management Plans (WMPs). These plans are used to manage site objectives, enhance climate resilience, and facilitate data sharing and reporting. By 2024, all production facilities had SVAs and WMPs in place. All production facilities are required to comply with the TCCC's KORE requirements to promote efficient and responsible water use, treatment, and disposal, and to reduce the risk of negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems. Measuring and monitoring our water consumption is central to our goal of achieving more efficient water use and reducing the amount of water we use. All our facilities measure and monitor their total water consumption.

Anticipated Changes and Mitigation Efforts

We focus on water efficiency, wastewater, and recycling in water management. With our Water Management strategy, we aim to improve overall water use efficiency in our plants; conduct Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) to protect the water basins where our plants' water sources are located and implement basin protection efforts through Water Management Plans (WMP); manage wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting in our factories (continuing with 100% compliance in wastewater treatment); return the water we use back to nature by implementing locally beneficial programs; establish collaborations with local governments, NGOs, and communities to develop long-term, effective solutions to water scarcity and implement source water protection plans; invest in new technologies that reduce water consumption and conduct feasibility studies by exploring opportunities to procure sustainable resources. To reduce the water usage ratio, a total investment of 39.8 million USD is planned in water efficiency, wastewater recovery, and water reuse projects by 2030. We expect to achieve savings of 4.2 million USD from this investment. After 2030, we will continue water reuse projects in newly designated locations.

*The validation process is ongoing.

Metrics Related to Climate Risk

TSRS S1-46.a, 49; TSRS-S2 33.a, 33.b, 33.c, 33.d, 33.e, 33.f, 33.g, 33.h, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 34.d

At CCI, we've set our climate targets in line with national and international benchmarks, standards, and sectoral developments. We explain our water use targets and performance in detail under the relevant headings.

Metric	Goal	2024 Actual	Situation
Water Usage Ratio (L/L) *	Increasing water efficiency by 20% by 2030 (Base Year: 2020)	1.64	Below the target
Water replenishment ratio (%)*	Targeting water neutrality by 2030 and ensuring water security through community projects in water-stressed areas	50.67%**	As targetted

* CCI has determined its long-term 2030 water commitments voluntarily. The relevant metrics are those determined, tracked, and comparable by the soft drinks industry. These metrics are comparable to those tracked and targeted by all other bottlers globally. There are no revisions to these targets.

** Validation is ongoing.

Trade-off

While efficiency and water replenishment projects in high water stress locations contribute to mitigate climate risk in the long term, in the short term additional investment costs rise. When evaluating capital allocation decisions for such projects, the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee conduct a trade-off analysis between short-term financial performance and long-term operational sustainability and climate objectives.

Key Assumptions and Dependencies

The success of our water management strategy at CCI is based on the following fundamental assumptions and external dependencies:

1. **Investment Commitments and Financing Plan**
   A total investment of US$39.8 million is planned for water efficiency, wastewater treatment, and water replenishment projects by 2030. This report covers all investments in water management processes, and no investment plan is excluded.

2. **Technological Developments and Supply Chain Risks**
   Water efficiency and wastewater treatment projects envision the use of advanced technologies. However, lead times for these technologies may vary depending on external factors such as price fluctuations and national import policies. In particular, lack of technical capacity among local suppliers can cause delays in project implementation.

3. **Local Partnerships and Legal Regulations**
   The sustainability of water recycling projects depends on the availability of appropriately capacitated civil society organizations Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and a clear legal framework in the countries where they are implemented. Lack of NGOs capacity or regulatory ambiguity can lead to project delays and budgetary deviations.

CCI's Climate Transition Plan

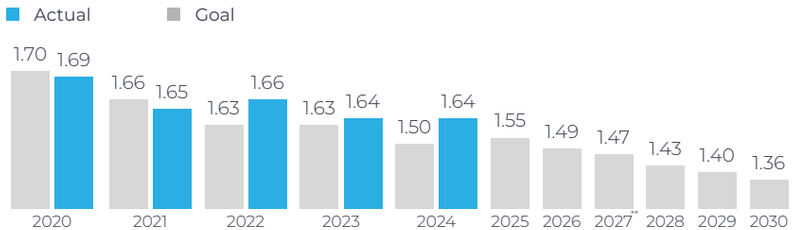
At Coca-Cola İçecek (CCI), we have a transition plan that aims to transform our business model and make our operations more resilient to the increasing water stress and scarcity caused by climate change. This plan aims to increase our water use efficiency by 20% by 2030, compared to the 2020 base year, and to achieve water neutrality by supporting water security in high-water risk locations. Data and performance indicators related to our transition plan are subject to external auditing by independent third parties under limited assurance.

By 2024, water risk assessments (WRI Aqueduct 4.0, FAWVA, SVA) have been completed at all production facilities, and Water Management Plans (WMPs) have been established for each facility. In the same year, a capital investment of US$5 million was made in water management, resulting in savings of 686,111 m^3 of water. With new replenishment projects launched in Dushanbe, Astana, and Bishkek, 50.67% of the water used in high-water risk locations has been replenished by 2024.

We focus on water efficiency, wastewater, and recycling in water management. With our Water Management strategy, we aim to improve overall water use efficiency in our plants; conduct Source Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) to protect the water basins where our plants' water sources are located and implement basin protection efforts through Water Management Plans (WMP); manage wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting in our factories (continuing with 100% compliance in wastewater treatment); return the water we use back to nature by implementing locally beneficial programs; establish collaborations with local governments, NGOs, and communities to develop long-term, effective solutions to water scarcity and implement source water protection plans; invest in new technologies that reduce water consumption and conduct feasibility studies by exploring opportunities to procure sustainable resources.

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, a US$250 million sustainability-linked loan agreement was signed with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through our subsidiaries in four countries. This loan commits to improving water usage by 17% by 2029. In addition, a US$500 million sustainability-linked bond issued in 2022 is indexed to the same KPI (20% efficiency gain). These financing mechanisms both incentivize the achievement of targets and ensure accountability.

The plan's feasibility rests on several key assumptions and dependencies. To ensure the successful implementation of these investments, the impact of external factors such as lead times for advanced water technologies, price fluctuations, and import policies are taken into account. Factors such as the institutional capacity of local stakeholders (especially NGOs and municipalities) and the clarity of the regulatory framework for water management are also monitored. In addition, water risk and financial impact models are prepared based on the IPCC AR6 and WWF Water Risk Filter scenarios, and a volume loss of 2.5–5% is projected for the 2030–2035 period.

CCI's transition plan is reviewed at least annually and updated every three years with a comprehensive scenario analysis. Execution of the plan is led by the Executive Committee and Chief Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Officer, under the supervision of the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee. Relevant performance metrics are integrated into senior executive remuneration policies to ensure managerial accountability.

Financial Impact of the Risk

TSRS S1-34.a, 34.b, 40.a, 40.b; TSRS S2-15.a, 15.b, 16.a, 16.b, 16.c.i, 16.c.ii, 16.d

Current Financial Impact: The risk has no financial impact in the 2024 reporting period.

Projected Financial Impact: Scenario 2 - Current Trend (SSP2 - RCP 2.6/4.5)

Based on current analyses and assumptions, a volume loss of between 2.5% and 5% is projected for the 2030–2035 period. This projection is based on calculations based on established assumptions. As of the current reporting period, the potential financial impact of this risk on the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement has been assessed within the framework of these assumptions. Based on these calculations, it is anticipated that the impact of the risk, should it materialize, will fall below the financial significance threshold.

Resilience

TSRS S2-22.a.i, 22.a.ii, 22.a.iii(1, 22.a.iii(2), 22.a.iii(3), 22.b.i(1), 22.b.i(2), 22.b.i(3), 22.b.i(4), 22.b.i(5), 22.b.i(6), 22.b.i(7), 22.b.ii(1), 22.b.ii(2), 22.b.ii(3), 22.b.ii(4), 22.b.ii(5), 22.b.iii

The increased risk of water stress and scarcity due to climate change could impact CCI's long-term prospects. While this has not been the case in the past or during the reporting year, long-term projections indicate this risk could potentially impact the value chain.

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis:

To understand and assess the impacts of climate change-induced water stress and scarcity on CCI operations, a climate-related scenario analysis was conducted using various possible scenarios.

These scenarios are based on publicly available data from reliable sources, including regional and international climate projections.

This analysis has been undertaken in detail for the first time this year with reasonable effort, and will be reviewed at least annually thereafter to determine whether the estimated impacts of climate-related uncertainties need to be updated, and detailed analysis will be conducted every three years.

CCI's current strategies are designed to address scenario 2. However, CCI's mitigation and adaptation measures will be increased as necessary in response to more severe scenarios. As noted in the "Strategy and Business Model Adaptation Capacity" section below, CCI has the capacity to scale up its response as needed.

The developed scenarios reflect different levels of water stress and scarcity, depending on socio-economic development trends and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) used in climate modeling and projections. These RCP levels define future greenhouse gas concentrations and have been formally adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

The water-specific scenario analysis covers all of the Group's production facilities in 12 countries. The analysis focused on 13 high-risk water locations identified by the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and FAWVA assessments, updated in 2024. Additionally, additional locations that could pose a risk for 2030 and beyond were included in the scenario-based assessment, 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: Page 22, 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 adjustments are beginning to be implemented regionally through measures such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Because CCI is not subject to the CBAM, it will not be affected by these measures. Cost optimization may be necessary in the export/import chain. Labor: Socioeconomic inequality persists; CCI must support its suppliers in their inclusive transformation. In this context, CCI is implementing Supplier Guiding Principles for its critical suppliers.	Access to finance: Insurance risk premiums rise. Companies that fail to meet their KPIs face difficulty accessing financing. Investment interest in companies with low ESG performance decreases. CCI will maintain access to financing through sustainability and climate investments. 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: Page 22, 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 on-time 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	Decisive climate action is being implemented at the global and regional levels. Countries are backing net-zero targets with legislation, and carbon pricing and sustainable finance policies are rapidly expanding. While physical risks are being contained, regulatory pressure is increasing but predictable. Carbon pricing: The Emissions Trading System (ETS) is launched in Türkiye, raising carbon prices and expanding the scope of emissions reporting. The CBAM effect on trade with the EU is strengthened. Voluntary systems become mandatory in other countries. The CCI is not included in this scope within the 10-year perspective. Water Law: Strengthening Water Law enforcement in Türkiye. Mandatory water allocation and recycling are introduced. Water licensing, metering, and industrial use restrictions are implemented in countries with high water stress. (See: Page 22, CCI's scenario analysis specific to water stress and scarcity) Strategic Impact: Regulations accelerate CCI's sustainability investments. Its business model becomes low-carbon and water-efficient. It increases its competitive advantage; reducing physical risks increases operational safety.	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: Türkiye 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: Page 22, 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 Türkiye, 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: Page 22, 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 that results in a moderate increase in the number of areas at risk of severe water stress and scarcity in the watersheds where CCI operations are located. This scenario is based on the assumption that moderate efforts are being made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	A greenhouse gas emission scenario that leads to a significant increase in the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in water basins where CCI operations are located.
Effect of CCI on water stress and scarcity	No change is observed in the number of regions at risk of severe water stress and scarcity in the water basins where CCI operations are located (Long-term 3-10 years): · Minor production restrictions (0%-2.5%) · Possible modest increase in water supply costs · Under this scenario, 13 CCI locations would be affected.	In the event of a moderate increase in the number of areas at risk of intense water stress and scarcity in the water basins where CCI operations are located (Long Term 3-10 years): · Production restrictions (2.5%-5%) · A possible increase in water supply costs is anticipated. · Under this scenario, 17 CCI locations will be affected.	If there is a significant increase in the number of regions at risk of severe water stress and scarcity in the water basins where CCI operations are located (long-term, 3-10 years), · High production restrictions (5%-10%) · A significant increase in water supply costs is anticipated. · Under this scenario, 17 CCI locations would be affected.
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.	More resources will need to be allocated to water management and water replenishment projects. Modeling may be necessary to shift production volume from plants located in high-risk basins to plants in less risky basins.

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 profit impact under different scenarios: Restrictions and additional costs resulting from water stress and scarcity occurring globally in different years were used as a reference to estimate the potential financial impacts under various scenarios. Because CCI did not experience any such events during or before the reporting year, they may not fully reflect future climate consequences. The financial impact analysis assumes that a certain amount of production restriction will occur each year, but there is no guarantee that these restrictions will occur at the same level every year. While some years may not experience restrictions, others may experience higher impacts than anticipated. Therefore, the figures used in the calculations represent an average impact level and are not definitive estimates for a specific year.

- In addition, the fact that CCI did not experience any production constraints due to water scarcity in the relevant reporting year and before means that the projections made may not fully reflect future climate conditions.

- In this context, the financial impacts presented are based on hypothetical scenarios and should be evaluated carefully by decision makers as measurement uncertainty is high.

- Basins with Very High Future Water Stress Levels Where CCI Operates: The WWF Water Risk Filter and certain assumptions were used to project the impact of climate change, particularly increases or decreases in greenhouse gas emissions, on water stress levels in the basins where CCI operates. Based on the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 and FAVVA assessments conducted in 2024, a total of 13 of our production facilities were identified as being located in areas with high water risk by 2030. Separate assessments were conducted using the WWF Water Risk Filter for three scenarios to determine, with reasonable effort, which locations would be included in the 13 identified locations by 2030. Locations with a physical water risk score above 5 (critically high risk) in 2030 and 2050 were included in the assessment.

Capacity to Adapt or Adjust Strategy and Business Model

CCI's current strategy and business model are based on Scenario 2, the most likely baseline scenario, including mitigation plans and actions. These mitigation plans and actions include effective water management efforts. Water management includes focusing on water efficiency, wastewater, and recycling; improving overall water use efficiency at our plants; conducting a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) to protect the watersheds where our plants' water sources are located; implementing basin protection efforts with a Water Management Plan (WMP); managing wastewater discharge and rainwater harvesting at our plants (maintaining 100% compliance in wastewater treatment); implementing locally beneficial programs to reclaim the water we use; collaborating with local governments, NGOs, and communities to develop long-term, effective solutions to water shortages; implementing source water protection plans; investing in new technologies that reduce water consumption; and conducting feasibility studies to explore opportunities for sustainable resource sourcing. CCI aims to remain agile and assesses its capacity to adapt its strategy and business model to climate change as follows:

Financial Resources and Flexibility

- In fiscal year 2024, a total of USD 5 million was invested in water management and water replenishment projects in high water risk areas.

- CCI plans to invest a total of US$39.8 million to finance water management and water recovery projects in high-risk areas through 2030. These costs are reviewed each reporting period, submitted to the board for approval, and updated as needed, while maintaining budget flexibility.

- All Group companies assess their sustainability risks each year when preparing their three-year budgets. In addition, the Group Office also conducts 10-year projections when conducting goodwill assessments and assesses all risks and opportunities. There is no indication that a provision should be made in the valuation.

- CCI secured a total of US$250 million in sustainability-linked loans from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) through its subsidiaries operating in four countries through 2024. This loan, with an average maturity of around 5 to 6 years, provides the liquidity needed to manage unexpected supply chain impacts and mitigate immediate risks.

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

Change in Operations

No significant changes are anticipated in CCI's operations over the next five years. In the long term, it has the capacity and flexibility to manage operations across different regions if necessary.

Investing in Climate-Related Mitigation, Adaptation and Opportunities

CCI focuses on urgent investments to increase resilience to the risk of climate-related high water stress. It operates with a highly agile and adaptable structure to address the increasing impacts of climate change-related risks. The sustainability of water resources is a key priority in investment decisions, and risks in high-water-stress regions are regularly assessed using approaches such as climate data-based analysis tools and regional risk mapping methods. This has enabled CCI to develop a flexible, technology-integrated decision-making mechanism that not only remains resilient to existing risks but also proactively assesses climate-related opportunities. This structure, capable of responding quickly to emergency scenarios, enables the company to effectively implement climate-related mitigation and adaptation strategies.

RISK MANAGEMENT

TSRS S1-44.a.i, 44.a.ii, 44.a.iii, 44.a.iv, 44.a.vi; TSRS S2-25.a.i, 25.a.ii, 25.a.iii, 25.a.iv, 25.a.vi, 25.b, 25.c

Identification and Assessment of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

2024 is CCI's first reporting year in compliance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards. While this report is the first to be compliant with TSRS, climate-related risks and opportunities that could impact operations in previous years have been assessed as part of existing risk management processes. Risks and opportunities are evaluated on a country and regional basis, and business plans are updated. The Group plans to transition its current practices into corporate procedures by 2027 at the latest. This procedure will include a standard method for identifying, defining, and prioritizing sustainability and climate risks and opportunities, assigning responsibilities for risks and opportunities, identifying existing measures and additional measures that can be taken to mitigate risks, and conducting trade-off studies solely related to sustainability issues.

Additionally, a systematic and detailed materiality assessment was conducted to identify climate-related risks and opportunities in CCI's operations during the reporting period. The process aimed to identify information about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect CCI's future prospects for operations and financials, as well as to uncover factors that could influence decisions made by primary users of general purpose financial reports. Therefore, the analysis focused on stakeholders: current and potential investors. The materiality process was conducted with the participation of the Sustainability and Early Identification of Risk Committees, senior management, and external advisors, and was completed with final approval from the Board of Directors. The identified risks were assessed in detail using the scenario analyses and assumptions described in the scenario analysis section.

Since 2024 is the first reporting year, there is no obligation to compare previous periods or explain any changes.

Prioritization of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

CCI's materiality analysis was conducted in two primary steps. In identifying priority climate risks and opportunities, the first step was to compile risks that could reasonably be expected to impact CCI's short-, medium-, and long-term prospects. In this context, impacts across the value chain were considered.

Various sources were consulted when identifying risks and opportunities, and the assessment included a detailed examination of the company's own operations and the interaction with the entire value chain, including upstream and downstream.

Financial Materiality Analysis

Financial materiality analysis was used to determine CCI's 2024 priority risks. Risks were ranked according to their likelihood of occurrence and financial impact. The probability of the risk occurring was assessed in five different ranges, with the highest being >80% and the lowest being <20%. Production restriction percentages and the impact on EBITDA were taken into account to determine the magnitude of the financial impact. In this context, the financial impact of the risk was calculated using scenario 2. In this context, the financial impact of the risk was calculated below the materiality threshold. Risks and opportunities were evaluated holistically. The assessment process was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative data and a professional judgment process. Strategy, sustainability, investor relations and risk management, financial reporting, and supply chain teams actively participated in the calculation of financial impacts. The financial impact threshold for climate risks has been disclosed. (TSRS S1. 44a(vi); TSRS 2.25a(vi))

The financial materiality decision was based on similar criteria from other companies in the sector, as well as CCI's financial reporting materiality. The short-, medium-, and long-term financial statement impacts of the risks deemed significant were analyzed and presented. The financial materiality level for CCI was 4% of EBITDA.

CCI's physical and transition climate risks were assessed from a financial significance perspective, and no high or critical risks were identified in the short, medium, or long term.

The "risk of the impact of severe weather events on sugar supply," considered within the scope of physical chronic risk, was determined to have no significant impact based on changes in precipitation, drought, and soil moisture at supplier locations for three scenarios analyzed through climateanalytics.org. Additionally, the OECD FAO Agricultural Outlook 2025-2035 report states that sugar supply does not pose a climate-related crisis or risk. Regarding transition risks, risks related to carbon pricing and emissions regulations were assessed as not having a significant impact until 2034, considering CCI's sector and geography of operations.

In addition, in line with developments in our sector and stakeholder interest, the chronic physical climate risk of "risking water stress and scarcity" has been addressed in our report. This approach aligns with our transparency principle and aligns with the reporting practices of companies in similar fields. The type of increasing water stress and scarcity risk (physical or transitional), its definition, relevant timeframe, priority locations, impacts on the value chain, associated key performance indicators, targets, adaptation and mitigation actions, future investment plans, likelihood of occurrence, and net financial impacts are detailed in the "Strategy" section.

Probability Assessment of the Risk of Increasing Water Stress and Scarcity

The probability of risk due to water stress was assessed along four dimensions for each production location identified as high risk:

- Annual rate of precipitation change (projections based on Climate Analytics.org data),
- The frequency of the risk occurring in the past (Historical data)
- Production volume
- Water stress score from WWF Water Risk Filter

A scale from 1 to 5 was created for each dimension, and these indicators were weighted according to their level of importance. In the evaluation system, historical data was given a weight of 10%, and the other three dimensions were each given a weight of 30%. Using this method, a weighted average probability score was calculated for each location, and the CCI overall water risk probability was found to be 2.62.

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 or conditions.	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

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 of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities, along with all other corporate risks, are regularly reviewed annually by the Early Detection of Risk Committee within the scope of sustainability risks. Established as a subordinate body of the Board of Directors in 2024, the Sustainability Committee assumed responsibility for the assessment and review of sustainability risks, prior to the Early Detection of Risk Committee. The progress and progress towards achieving targets related to these risks are regularly reported, and the monitoring of relevant metrics is integrated into daily business processes. Detailed information is provided in the "Governance" section.

METRICS AND TARGETS

TSRS S1-51.a, 51.b, 51.c, 51.d, 51.e, 51.f, 51.g

Reporting Boundary for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

TSRS S2-29.a.ii, 29.a.iii(1), 29.a.iii(2), 29.a.iii(3), 29.a.iv, B27

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

TSRS S2-29.a, 29.b, 29.c, 29.d, 29.e, 29.f, 29.g

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)
Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI")	Türkiye	26,598	68,160	59,336	94,758
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi (“CCSD”)	Türkiye	9,863	1,581	1,581	11,444
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Etap”)	Türkiye	27,040	9,625	9,625	36,665
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership (“Almaty CC”)	Kazakhstan	26,606	40,381	40,381	66,988
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company (“Azerbaijan CC”)	Azerbaijan	10,413	14,864	14,864	25,278
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company (“Bishkek CC”)	Kyrgyzstan	3,528	1,234	1,234	4,762
CCI International Holland B.V. (“CCI Holland”)	Netherlands	-	-	-	-
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited (“TCCBCJ”)	Jordan	705	1,385	1,385	2,089
Economic Society “Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers”	Turkmenistan	1,166	1,775	1,775	2,941
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd (“SBIL”)	Iraq	8,229	4,130	4,130	12,359
Waha Beverages B.V. (“Waha B.V.”)	Netherlands	-	-	-	-
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company (“Tajikistan CC”)	Tajikistan	2,394	278	278	2,672
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
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited (“CCBPL”)	Pakistan	54,086	38,361	38,361	92,447
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited (“CCBB”) (2)	Bangladesh	15,558	12,895	12,895	28,453

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)
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan (“CCBU”)	Uzbekistan	16,304	20,366	20,366	36,670
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC (“Samarkand”)	Uzbekistan	1,148	1,434	1,434	2,582
CCI Namangan Limited LLC (“Namangan”)	Uzbekistan	1,386	1,731	1,731	3,117
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution L.L.C. (“SSDSD”) *	Syria	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		219,653	232,172	223,348	451,825

*Renewable energy purchased at the Isparta and Elazığ plants based on I-REC certification in 2024.

**The Group has no operations in Syria.

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 rate, 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 fuels other than natural gas (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 conversion factors. These conversion factors provide an estimate of the amount of GHGs released into the atmosphere per unit of energy consumed. Different types of energy sources have different conversion factors reflecting their carbon dioxide concentrations. In future periods, the conversion factors may be updated to reflect changes and/or improvements in the published data. In the current period, the following conversion factors were used:

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): 0.050814 kg CO_2, LPG (MJ): 0.059582 kg CO_2, Diesel (MJ, light fuel): 0.064412 kg CO_2, Fuel Oil (MJ): 0.082039 kg CO_2, Light Fuel Oil (MJ): 0.076137 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 2022 (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-Spesific Climate Metrics

TSRS-S2 33.a, 33.b, 33.c, 33.d, 33.e, 33.f, 33.g, 33.h, 34.a, 34.b, 34.c, 34.d

TSRS 2 - Supplement Volume 24, Non-Alcoholic Beverages, was selected as a reference within the scope of the Guidance on Sector-Based Application of TSRS published by the Public Oversight Authority (KGK). SASB Standards provide detailed sector-specific metrics and disclosure topics that guide our approach to defining and reporting financially material sustainability information. Accordingly, the sustainability disclosure topics and metrics we implement align with the requirements set forth in the relevant SASB sector volumes.

Table 1. Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics (TSRS 2- Annex Volume 24 Non-Alcoholic Beverages)

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measurement	Code	2024
Energy Management	(1) Consumed operational energy, (2) Percentage of grid electricity, and (3) Percentage of renewable energy	Quantitative	Gigajoule (GJ), Percentage (%)	FB-NB-130a.1	4,402,025 41% 3%
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 39%
	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

Energy Management

(01.01.2024-31.12.2024 period)

Company	Country of Establishment	Consumed Operational Energy GJ	Percentage of Grid Electricity %	Renewable Energy Percentage %
Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. ("CCI")	Türkiye	989,303	59	12
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi (“CCSD”)	Türkiye	n.a (1)		
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Etap”)	Türkiye	599,035	14	0
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership (“Almaty CC”)	Kazakhstan	715,008	34	0
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company (“Azerbaijan CC”)	Azerbaijan	291,783	43	0
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company (“Bishkek CC”)	Kyrgyzstan	90,950	49	0
CCI International Holland B.V. (“CCI Holland”)	Netherlands	-	0	0
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited (“TCCBCJ”)	Jordan	14,875	89	0
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers (“Turkmenistan CC”)	Turkmenistan	17,233	49	0
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd (“SBIL”)	Iraq	104,307	21	0
Waha Beverages B.V. (“Waha B.V.”)	Netherlands	-	0	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company (“Tajikistan CC”)	Tajikistan	28,689	58	0
Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC (“Al Waha”)	Iraq	220,785	33	0
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited (“CCBPL”)	Pakistan	555,921	63	3
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited (“CCBB”) (2)	Bangladesh	294,046	27	0
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan (“CCBU”)	Uzbekistan	419,687	36	0
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC (“Samarkand”)	Uzbekistan	31,066	34	0
CCI Namangan Limited LLC (“Namangan”)	Uzbekistan	29,336	44	0
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution L.L.C. (“SSDSD”)	Syria	-	0	0
TOTAL		4,402,025	41	3

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

Water Management

(01.01.2024-31.12.2024 period)

Company	Country of Establishment	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
Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi (“CCSD”)	Türkiye	-	-
Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. (“Etap”)	Türkiye	2,254	0
J.V. Coca-Cola Almaty Bottlers Limited Liability Partnership (“Almaty CC”)	Kazakhstan	1,743	41
Azerbaijan Coca-Cola Bottlers Limited Liability Company (“Azerbaijan CC”)	Azerbaijan	638	100
Coca-Cola Bishkek Bottlers Closed Joint Stock Company (“Bishkek CC”)	Kyrgyzstan	225	100
CCI International Holland B.V. (“CCI Holland”)	Netherlands	-	-
The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Jordan Limited (“TCCBCJ”)	Jordan	79	100
Turkmenistan Coca-Cola Bottlers (“Turkmenistan CC”)	Turkmenistan	33	0
Sardkar for Beverage Industry/Ltd (“SBIL”)	Iraq	368	0
Waha Beverages B.V. (“Waha B.V.”)	Netherlands	-	-
Coca-Cola Beverages Tajikistan Limited Liability Company (“Tajikistan CC”)	Tajikistan	168	100
Al Waha for Soft Drinks, Juices, Mineral Water, Plastics, and Plastic Caps Production LLC (“Al Waha”)	Iraq	839	69
Coca-Cola Beverages Pakistan Limited (“CCBPL”)	Pakistan	2,798	44
Coca-Cola Bangladesh Beverages Limited (“CCBB”) (2)	Bangladesh	231	0
LLC Coca-Cola Bottlers Uzbekistan (“CCBU”)	Uzbekistan	1,295	0
CCI Samarkand Limited LLC (“Samarkand”)	Uzbekistan	131	0
CCI Namangan Limited LLC (“Namangan”)	Uzbekistan	88	0
Syrian Soft Drink Sales and Distribution L.L.C. (“SSDSD”)	Syria	-	-
TOTAL		15,576	39

Table 2: Activity Metrics

Supplementary Volume – 24 (Non-alcoholic Drinks)

ACTIVITY METRIC	CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	CODE	METRIC
Volume of products sold	Quantitative	Million hectoliters (Mhl)	FB-NB-000.A	85,23
Number of production facilities	Quantitative	Number	FB-NB-000.B	33 CCI + 3 Anadolu ETAP
Total fleet road kilometers traveled	Quantitative	Kilometres (km)	FB-NB-000.C	22.512.158

ANNEXES

Events After the Reporting Period

Following the reporting period, the total number of bottling facilities increased to 35, with plants in Ismailli, Azerbaijan, and Baghdad, Iraq, opening new plants. The opening of new plants will contribute to reducing water withdrawals in regions at high water risk. Therefore, preferring low-water-stress regions is considered a key criterion in the location selection of new facilities.

TSRS 1 and 2 Compliance Table

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
About Our Report	Effective Date and Transition	TSRS S1-E1 TSRS S1-22	About Our Report	3
	Transitional Exemption Explanation	TSRS S1-Ek E3 TSRS S1-Ek E6 TSRS S1-E4 TSRS S1-E5 TSRS S2-Ek C TSRS S2-C3 TSRS S2-C4.b	TSRS Compliance and Reporting Limits	3
	Explanation of Assumptions and Measurement Uncertainties	TSRS S1-37 TSRS S1-38 TSRS S1-40.a TSRS S1-50.d	Assumptions and Measurement Uncertainties	5
		TSRS S2-18 TSRS S2-19 TSRS S2-21.a TSRS S2-22.a.ii		5

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
Governance	a) Governance body(s) (which may include a board, committee or equivalent body responsible for governance) or person(s) responsible for overseeing sustainability-related risks and opportunities	TSRS S1-27.a TSRS S2-6.a.i	Governance	11
		TSRS S1-27.a.i TSRS S1-27.a.ii TSRS S1-27.a.iii TSRS S2-6.a.ii TSRS S2-6.a.iii	Board Structure Sustainability Governance	11
		TSRS S1-27.a.iv TSRS S2-6.a.iv	Sustainability Governance	12
		TSRS S1-27.a.v TSRS S2-6.a.v TSRS S2-29.g.i TSRS S2-29.g.ii	The Impact of Sustainability Goals on Remuneration Policy	13
	b) The role of management in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability-related risks and opportunities	TSRS S1-27.b.i TSRS S2-6.b.i	Sustainability Governance	12
		TSRS S1-27.b.ii TSRS S2-6.b.ii	Board Committees Sustainability Governance	12

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
Strategy	Strategy and decision making	TSRS S1-30.a TSRS S1-30.b TSRS S1-30.c	Strategy	15
	Strategy Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	TSRS S2-9.a TSRS S2-9.b TSRS S2-9.c TSRS S2-9.d TSRS S2-10.a TSRS S2-10.b TSRS S2-10.c TSRS S2-10.d	CCI's Priority Climate Risk	16
	Business Model and Value Chain	TSRS S1-32.a TSRS S1-32.b	CCI's Priority Climate Risk	16
		TSRS S2 / 13.a TSRS S2 / 13.b	CCI's Priority Climate Risk	16
	Strategy and decision making	TSRS S1 / 33.a TSRS S1 / 33.b TSRS S1 / 33.c	CCI's Priority Climate Risk The Impact of Risk on Strategy and Decision Making	16-17
		TSRS S2-14.a.i TSRS S2-14.a.ii TSRS S2-14.a.iii TSRS S2-14.a.iv TSRS S2-14.a.v TSRS S2-14.b TSRS S2-14.c	CCI's Priority Climate Risk Key Assumptions and Dependencies CCI's Climate Transition Plan	16-18

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
Strategy	Financial position, financial performance and cash flows	TSRS S1-34.a TSRS S1-34.b	Financial Impact of Risk	19
		TSRS S1-35.a TSRS S1-35.b TSRS S1-35.c.i TSRS S1-35.c.ii TSRS S1-35.d	CCI's Priority Climate Risk	16
		TSRS S1-40.a TSRS S1-40.b	Financial Impact of Risk	19
		TSRS S2-15.a TSRS S2-15.b TSRS S2-16.a TSRS S2-16.b TSRS S2-16.c.i TSRS S2-16.c.ii TSRS S2-16.d	Financial Impact of Risk	19
	a) Criteria required by TSRS	TSRS S1-46.a TSRS S1-49	Metrics Related to Climate Risk	18

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
Strategy	Climate Resilience	TSRS S2-22.a.i TSRS S2-22.a.ii TSRS S2-22.a.iii(1) TSRS S2-22.a.iii(2) TSRS S2-22.a.iii(3) TSRS S2-22.b.i(1) TSRS S2-22.b.i(2) TSRS S2-22.b.i(3) TSRS S2-22.b.i(4) TSRS S2-22.b.i(5) TSRS S2-22.b.i(6) TSRS S2-22.b.i(7) TSRS S2-22.b.ii(1) TSRS S2-22.b.ii(2) TSRS S2-22.b.ii(3) TSRS S2-22.b.ii(4) TSRS S2-22.b.ii(5) TSRS S2-22.b.iii	Resilience Climate-Related Scenario Analysis	20
Risk Management	The processes and related policies used by the business to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor sustainability-related risks:	TSRS S1-44.a.i TSRS S1-44.a.ii TSRS S1-44.a.iii TSRS S1-44.a.iv TSRS S1-44.a.vi	Risk Management	24
	The processes and related policies it uses to identify, assess, prioritize and monitor climate-related risk	TSRS S2-25.a.i TSRS S2-25.a.ii TSRS S2-25.a.iii TSRS S2-25.a.iv TSRS S2-25.a.vi	Risk Management	24
	b) The processes the entity uses to identify and monitor climate-related opportunities, including information on whether and how it uses climate-related scenario analysis.	TSRS S2-25.b		
	The extent to which and how processes for climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the company's overall risk management process and how and how they inform the company's overall risk management process	TSRS S2-25.c		

Section	Description	Related article	Related title	Page No
Metrics and Goals	c) The company's performance in relation to the risk or opportunity related to sustainability, including its progress towards its own targets and the targets it is required to achieve under legislation.	TSRS S1-51.a TSRS S1-51.b TSRS S1-51.c TSRS S1-51.d TSRS S1-51.e TSRS S1-51.f TSRS S1-51.g	Metrics and Targets CCI's Priority Climate Risk	26
	a) Climate-related criteria	TSRS S2-29.a TSRS S2-29.b TSRS S2-29.c TSRS S2-29.d TSRS S2-29.e TSRS S2-29.f TSRS S2-29.g	Greenhouse Gas Emission Data Table	26
	c) Climate-related targets	TSRS-S2 33.a TSRS-S2 33.b TSRS-S2 33.c TSRS-S2 33.d TSRS-S2 33.e TSRS-S2 33.f TSRS-S2 33.g TSRS-S2 33.h TSRS-S2 34.a TSRS-S2 34.b TSRS-S2 34.c TSRS-S2 34.d	Metrics Related to Climate Risk	28
	The measurement approach specified in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol	TSRS S2-29.a.ii TSRS S2-29.a.iii.1 TSRS S2-29.a.iii.2 TSRS S2-29.a.iii.3 TSRS S2-29.a.iv TSRS S2-B27	Reporting Limits for Greenhouse Gas Emissions	26

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
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Unit of measurement that expresses the global warming potential (GWP) of different greenhouse gases (methane, nitrous oxide, etc.) in terms of carbon dioxide (CO_2), meaning carbon dioxide equivalent.
D	
DEFRA	UK Government's Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

E	
ETAP	Anadolu Etap Penkon Gıda ve İçecek Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.
EUR	Energy Usage Ratio
EWRA	Corporate Water Risk Assessment
F	
FAVÖK (EBITDA)	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
FVÖK	Earnings Before Interest and Taxes
FAWVA	The Coca-Cola Company's Facility Risk Assessment
G	
GHG Protokolü	Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
I-İ	
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	
M^3	Cubic meters
Mhl	Million hectoliter

N	
Namangan	CCI Namangan Limited LLC
R	
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathways – (These refer to greenhouse gas emission projections used in climate change scenarios.)
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	Turkish 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

Reporting Guidelines

Calculation Principles for Metrics

The information contained in this guide covers the financial year ending December 31, 2024, and includes the relevant operations conducted at the affiliated facilities under the responsibility of Coca-Cola İçecek A.Ş. and its subsidiaries, as detailed in the "General Definitions and Reporting Scope" section. The indicators in question are environmental indicators. The Group management is responsible for implementing the necessary procedures to ensure that the indicators mentioned below are prepared in accordance with the Principles, from all material perspectives.

The information in these principles pertains to the financial and reporting year 2024, ending December 31, 2024 (January 1 - December 31, 2024), and as specified in the "General Definitions and Reporting Scope" section;

Environmental Indicators:

Affiliated Companies

- Coca-Cola Satış ve Dağıtım Anonim Şirketi
- 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

Jointly Controlled Entities

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

Include the operations of the companies and does not include information about contractors and subcontractors.

General Reporting Principles

In preparing this guide document, the following principles have been taken into consideration:

- In the preparation of information: Emphasizing the fundamental principles of relevance and reliability for the users of the information.
- In the reporting of information: Highlighting the principles of comparability/consistency with other data, including that of previous years, and the principles of understandability/transparency that provide clarity to users.

General Definitions and Reporting Scope

For the purposes of this report, the Company provides the following definitions:

Type	Indicator	Scope
Environmental	**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.
	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.
Environmental	**Water Management**	
	Total Water Withdraw (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.

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, CH_4, 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
R32	771	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, CH_4, and N_2O.

*1 : Turkey Electricity Generation and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form: ETKB-EVÇED-FRM-042 Rev.00 (https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/%C3%87evreVe%C4%B0klim/%C4%B0klimDe%C4%9Fi%C5%9Fikli%C4%9Fi/EmisyonFaktorleri/BilgiFormu.pdf)

*2 : UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, Conversion factors 2022: full set ()

Inventory Source	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Unit	Emission Data Unit
Electricity (Türkiye)	0.4227	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Azerbaijan)	0.4219	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Jordan)	0.3772	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Kazakhstan)	0.5381	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Kyrgyzstan)	0.0995	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Iraq)	0.6805	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Pakistan)	0.3957	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Tajikistan)	0.0606	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Turkmenistan)	0.7608	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Uzbekistan)	0.4833	tCO_2e	tCO_2e
Electricity (Bangladesh)	0.5913	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/m^3	IPCC
Diesel	43.00	kcal/kg	IPCC
Gasoline	44.30	kcal/kg	IPCC
LPG	47.30	kcal/m^3	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)

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 2024 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 earlier periods or other information linked to the 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 2024 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 for Metrics" on pages 39 to 42 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 sus-tainability;
- Considered the presentation and disclosure of the Sustainability Information;
- Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Group’s control environment, processes and infor-mation 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 con-sistently 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 signifi-cant, 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, 15 August 2025

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