ANADOLU ISUZU OTOMOTİV SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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12/18/2025, 05:30 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ TRY

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Anadolu Isuzu is a joint stock company in Turkey, affiliated with Anadolu Group and partnered with Isuzu Motors Limited of Japan. The company adopted its current name in 1983 after signing a license agreement with Isuzu and began producing light trucks at its Istanbul Kartal Factory in 1984. Operating in the commercial vehicle sector, it manufactures trucks, pickups, midibuses, and buses, supported by strong after-sales services across Turkey and international markets. The Çayırova Şekerpınar production facility has a single-shift capacity of 19,012 vehicles. In 1996, Japanese partners increased their share to 30%, and the company was renamed Anadolu Isuzu Otomotiv Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. The Anadolu Isuzu R&D Center, established in 2009, is among Turkey's first registered centers. In 2023, Anadolu Isuzu acquired and integrated its carcass facility (Çayırova branch), bringing in-house expertise and workforce specialized in carcass production. This investment strengthened growth in midibus and bus production and enhanced overall manufacturing capacity. The company operates in two main locations: the central factory handles truck, light truck, bus, and midibus production, while carcass production, forming the vehicle's framework, takes place at the Çayırova campus. The R&D Center, with 292 expert staff, develops innovative and eco-friendly products, continuing to add value to customers. Anadolu Isuzu provides service through 93 service points in 57 provinces across Turkey and 137 service points in 44 countries. By the end of 2024, the company employed 1,458 people. Anadolu Isuzu shares have been traded on Borsa Istanbul (ASUZU) since 1997. The company has also led Turkey's midibus exports for 18 years. With low fuel consumption and cost efficiency, its midibuses serve both individual and fleet users, becoming a frequently preferred transport solution in the service sector. Anadolu Isuzu prioritizes the climate crisis

across all operations. Guided by the European Green Deal roadmap and the Anadolu Isuzu Strategic Business Plan, the company invests in emission reduction, alternative fuel systems, and energy efficiency in vehicles while also raising awareness of climate risks throughout its supply chain. Recognizing the severe economic, environmental, and social risks of climate change, Anadolu Isuzu is determined to reduce its ecological footprint within production and trade activities and contribute to global climate action. In 2023, we achieved international success with our electric vehicles by winning prestigious awards in the fields of design and safety. We continue this success in 2024 as well. Our 100% electric Citivolt model stood out with its strong design and safety features, winning the "Mobility" category at the Big SEE Product Design Award 2024, as well as the "Bus Safety" category at both the German Design Award 2024 and the Busworld Awards. Anadolu Isuzu also advances in digitalization to create efficient business models. Through its IoT-based Smart Factory infrastructure, the company ensures precise, error-free vehicle production and real-time process tracking. Departments including production, quality, sales, and export instantly access the information they need on production and delivery. This digital system supports the company's paperless production goal, helping reduce the carbon footprint of manufacturing processes. Anadolu Isuzu transparently shares its climate performance through participation in the CDP. With pioneering sustainability work spanning many years, the company reinforced its mission in 2022 by launching the "We are Transforming into Tomorrow" strategy. In 2024, Anadolu Isuzu was included in the BIST Sustainability Index, further demonstrating its strong position as one of the best-performing companies in the sector.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

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

18901715383

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ASUZU

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

789000W9CMLD3UGQST21

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ Turkey

(1.21) For which transport modes will you be providing data?

Select all that apply

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Our organization's mapping process involves a comprehensive evaluation of suppliers, focusing on their environmental and sustainability performance. The following details outline the key aspects of this process: We gather data on suppliers' environmental performance through a dedicated Environment Management System

(EMS) portal. This includes tracking key consumption metrics such as electricity, water, and raw material usage. Additionally, we collect documentation like wastewater discharge licenses, hazardous waste storage permits, emission permits, and environmental management system certifications (e.g., ISO 14001, ISO 50001, and ISO 14064). Suppliers also provide greenhouse gas monitoring plans and verification documents, which we meticulously review. Our primary tool for data collection is the EMS portal, which is accessible to suppliers. This platform allows us to track and monitor various environmental data points efficiently. We also conduct regular audits based on Quality and Environmental Management Systems to assess suppliers' compliance and progress. The mapping process covers both local and international suppliers. We monitor over 300 domestic and 100 foreign suppliers, ensuring that our assessments are thorough and ongoing. We plan to further enhance this mapping through the introduction of a formal Supplier Sustainability Policy and expand our evaluation scope by increasing assessments and offering training where needed. By implementing this mapping process, we aim to continuously improve the sustainability performance across our supply chain, with a focus on utilizing local resources and addressing any risks related to the localization of high-technology components.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

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

Anadolu Isuzu identifies and manages climate-related risks and opportunities at the corporate level through a systematic process. Within this process, the timeframes in which risks and opportunities may occur are clearly defined and integrated into the company's strategy. The short term is planned as 0–1 year, the medium term as 1–5 years, and the long term as more than 5 years. In the short term (0–1 year), operational and regulatory sensitivities come to the forefront; while quick-impact improvements such as energy and water savings are implemented, contingency plans are reviewed to address sudden physical risks (e.g., extreme weather events, water shortages).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Anadolu Isuzu identifies and manages climate-related risks and opportunities at the corporate level through a systematic process. Within this process, the timeframes in which risks and opportunities may occur are clearly defined and integrated into the company's strategy. The short term is planned as 0–1 year, the medium term as 1–5 years, and the long term as more than 5 years.In the medium term (1–5 years), large-scale transformation projects and strategic investments are materialized; activities such as developing electric or alternative-fuel vehicles, restructuring the supply chain in line with sustainability criteria, and carrying out awareness projects with stakeholders come to the forefront.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Anadolu Isuzu identifies and manages climate-related risks and opportunities at the corporate level through a systematic process. Within this process, the timeframes in which risks and opportunities may occur are clearly defined and integrated into the company's strategy. The short term is planned as 0–1 year, the medium term as 1–5 years, and the long term as more than 5 years.In the long term (5+ years), the focus shifts to transforming the entire business model in a climate-friendly manner to achieve decarbonization and carbon neutrality targets, introducing innovative technologies supported by R&D and innovation to the sector, and enhancing infrastructural resilience against chronic climate risks.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Drought

Chronic physical
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Anadolu Isuzu conducts a systematic process to identify climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This process is managed by the Environmental Management System officials within the Sustainability Facility Investment Directorate. Supported by regular reports to the Board of Directors, this process allows for the prediction of company-wide impacts and integration into strategic decision-making mechanisms. The growing importance of electric vehicles in the global market and the European Union's "Fit for 55" package, which introduces regulations for the decarbonization of the transportation sector, necessitate a transformation in the automotive industry. Failure to adapt to this transformation in a timely and effective manner may lead to a decline in competitiveness and a reduction in market share. If our company does not transition to zero-emission and electric vehicles, restrictions on market access may arise, which could negatively affect our revenues and future growth potential. These developments are shaping Anadolu Isuzu's environmental dependencies, with the production of fossil-fuel vehicles representing a risk. In line with our vision to become carbon neutral by 2050, stricter emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles are also expected to be introduced. In this context, the production of electric and alternative-fuel vehicles presents significant opportunities and contributes to the management of our environmental dependencies. A large portion of our operational locations is evaluated to identify these dependencies, impacts, and opportunities. For key data not obtained directly from operations, various data sources such as industry reports, academic studies, and international environmental standards are used. A 5x5 Risk Analysis Template and probability-impact analysis methodologies are applied to identify risks. The scenarios used include IEA NZE 2050, RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, which help evaluate potential transition pathways and uncertainties related to climate change. Risk scores are calculated based on probability and impact criteria, assessing the nature, likelihood, and magnitude of risks. Scenario analyses are utilized to assess uncertainties regarding climate change and sustainability, conducting strategic impact evaluations on possible scenarios. These analyses are integrated into risk management processes and guide decision-making mechanisms. All processes are monitored under standards such as ISO 14001 and ISO 14064-1. High-risk factors are evaluated by Senior Management in Management Review Meetings, and action plans are developed. This ensures that climate-related risks and opportunities are continuously monitored and updated as necessary. Financial or strategic risks and opportunities are reported to the Early Detection and Risk Management Committee, where detailed evaluations are conducted. The production of fossil fuel vehicles is identified as a major risk, while electric vehicle production is viewed as a significant opportunity. Key opportunities are managed by integrating them into strategic business plans and investment strategies.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:
☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply
☑ Short-term
☑ Medium-term
☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:
☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools
☑ WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management
☑ Stress tests

International methodologies and standards
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services (WASH)

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:
☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Anadolu Isuzu conducts a systematic process to identify, assess, and manage water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. This process is managed by the Environmental Management System officials within the Sustainability and Facility Investment Directorate, supported by regular reporting to the Board of Directors. The process enables the prediction of company-wide effects and the integration of findings into strategic decision-making. At our main factory, all water used in vehicle production is supplied from wells, which increases our dependency on groundwater. Insufficient extraction from these wells represents a key risk, as increasing drought conditions may lower water levels and disrupt production. Furthermore, water discharge must comply with regulatory criteria. In this context, effective treatment is crucial to minimize environmental impacts. Our on-site wastewater treatment facility ensures discharged water meets applicable standards, turning this requirement into an opportunity to reduce impacts and strengthen compliance. Where operational data is not directly available, additional sources such as WRI Aqueduct and international environmental standards are applied. Methodologies including the 5x5 Risk Analysis Template and probability–impact assessments are used to identify and prioritize risks. Scenario analysis plays a critical role, using climate projections such as RCP 2.6 (low-emission) and RCP 8.5 (high-emission): RCP 2.6: Rapid emission reductions limit climate impacts, keeping pressures on water resources at a manageable level. Production sustainability can be maintained, provided that water efficiency initiatives, alternative water sourcing, and environmentally responsible production practices continue. RCP 8.5: Continued fossil fuel reliance results in increased drought, irregular rainfall, and heatwaves, reducing water renewal rates. This scenario poses challenges for water access and operational continuity. To mitigate risks, Anadolu Isuzu invests in water recovery, closed-loop systems, rainwater harvesting, alternative sourcing, and technological upgrades for water reuse. Scenario analyses help evaluate uncertainties and guide strategic planning by quantifying the potential impacts of climate change on water resources. All processes are monitored under standards such as ISO 14001, and ISO 14046, ensuring alignment with best practices. High-risk factors are reviewed by Senior Management in Management Review Meetings, where mitigation actions are developed and tracked. Financial and strategic risks and opportunities are reported to the Early Detection and Risk Management Committee, which carries out detailed evaluations. Dependency on well water is identified as a critical risk, while the wastewater treatment facility is considered a strategic opportunity. Major opportunities, such as efficiency improvements and technological investments, are integrated into long-term business strategies and investment planning. Through these mechanisms, Anadolu Isuzu ensures that water-related risks and opportunities are continuously monitored, reassessed, and managed as part of the company's sustainability strategy.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Anadolu Isuzu conducts an integrated analysis process considering the interrelationships between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. The framework applies a 5x5 Risk Analysis Template and probability–impact methodology to systematically evaluate dependencies and potential risks. In the context of climate change, the production of fossil-fuel vehicles stands out as a significant risk, while the growing importance of electric vehicles in the global market and the European Union's "Fit for 55" package regulations aimed at decarbonizing the transportation sector are accelerating the industry's transformation. In response to this, Anadolu Isuzu views the production of electric and alternative-fuel vehicles as a major opportunity and is conducting R&D activities on electric vehicles. In addition, the weight reduction projects launched in 2023 to decrease vehicle fuel consumption were further expanded in 2024. Regarding water resources, all water used in Anadolu Isuzu's main factory is drawn from wells, increasing dependency on groundwater. Prolonged droughts may lower water levels and disrupt production. However, the on-site wastewater treatment facility provides a key opportunity by ensuring discharged water meets regulatory standards, thereby reducing environmental impacts and alleviating pressure on freshwater sources. These examples demonstrate the synergies between dependencies, risks, and opportunities, and how they are managed holistically. To account for uncertainties, Anadolu Isuzu uses scenario analysis. Climate change is assessed through IEA NZE 2050 transition scenarios, RCP 2.6 (low-emission) and RCP 8.5 (high-emission) pathways, while WRI Aqueduct supports the evaluation of water-related risks. This approach allows the company to anticipate potential future conditions, balance risks with opportunities, and take informed strategic decisions. The process is monitored under ISO 14001, ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14046 standards. High-risk factors are reviewed in Management Review Meetings, and strategic action plans are developed accordingly. Financial and operational implications are reported to the relevant committees, ensuring alignment with corporate strategy. Anadolu Isuzu recognizes challenges in data availability and consistency, which may affect the completeness of holistic evaluations. To address these gaps, the company is enhancing continuous monitoring, stakeholder collaboration, and internal communication to further strengthen the integration of environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities into its overall sustainability framework.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Anadolu Isuzu identifies and manages water-related risks through a structured process supported by water risk assessments, security evaluations, water resource planning, and drought action plans. In the Kocaeli region, where our core production facilities are located, data sources such as the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas are applied alongside indicators including water quantity, drought frequency, and duration. Chronic drought has been identified as a significant physical risk, and situations where water levels fall below critical thresholds are classified as "sensitive locations," prioritized for management. Concentrating core operations in Kocaeli allows the area to be assessed as a single priority location, enhancing resource management and monitoring effectiveness. Water consumption in production processes is a major dependency, as all water is sourced from wells. To address drought-related risks and ensure operational resilience, several initiatives were implemented in 2024. A dual-filtration system was integrated into the 2,500-ton storage tank used for well water. This system allows partial filtration in case of contamination, avoiding the need to drain the entire tank. As a result, 600 m³ of water savings were achieved annually. In Q4 2024, a rainwater harvesting system was commissioned on factory rooftops. Collected rainwater was used for fire trucks and internal cleaning, generating an additional 240 m³ of annual savings. These projects reduce dependency on wells and strengthen resilience to drought risks, with quantitative benefits expected to increase in 2025 as the systems operate for a full year. Our wastewater treatment facility ensures all discharges meet legal standards without requiring external services, minimizing environmental impacts while avoiding additional CAPEX costs. This provides both compliance assurance and operational efficiency gains. In 2023, a detailed water risk analysis led to the preparation of the Water Risks and Security Assessment and the Water Resource Planning and Drought Action Plan, incorporating hydrogeological and hydrological conditions. These assessments have been regularly updated since 2023. In 2024, as part of water risk management, WRI Aqueduct 4.0 was used to conduct a comprehensive risk assessment across both direct operations and supply chain locations. Baseline and future projections (2030, 2050, 2080) were considered, analyzing indicators such as water stress, drought risk, and seasonal variability. While the study covered a broad portion of our value chain, results reported here focus on direct operations. At Anadolu Isuzu, water risks are recognized as a critical element of sustainability management, and continuous improvements in risk assessment, stakeholder collaboration, and technological investment ensure preparedness for future water challenges.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

WRI RISK ASSESTMENT.xlsx
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply
☑ Qualitative
☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:
☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:
☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Anadolu Isuzu's Risk Management System is a multidisciplinary and integrated process. Climate and water-related risks are assessed within this framework, with the Early Detection of Risk Committee evaluating their potential strategic and financial impacts on operations. Corporate Risk Management, which involves all employees and integrates into company practices, systematically shapes business strategies and provides input to the Committee. Risks are analyzed, prioritized by impact, and linked to action plans. Priority risks and actions are escalated to the Board of Directors for decision-making, ensuring alignment with the company's strategic direction. In the 2024 reporting period, in line with TSRS 1 provisions, Anadolu Isuzu defined its quantitative materiality threshold for sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities as 1% of total revenue. Total revenue in 2024 was 18,901,715 thousand TRY, reflecting a 13% decrease compared to 2023 (21,909,106 thousand TRY). A substantive financial impact is defined as one that seriously affects the company and threatens operational continuity. Climate and water-related risks are identified and evaluated collaboratively by Corporate Risk Management, sustainability working groups, and relevant business units. These risks and opportunities are also subject to external review during audits of ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 14064-1 and ISO 14046 certified management systems. Risks are quantified using a 5x5 Risk Analysis Template that combines probability and impact scores. The final risk score is obtained by multiplying probability by impact, classifying risks as low, medium, high, or very high. Risks with a score of 15 or above are considered high and require immediate action plans. Similarly, opportunities are categorized based on their potential significance and integrated into strategic business discussions. Key risks monitored under this framework include climate-related physical events, carbon taxation, and regulatory changes. Significant risks and opportunities are reported to the Early Detection and Risk Management Committee, which provides recommendations to the Board of Directors. This structure ensures that environmental, social, and climate-related factors are fully integrated into Anadolu Isuzu's enterprise risk management and strategic planning processes.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Anadolu Isuzu has a multidisciplinary and integrated opportunity management process. It evaluates the strategic and financial potential of climate and water-related opportunities for operations. Corporate Opportunity Management, involving all employees and company practices, systematically shapes business strategies. This process, aligned with strategic plans, is supported by technological infrastructure. For Anadolu Isuzu, identifying substantial opportunities means recognizing potential gains that could significantly enhance operational capacity and sustainability. In the 2024 reporting period, in line with TSRS 1 provisions, Anadolu Isuzu defined its quantitative materiality threshold for sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities as 1% of total revenue. Corporate Opportunity Management and Sustainability working groups collaborate with related business units to identify and evaluate opportunities presented by climate change and water issues, as well as other Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) matters. Climate and water-related opportunities are also evaluated and audited by external auditors during the audits of Management Systems (ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 14064-1, and ISO 14046). Opportunities are quantified using impact and probability scores, calculated by multiplying the likelihood of realization with the significance score, and categorized based on their potential benefits. Significant opportunities are included in strategic business discussions and investment plans, with a focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability in the face of evolving environmental challenges.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Details of the policies and processes our organization has in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems and details of an established standard: Our company adopts a comprehensive approach to identifying and classifying potential water pollutants. Since both of our locations are situated within Kocaeli, we refer to the values specified in the ISU Wastewater Discharge Regulation and ISKI Water Pollution Control Regulation when determining our pollutant discharge parameters. This ensures that our pollutant parameters are defined in accordance with related regulations. With wastewater treatment facility and laboratory at our main factory, we regularly conduct analyses of the water we discharge. These analyses are performed to verify compliance with the defined pollutant parameters and regulations. In our Çayırova branch, regular measurements are also carried out at the discharge points by the municipality. A description of the metrics and/or indicators used to identify pollutants: We monitor and evaluate pollutant parameter using specific metric and indicator, including oil and grease. Renovation work is being done at our treatment facility, and we are increasing its capacity. Additionally, we calculate our water footprint annually according to the ISO 14046 standard and assess our environmental impacts. This is an important part of our efforts to manage water resources more sustainably.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In the auto-manufacturing industry, oil pollution in wastewater mainly results from lubrication, machining, and cleaning processes. Hydrocarbons, oils, and greases enter wastewater streams, creating barriers on water surfaces that reduce oxygen transfer and harm aquatic life. Their toxic effects can decrease fish populations, disrupt ecosystems, and increase treatment costs by requiring additional processes to meet regulatory standards. To manage these risks, Anadolu Isuzu's wastewater treatment facility conducts bi-monthly sampling and analysis in compliance with Izmit Water and Sewerage Authority regulations, along with daily, weekly, and monthly tests to ensure legal compliance and establish control limits for wastewater quality. In November 2023, construction began on a new wastewater

treatment facility, which was commissioned in December 2024. This investment expanded capacity, digitalized processes, and eliminated manual operations. A SCADA-based automation system enables real-time monitoring and optimization. The facility ensures discharge quality below legal limits and continuously tracks parameters such as temperature, pH, conductivity, suspended solids, COD, and dissolved oxygen. Designed with flexibility to adapt to future regulations, the facility supports efficiency and environmental compliance. It also enables integration of a planned wastewater recovery system, further reducing dependency on freshwater resources and enhancing long-term sustainability.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

i) Description of How the Procedures Manage the Risks of Potential Impacts: Our wastewater management procedures minimize risks of oil contamination by following the Water Pollution Control Regulation and other regulations. We conduct regular bi-monthly sampling and analysis, as well as daily and weekly tests on critical parameters to quickly identify compliance issues. Our acid cracking system effectively separates oil from wastewater, lowering pollutant levels. We use a wastewater monitoring that tracks discharge parameters in real-time; if any parameter nears legal limits, the system automatically shuts down discharge operations, preventing non-compliance and prompting a reassessment of treatment processes. ii) Description of How Success is Measured and Evaluated: Success in our wastewater management is measured through: Success in our wastewater management is measured through several key indicators. Firstly, we ensure regulatory compliance by consistently comparing discharge results to legal limits. This process is supported by daily, weekly, and monthly tests that allow us to track trends in wastewater quality. The effectiveness of our Continuous Wastewater Monitoring System is also evaluated to ensure timely detection of any changes in monitored parameters. Additionally, periodic assessments of local water bodies help us understand the environmental impact of our practices. Together, these measures allow us to continuously improve our management of potential impacts.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastics are not an immediate strategic priority for Anadolu ISUZU.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The growing importance of electric vehicles in the global market, along with evolving EU regulations, is transforming supply chain structures in the automotive sector. Failure to adapt to this transformation in a timely and effective manner could reduce competitiveness and shrink market share. If the company does not transition to zero-emission and electric vehicles, market access will decline, which would negatively affect revenues and future growth potential. To mitigate this risk, Anadolu Isuzu aims to sustain exports and maintain competitiveness by embracing the transition to electric vehicles. The company is strengthening technical and commercial collaborations with both domestic and international suppliers in critical components such as battery technologies, electric motors, and powertrains. In addition, investments are being made in energy efficiency, renewable energy integration, and expanding production capacity for electric and alternative-fuel vehicles. The product range of electric vehicles is also being broadened to remain competitive in evolving markets. By accelerating efforts to reduce its carbon footprint and implementing low-carbon economy strategies, Anadolu Isuzu seeks to minimize long-term regulatory risks and position itself at the forefront of sectoral transformation. This approach reflects the company's commitment to view the transition not as an obligation, but as a strategic necessity for sustainable growth.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

The growing importance of electric vehicles in the global market, together with the European Union's "Fit for 55" regulations, is driving a profound transformation in production and supply chain structures within the automotive sector. Market analyses and customer trend surveys conducted by Anadolu Isuzu indicate a clear

increase in future demand for environmentally friendly and low-emission vehicles from municipalities providing urban public transportation services, as well as from the tourism and logistics sectors. In particular, the EU's carbon regulations and the restrictions anticipated after 2030 for passenger cars, after 2035 for medium-duty commercial vehicles, and after 2040 for heavy-duty commercial vehicles present significant potential to increase the market share of electric commercial vehicles both in export markets and in Türkiye. As the transition to electric and zero-emission mobility becomes a central agenda item for the sector, tightening global emission regulations and carbon-neutral production targets further underscore the importance of sustainability for the automotive industry. This transformation represents a significant risk for OEM companies such as Anadolu Isuzu, which continues to produce fossil-fuel vehicles while steadily increasing its annual investments in the production and sales of electric vehicles. Failure to adapt to this shift in a timely and effective manner could reduce competitiveness, shrink market share, and result in declining sales—particularly in the heavy commercial vehicle segment where Anadolu Isuzu has traditionally been strong. If the transition to zero-emission and electric vehicles does not take place, market access will become increasingly restricted, which in turn could negatively impact revenues and future growth potential. During the reporting period, the financial impact of this risk has been calculated based on the number of fossil-fuel vehicles produced. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

3371360203

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk has not yet materialized for the reporting year; however, its potential long-term financial impact is being evaluated. As part of this assessment, it has been taken into account that the transition to electric and zero-emission mobility will become a global and unavoidable necessity. If Anadolu Isuzu does not transition to electric vehicles, both light and heavy commercial vehicle sales are expected to decline, which could lead to significant revenue losses. Ensuring the continuity of exports makes electric vehicle production critical; otherwise, this risk may pose a potential financial impact on Anadolu Isuzu. As of the reporting year, although this risk has not materialized, its potential financial impact has been estimated at 3,371,360,203 TRY. The financial risk and opportunity figures included in the report are estimated values, the details of which are explained in the report, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation for the company. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

247708625

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Anadolu Isuzu has assessed the risk that, without transitioning to electric vehicles, it would be unable to sell light and heavy commercial vehicles in the market, which could result in significant revenue losses. To manage this risk, the company has undertaken various investments. In 2024, substantial R&D expenditures were made for the development of electric bus, midibus, truck, and micro-truck models. As part of these R&D efforts, a total of 247,708,625 TRY was invested in these projects in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As Anadolu Isuzu, we are advancing Turkey's automotive industry into the future through our investments in electric vehicle technologies. In current and future vehicle projects, we are carrying out lightweighting initiatives to maximize both range and passenger capacity. At our R&D Center, research is being conducted on the use of biocomposites and recycled materials. Algorithms developed through consumption simulations and analysis studies have already contributed to reductions in the company's fuel consumption levels. In 2024, we began using recycled polypropylene (PP) in the steering closure part of certain models, thereby integrating recycled plastics into our serial production parts. In addition, PP honeycomb materials and lightweight seats were introduced to further improve efficiency and sustainability.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Anadolu Isuzu's main production facility meets all of its water needs from groundwater resources, namely wells. This creates a dependency on underground water sources for supply. Since there is no access to municipal water, groundwater use is currently considered the most feasible and applicable solution to ensure the continuity of operations. However, extreme weather events such as climate change-induced droughts can cause fluctuations in groundwater levels in the long term. Such developments have the potential to create difficulties in water supply in the future, which could put the operational sustainability of the factory at risk. For this reason, water supply risks are regularly monitored, and alternative solutions are being explored. The likelihood of this risk occurring is assessed as high, while the potential impact is considered medium to high at the operational level.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

The scenario in which Anadolu Isuzu is unable to draw water from wells or obtain it externally has been assessed as a potential long-term risk. In Turkey, water stress is high, and climate change along with increasing demand exerts significant pressure on water resources. In this context, the financial effects have been calculated based on the number of vehicles that would not be produced if water supply were unavailable. The calculations include the direct impact of production losses on sales revenue and, consequently, the potential decrease in profitability and cash flows. Should this scenario occur, business stability may temporarily weaken, and cash flows could tighten, placing pressure on liquidity management. Analyses indicate that the effect of the risk can be assessed as a significant percentage loss relative to total annual production capacity and revenues. In summary, this risk has been quantified financially, and the results indicate that it could adversely affect Anadolu Isuzu's long-term financial performance and cash flows. Although this scenario did not materialize during the current reporting year, its potential impact has been assessed based on the number of vehicles that would not be produced should it occur. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

2948256229

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This risk has not yet materialized for the reporting year; however, its potential financial impact is being evaluated. In 2024, a total of 5,787 vehicles were produced with a corresponding water consumption of 60,771 m³, resulting in a water consumption of 10.5 m³ per vehicle. Since well water was insufficient, 15,026 m³ of water was externally supplied by tanker. Without this external procurement, the production of 1,431 vehicles would not have been possible. Based on the average vehicle price, this would have created a potential financial risk of 2,948,256,229 TRY for the reporting year. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

40648081

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023–2024, Anadolu Isuzu invested 40,648,081 TRY in projects to reduce water-related risks and improve efficiency. The wastewater treatment facility was renewed and its capacity expanded. In 2024, a rainwater harvesting system was commissioned, allowing rooftop rainwater to be filtered, stored, and used in fire trucks and cleaning processes, thereby reducing groundwater dependency. The Online Water Monitoring System was also launched in 2024, with new meters installed across the facility. Data is monitored in real time via the ThingsOn platform, enabling detailed analysis of consumption, prevention of unnecessary use, and early detection of leaks or abnormal usage. These initiatives strengthen water management, improve operational efficiency, and support long-term sustainability by minimizing reliance on groundwater resources.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In 2023, the capacity of our wastewater treatment facility was expanded, and a new treatment plant equipped with innovative, high energy-efficiency systems was commissioned. Operational since 2024, this facility enhances treatment quality through advanced technological infrastructure and provides the flexibility to integrate future water recovery systems. Also in 2023, the Water Risks and Security Assessment and the Water Resource Planning and Drought Action Plan were initiated, including a detailed analysis of hydrogeological and hydrological conditions in the region. These plans are monitored annually and updated as necessary, contributing to the effective management of water risks and long-term resource security. In 2024, the rainwater harvesting system project was implemented. Rainwater collected from rooftops is filtered, stored, and used for fire trucks and cleaning processes. This initiative has reduced total water consumption and minimized dependency on groundwater resources. Additionally, the Online Water Monitoring System was launched in 2024. New water meters were installed at different points in the facility,

and data is monitored in real time via the ThingsOn platform. This system enables detailed analysis of water consumption, supports efficiency improvements, and ensures early detection of anomalies such as leaks or abnormal use. All of these initiatives are carried out in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), supporting the sustainable management and efficient use of water resources.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

3371360203

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

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, Anadolu Isuzu did not experience any financial impact arising from climate-related risks. However, in the long term, it is anticipated that approximately 19.6% of the company's revenue may be vulnerable to such risks. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

2948256229

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

This risk has not yet materialized for the reporting year; however, its potential financial impact is being evaluated. In 2024, our facility's financial metrics reveal that water-related issues significantly impact production. Specifically, we utilized groundwater, and due to insufficient extraction from our wells, we sourced 15,026 m³ of water via tanker. With a per-vehicle water consumption of 10.5 m³, the production of 1,431 vehicles is at risk. This situation suggests that potentially affected revenue share is approximately 16%, highlighting the vulnerability of our financial metrics to environmental risks related to water availability. This data underscores the substantial effects that water stress can have on our overall production value. For 2025, efforts are underway to establish a municipal water supply connection in order to reduce dependence on groundwater and ensure production continuity. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

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

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

(3.2.11) Please explain

This risk has not yet materialized for the reporting year; however, its potential financial impact is being evaluated. In 2024, our facility used groundwater, and due to insufficient water extraction from the well, 15,026 m³ of water was supplied by tanker. Considering the per-vehicle water consumption of 10.5 m³, it can be observed that the production of a total of 1,431 vehicles was at risk due to water issues. Based on the average vehicle price, the potentially affected revenue share is calculated as 16%. This data provides important insights into how water stress and water-related risks can impact the production value of our facility. However, in 2024, this risk was prevented through the procurement of water from external sources. For 2025, efforts are underway to establish a municipal water supply connection in order to reduce dependence on groundwater and ensure production continuity.
[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

No, our organization was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations during the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

Anadolu Isuzu closely monitors global and national climate regulations. With the enactment of the Climate Law No. 7552, published in the Official Gazette on July 9, 2025, Turkey has established a legal framework for climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. This law provides a legal basis for Turkey's 2053 Net Zero Emissions target. In line with the existing "Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions," facilities are classified according to their annual emissions. Category C covers high-emission facilities producing more than 500,000 tons of CO_2e annually, Category B covers medium-high emission facilities producing between 50,000 and 500,000 tons of CO_2e, and Category A covers low-emission facilities producing between 10,000 and 50,000 tons of CO_2e annually. The transition to the Emissions Trading System (ETS) will proceed gradually across C → B → A category facilities. With annual emissions of 2,658 tons of CO_2e, Anadolu Isuzu falls below Category A and is classified as a low-emission facility. Therefore, its inclusion under the ETS is expected in the long term. Nevertheless, the company is preparing for this process by increasing investments in electric and low-carbon vehicles, implementing projects aimed at annually reducing its corporate carbon footprint, and reinforcing its emission reduction commitments through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In line with Turkey's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and developments following the Paris Agreement, the ETS is expected to be introduced in the near future. Anadolu Isuzu anticipates being included in the ETS not in the short term, but in the medium to long term due to its low-emission facility status. Meanwhile, the company continues its preparations to comply with the requirements of the Climate Law and the forthcoming ETS.

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

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

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Anadolu Isuzu's electric vehicle (EV) transition is assessed as a climate-related transition opportunity, with reference to the IEA's "Net Zero by 2050" scenario. The scenario foresees a global shift aligned with the 1.5 °C target, with zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) as a key strategic step: by 2035 all new passenger car and light commercial sales, by 2040 all medium- and heavy-duty sales, and by 2050 nearly all road vehicle sales are expected to be ZEVs, with internal combustion engines phased out. Anadolu Isuzu is developing EV strategies and aligning with EU regulations to strengthen market potential, particularly in Europe. Transitioning to EVs enhances competitiveness in innovation and sustainability, while expanding market share in the heavy-duty segment. The decline in fossil-fuel vehicle sales is directly linked to growing EV demand. To support this shift, the company invests in energy efficiency, integrates renewable energy, expands EV production capacity, and conducts R&D on alternative-fuel vehicles. Through low-carbon economy strategies, Anadolu Isuzu aims to reduce its carbon footprint, leverage long-term regulatory opportunities, and strengthen its future market positioning.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

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

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

Market analyses and customer trend surveys conducted within Anadolu Isuzu indicate a significant increase in demand for environmentally friendly and low-emission vehicles in the coming period, particularly from municipalities providing urban public transport services, the tourism sector, and logistics companies. EU carbon regulations and anticipated diesel vehicle restrictions after 2030 are expected to further drive the share of electric commercial vehicles both in export markets and in Türkiye. Therefore, Anadolu Isuzu's electric vehicle product portfolio is considered a critical opportunity to gain competitive advantage. The company closely monitors demand shifts in the EV market in the short, medium, and long term, developing growth scenarios especially in the urban bus, minibus, and light commercial vehicle segments. Forecasts suggest that this demand will materialize under a "rapid/likely" scenario in the short term and accelerate further in the medium to long term. By increasing annual investments in EV production and sales, Anadolu Isuzu aims to expand its market share. This transition creates strategic advantages, particularly in the heavy-duty segment, given the decline in demand for fossil-fuel vehicles. Growth in EV sales is expected to generate positive effects such as revenue increase, balanced inventory levels, and improved cash flows. In the short term, the financial impact of this opportunity can be measured based on the number of EVs produced. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

0

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

248138030

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

To assess the financial impact of this opportunity, Europe's commitment to becoming a carbon-neutral continent by 2050 has been taken into account. This commitment includes regulations such as the European Green Deal. The sale of fossil-fuel vehicles will be gradually phased out, with 2040 set as the final deadline for heavy-duty vehicles. For Anadolu Isuzu, the transition to electric vehicles is critical to securing opportunities in export markets. By supplying electric vehicles, Anadolu Isuzu can benefit from increasing demand and expand its market share. This transition not only positions the company advantageously in light of declining demand for fossil-fuel vehicles but also strengthens competitiveness in the heavy commercial vehicle segment. Without proper adaptation, missed opportunities and

potential financial losses may occur. Therefore, our commitment to EV production is vital for long-term success in export markets. To evaluate the financial impact of this opportunity, the electric vehicles sold and revenue generated in the reporting year were considered. The financial impact value is calculated as TRY 248,138,030. The financial risk and opportunity amount shall not be interpreted as any commitment by our Company, and it shall not have any binding effect on our Company.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

247708625

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Anadolu Isuzu has evaluated opportunities in electric vehicle production. In 2024, significant R&D expenditures were made for the development of electric bus, midibus, truck, and micro-truck models. As part of these R&D activities, a total investment of TRY 247,708,625 was allocated to these projects in 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

At Anadolu Isuzu, we are driving the future of Türkiye's automotive sector through our investments in electric vehicle technologies. In our current and future vehicle projects, we are implementing lightweighting initiatives to maximize range and passenger capacity. In parallel, our R&D Center is conducting research on the use of biocomposites and recycled materials. Algorithms developed through consumption simulations and analytical studies within our R&D operations have already contributed to reductions in fuel consumption. In 2024, we began using recycled polypropylene (PP) in steering closure parts at the model level, introducing recycled plastic materials into our serial production components. Additionally, PP honeycomb materials and lightweight seats have been adopted. In 2025, efforts on lightweight and sustainable materials will be further intensified. These investments have been undertaken to assess and manage potential climate-related risks. Since electric vehicle production represents a critical opportunity for the future of the market, it remains one of Anadolu Isuzu's strategic priorities. These projects aim to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, reduce environmental impacts, and strengthen the company's market competitiveness.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Since the establishment of our factory, we have treated wastewater generated from our operations at our chemical and biological wastewater treatment facility in accordance with discharge criteria. Our chemical wastewater treatment facility receives industrial wastewater from three separate sources: acid-alkaline wastewater, industrial oily wastewater, and dyehouse wastewater. Thanks to our in-house wastewater treatment facility, we do not need to obtain additional services to ensure that the wastewater we generate meets discharge criteria. This not only allows us to fulfill our environmental responsibilities but also presents an opportunity to save on capex related to our water usage.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

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

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

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

The impact of this opportunity on our financial performance, position, and cash flows has resulted in significant savings in our short-term evaluations. Thanks to our wastewater treatment facility, we do not need to obtain additional services to ensure that the wastewater we generate meets discharge criteria. This not only helps us save on extra costs but also optimizes our wastewater management processes, enhancing our operational efficiency. The effect of this opportunity on our financial performance is particularly evident in our capex expenditures. The elimination of the need for external services has led to a noticeable reduction in our annual capex spending. This savings positively impacts our overall costs, allowing us to use our resources more efficiently. Additionally, it contributes to fulfilling our environmental responsibilities and achieving our sustainability goals.

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

The impact of this opportunity on our financial performance, position, and cash flows has resulted in significant savings in our short-term evaluations. Thanks to our wastewater treatment facility, we do not need to obtain additional services to ensure that the wastewater we generate meets discharge criteria. This not only helps us save on extra costs but also optimizes our wastewater management processes, enhancing our operational efficiency. The effect of this opportunity on our financial performance is particularly evident in our capex expenditures. The elimination of the need for external services has led to a noticeable reduction in our annual capex spending. This savings positively impacts our overall costs, allowing us to use our resources more efficiently. Additionally, it contributes to fulfilling our environmental responsibilities and achieving our sustainability goals. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

14608200

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

15300000

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

17800000

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

31500000

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

91600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024, 9,469 m³ of chemical wastewater and 22,317 m³ of domestic wastewater were treated. Without the treatment facility, this service would have had to be outsourced, incurring additional costs. Based on external treatment costs, the financial effect has been calculated as follows: 9,469 m³ × 600 TRY/m³ = 5,681,400 TRY 22,317 m³ × 400 TRY/m³ = 8,926,800 TRY Total opportunity: 14,608,200 TRY Minimum scenario: In 2025, it is assumed that wastewater to be treated will decrease (9,000 m³ chemical, 20,000 m³ domestic). 9,000 × 700 = 6,300,000 TRY + 20,000 × 450 = 9,000,000 TRY → 15,300,000 TRY cost avoided In 2026, a further 5% decrease is assumed (8,500 m³ chemical, 19,000 m³ domestic). 8,500 × 800 = 6,800,000 TRY + 19,000 × 550 = 10,450,000 TRY → 17,250,000 TRY cost avoided In 2027, thanks to the water recovery unit, water consumption and wastewater volumes are expected to decline (5,000 m³ chemical, 15,000 m³ domestic). 5,000 × 900 = 4,500,000 TRY + 15,000 × 650 = 9,750,000 TRY → 14,250,000 TRY cost avoided Maximum scenario: In 2025, a 5% increase in wastewater is assumed (10,000 m³ chemical, 24,000 m³ domestic). 10,000 × 700 = 7,000,000 TRY + 24,000 × 450 = 10,800,000 TRY → 17,800,000 TRY potential cost In 2026,

chemical wastewater is assumed to double (20,000 m³ chemical, 48,000 m³ domestic). 20,000 × 800 = 16,000,000 TRY + 48,000 × 550 = 26,400,000 TRY → 42,400,000 TRY potential cost In 2027, the same amounts as 2026 are assumed (20,000 m³ chemical, 48,000 m³ domestic). 20,000 × 900 = 18,000,000 TRY + 48,000 × 650 = 31,200,000 TRY → 49,200,000 TRY potential cost As detailed above, the financial risks and opportunities presented in this report are estimates. The financial risk and opportunity values shall not be interpreted as any commitment by our Company and shall not have any binding effect on our Company.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

39281811

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since the establishment of the Anadolu Isuzu plant, an on-site wastewater treatment facility has been in operation. To renew and increase its capacity, construction of an innovative facility was initiated in 2023 and continued into 2024, when it was commissioned. A total investment of TRY 39,281,811 was made for this project. The investment included the installation of more innovative and energy-efficient equipment, reducing dependence on external wastewater treatment services. With the renewal of the facility, the need for outsourcing wastewater treatment has been eliminated, and wastewater is now treated in-house in compliance with discharge standards. The cost savings achieved from avoiding external service fees are reflected in our capital expenditures. In addition, the new system will enable the future integration of a wastewater recovery unit, which will further reduce water consumption in our production processes and contribute to the sustainability of water resources.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To take advantage of the opportunity to reduce dependence on external wastewater treatment services, we prioritized the project to upgrade and increase the capacity of our wastewater treatment plant. As part of this investment, more innovative and energy-efficient equipment has been used to expand the plant's capacity. This allows us to treat wastewater internally, eliminating the need for external service providers. The renewal of the facility will also enable the future integration of a wastewater recovery unit aimed at reducing water consumption in our processes. We prioritized this opportunity over others because water reuse and efficiency are critical for environmental sustainability. Additionally, reducing reliance on external services helps save costs and is a significant step in our long-term water management strategy. This project aims to reduce water consumption and manage resources in a more sustainable way.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

248138030

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

For Anadolu Isuzu, the transition to electric vehicles is of critical importance to secure opportunities in the European market. By producing electric vehicles, the Company can benefit from increasing demand and expand its market share. During the reporting period, sales of electric vehicles to the EU market generated revenues of TRY 248,138,030. This amount represents 1.2% of total revenues and is aligned with long-term climate-related opportunities. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

46678255

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

In 2023–2024, Anadolu Isuzu invested 46,678,255 TL in projects aimed at reducing water-related risks and increasing efficiency. The wastewater treatment plant was renewed and its capacity was expanded. In 2024, we commissioned the rainwater harvesting system project. Rainwater collected from rooftops is filtered through special systems, stored, and used in fire trucks and cleaning processes. In this way, we reduced facility water consumption and minimized dependency on groundwater resources. Within the scope of the Online Water Monitoring System launched in 2024, new water meters were installed at different points of the facility, and data from these meters is monitored instantly through the ThingsOn platform. The real-time monitoring capability guides necessary improvements for more efficient water use and strengthens the overall water management strategy of the facility. This system has enabled us to analyze water consumption in detail, prevent unnecessary use, and detect anomalies and leaks early, allowing for rapid intervention. The total investment for all these projects amounted to 46,678,255 TL, representing 4% of total capital expenditures in 2024. The financial details included in the report are considered as estimates, as explained therein, and do not constitute any commitment or binding obligation on the part of our company.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As Anadolu Isuzu, we adopt and implement the "Board Diversity Policy" of our holding. This policy is a public document designed to ensure equal opportunities at the Board level in line with the company’s sustainability strategy and its goals for diversity and inclusion. In this context, the process of nominating candidates for the Board considers diversity factors such as gender, age, race, and ethnic origin. Additionally, it is intended to maintain a minimum of 25% female representation and to evaluate and publicly disclose progress towards this goal annually. In our 2024 Integrated Report, it is noted that the percentage of independent members on the

Board is 33%, while the percentage of female members is 7%. The average years of work experience of the Board members is 32 years, and their educational background is as follows: 20% hold a doctorate, 40% have a master's degree, and 40% hold a bachelor's degree. The company remains committed to providing equal opportunities at all levels, with the belief that diversity contributes positively to company performance.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

anadolu-group-board-diversity-policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply
☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors and Senior Management ensure that issues related to climate change are addressed, policies are reviewed, strategies are determined, risks and opportunities are reviewed in the process, the annual budget is reviewed, transition plans are developed and directed, performance targets are set, and targets are implemented and monitored. In addition, more than one meeting is held periodically in order to monitor and supervise large capital expenditures and employee incentives, and the agenda is determined according to the current period and conditions. These meetings can be listed as Board of Directors Meeting, Executive Board Meeting, Management Review Meeting, Strategic Business Plan Meeting, Product Meeting, Technical Coordination Meetings, Early Detection of Risk

Committee, Sustainability Committee, Evaluation of environmental targets. Senior Management carries out sustainability management. The Board of Directors Committee convenes at least 4 times a year for its regular scheduled meetings. In the meetings, the risks and opportunities related to climate change and other sustainability issues are evaluated in our direct operations and investment activities, and targets are determined. Budgetary adjustments and performance targets are discussed to achieve climate-related goals. In 2023, the Board of Directors approved Phase 2 of the Solar Power Plant (SPP) Project aimed at reducing Scope 2 emissions. As a result, the total installed capacity reached 6.7 MWp. Thanks to our solar power plants, we produced 28,457 GJ of electricity in 2024, meeting 65% of our electricity consumption from clean sources. By selling 8,620 GJ of the electricity we generated to the grid, we both generated revenue and enabled other consumers to utilize renewable energy. This green energy helped us prevent approximately 3,490 tons of CO2e greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, it has been certified with I-REC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) that 8 GJ of the electricity drawn from the grid in 2024 was sourced from renewables. Overall, these initiatives reflect our commitment to sustainability and climate-related issues and demonstrate the effectiveness of our governance mechanisms in addressing climate change challenges. In addition, in 2024, investment projects aimed at increasing energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, such as high-performance water-based radiant heating systems, electric heaters, air curtains, and economizer systems, have been approved.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors and Senior Management ensure that issues related to climate change are addressed, policies are reviewed, strategies are determined, risks and opportunities are reviewed in the process, the annual budget is reviewed, transition plans are developed and directed, performance targets are set, and targets are implemented and monitored. In addition, more than one meeting is held periodically in order to monitor and supervise large capital expenditures and employee incentives, and the agenda is determined according to the current period and conditions. These meetings can be listed as Board of Directors Meeting, Executive Board Meeting, Management Review Meeting, Strategic Business Plan Meeting, Product Meeting, Technical Coordination Meetings, Early Detection of Risk Committee, Sustainability Committee, Evaluation of environmental targets. Senior Management carries out sustainability management. The Board of Directors Committee convenes at least 4 times a year for its regular scheduled meetings. In the meetings, the risks and opportunities related to climate change and other sustainability issues are evaluated in our direct operations and investment activities, and targets are determined. Budgetary adjustments and performance targets are discussed to achieve climate-related goals. The investment decision for the wastewater treatment plant capacity expansion, which began construction in 2023 and was completed in 2024, was approved by the Board of Directors.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

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

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

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

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Anadolu Isuzu, the environmental sustainability strategy is defined by the General Manager, who reports directly to the Board of Directors. The General Manager has important responsibilities, including setting short, medium, and long-term goals, as well as providing funding for projects aimed at combating climate change. The Board of Directors and Senior Management effectively measure their environmental, social, and economic performance in line with sustainability principles. They meet at least four times a year to identify areas that will create shared value for both the company and all its stakeholders. Sustainability and climate change-related risks and opportunities are evaluated during early risk detection meetings. The Board of Directors reviews financial performance, allocates budget for climate-related issues, and develops strategic business plans that integrate environmental matters. The Sustainability Committee, led by the General Manager, consists of nine members and supports the Board of Directors and Senior Management by conducting research on sustainability issues. The committee addresses social, environmental, economic topics and implements the decisions made. For example, roadmap towards achieving a net zero target by 2050 and the setting of energy, water, and waste targets for 2030. Senior Management sets policies, strategies, and investment decisions to ensure compliance with sustainability principles, while the Risk Committee works on early detection of potential risks. The Sustainability and Facility Investment Manager supports the transition to a low-carbon economy and ensures the implementation of projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, they manage environmental, social, and governance risks, monitoring performance against sustainability targets.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Anadolu Isuzu, the environmental sustainability strategy is defined by the General Manager, who reports directly to the Board of Directors. The General Manager has important responsibilities, including setting short, medium, and long-term goals, as well as providing funding for projects aimed at combating climate change. The Board of Directors and Senior Management effectively measure their environmental, social, and economic performance in line with sustainability principles. They meet at least four times a year to identify areas that will create shared value for both the company and all its stakeholders. Sustainability and climate change-related risks and opportunities are evaluated during early risk detection meetings. The Board of Directors reviews financial performance, allocates budget for climate-related issues, and develops strategic business plans that integrate environmental matters. The Sustainability Committee, led by the General Manager, consists of nine members and supports the Board of Directors and Senior Management by conducting research on sustainability issues. The committee addresses social,

environmental, economic topics and implements the decisions made. For example, roadmap towards achieving a net zero target by 2050 and the setting of energy, water, and waste targets for 2030. Senior Management sets policies, strategies, and investment decisions to ensure compliance with sustainability principles, while the Risk Committee works on early detection of potential risks. The Sustainability and Facility Investment Manager supports the transition to a low-carbon economy and ensures the implementation of projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, they manage environmental, social, and governance risks, monitoring performance against sustainability targets.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Within the scope of the Annual Incentive Remuneration Plan of the Board of Directors, there is a incentive systematic to follow/increase and encourage certain performance targets and business criteria, including top managers. Within the scope of the plan, the performance criteria comply with our business strategies. Anadolu Isuzu aims to increase awareness, motivation and participation in the management of climate-related problems with incentive systems such as Performance Management System, Kaizen, Bi-Fikir; and these systems consider matters such as increase in the energy efficiency, including reduction of CO2 emissions among employees, and reduction in the carbon footprint by using digitalization and artificial intelligence in production processes.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

Within the scope of the Annual Incentive Remuneration Plan of the Board of Directors, there is a incentive systematic to follow/increase and encourage certain performance targets and business criteria, including top managers. Within the scope of the plan, the performance criteria comply with our business strategies. Anadolu Isuzu aims to increase awareness, motivation and participation in the management of climate-related problems with incentive systems such as Performance Management System, Kaizen, Bi-Fikir; and these systems consider matters such as increase in the energy efficiency, including reduction of CO2 emissions among employees, and reduction in the carbon footprint by using digitalization and artificial intelligence in production processes.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Shareholder approval of climate transition plan

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As a result of the assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate, targets and KPIs are determined by Senior Management members and approved by the General Manager. In this context, Anadolu Isuzu evaluates and rewards all achievements, inventions, and suggestions that benefit the company's sustainable production approach, as well as performance-based remuneration and promotion practices of its employees at all levels. The CEO is the highest position to be rewarded for climate-related KPIs. The Performance Management System includes various environmental targets in the annual performance review, such as increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions among employees. A significant achievement has been the installation of a solar power plant on factory rooftops, which has contributed to the reduction of Scope 2 emissions in our climate transition plan. This project ensures that 65% of the electricity used in the factory

comes from renewable sources, and its impact on performance ratings ranges from 10% to 25%. Outside of senior management, the Sustainability Facility Investment Manager and the environmental unit also have performance goals, including obtaining high scores in CDP climate reporting and successfully completing climate and water-related actions from the Sustainability Committee, each contributing 10-25% to their performance ratings. Performance against these personal goals affects the overall performance ratings that determine individual payouts under our incentive plans. We aim to increase our work on sustainability issues by linking the performance goals of decision-makers at Anadolu Isuzu to human rights, the environment, workers' rights/decent work, and the fight against corruption.

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

Anadolu Isuzu operates in an emission-intensive sector, where its products directly contribute to emissions. As a leader in the industry, the company develops projects that add value to both the economy and the environment, emphasizing the importance of climate change action. Senior management sets specific climate related targets and KPIs, rewarding achievements that support sustainable production. The Performance Management System integrates goals such as increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions. For instance, the installation of a solar power plant has enabled the factory to source 65% of its electricity from renewable sources, significantly reducing Scope 2 emissions. Incentives for employees at all levels encourage participation in climate initiatives, linking their performance to broader sustainability objectives, including human rights and workers' rights. These combined efforts are essential for Anadolu Isuzu to meet its environmental commitments and contribute to the goal of a 1.5-degree world. Each motivation aligns with the company's strategies, pushing towards effective climate transition achievements.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

As a result of the assessment of risks and opportunities related to climate, targets and KPIs are determined by Senior Management members and approved by the General Manager. In this context, Anadolu Isuzu evaluates and rewards all achievements, inventions, and suggestions that benefit the company's sustainable production approach, as well as performance-based remuneration and promotion practices of its employees at all levels. The CEO is the highest position to be rewarded for climate-related KPIs. The Performance Management System includes various environmental targets in the annual performance review, such as increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions among employees. A significant achievement has been the installation of a solar power plant on factory rooftops, which has contributed to the reduction of Scope 2 emissions in our climate transition plan. This project ensures that 70% of the electricity used in the factory comes from renewable sources, and its impact on performance ratings ranges from 10% to 25%. Outside of senior management, the Sustainability Facility Investment Manager and the environmental unit also have performance goals, including obtaining high scores in CDP climate reporting and successfully completing climate and water-related actions from the Sustainability Committee, each contributing 10-25% to their performance ratings. Performance against these personal goals affects the overall performance ratings that determine individual payouts under our incentive plans. We aim to increase our work on sustainability issues by linking the performance goals of decision-makers at Anadolu Isuzu to human rights, the environment, workers' rights/decent work, and the fight against corruption.

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

The position's incentives contribute to the achievement of our environmental commitments and climate transition plan in several important ways. Firstly, senior management sets water-related targets, creating an incentive system for achieving these goals. This encourages efforts towards environmentally friendly practices. Anadolu Isuzu evaluates and rewards all achievements, inventions, and suggestions that support sustainable production, motivating employees to reach environmental goals. The CEO's rewards based on water-related KPIs increase the accountability of leadership-level individuals towards environmental targets, supporting the implementation of our overall sustainability strategy. Additionally, the performance goals set by the Sustainability Facility Investment Manager and the environmental unit, such as reducing water usage, create significant performance criteria for all employees, directly contributing to efforts to decrease water consumption in production processes. We aim to increase our work on sustainability issues by linking the performance goals of decision-makers at Anadolu Isuzu to human rights, the environment, workers' rights/decent work, and the fight against corruption.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Anadolu Isuzu's environmental policy aims to continuously improve the environmental performance of its production activities, products, and services. The company is committed to complying with relevant legislative requirements and meeting stakeholders' expectations. It strives to prevent environmental pollution at its source, increase the use of renewable energy sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, Anadolu Isuzu places great importance on biodiversity conservation and endeavors to mitigate the effects of climate change through proactive measures. In line with these goals, Anadolu Isuzu pledges to establish a sustainable environmental management system to ensure ongoing environmental protection and sustainability. Additionally, the company actively engages with stakeholders to build capacity and raise awareness about environmental issues. By adopting a 100% renewable energy target and aiming for net-zero emissions, Anadolu Isuzu demonstrates its commitment to advancing environmental sustainability.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Policies.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

As Anadolu Isuzu, we aim to manage water use efficiently and align it with sustainable development goals. Through our strategy of "Transforming for Tomorrow," we minimize our impact on water resources by managing our processes of water withdrawal, usage, recovery, and treatment beyond legal requirements. We recognize that access to clean water is a fundamental need and work to raise awareness among our employees and stakeholders through training, newsletters, and panels. We are committed to controlling, reducing, and eliminating water pollution, while also ensuring safe WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) management in local communities. To protect our water resources and minimize our environmental impacts, we prepare a Strategic Water Management Plan. With our goals of reducing water withdrawal volumes and decreasing overall water consumption, we continuously develop improvement projects. We regularly calculate our water footprint according to the ISO 14046 standard and publicly share this data in the Anadolu Isuzu Sustainability Report. We are dedicated to conserving freshwater ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. In this way, we remain committed to meeting the clean water needs of our operations.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

water-policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Anadolu Isuzu is a member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), committing to adopting environmentally and socially sustainable models and taking action against climate change. In this context, we focus on issues such as labor, anti-corruption, and human rights, and collaborate with member companies through working groups to share knowledge. In 2023, we joined the UNGC Türkiye Network to promote the 10 Principles of the Global Compact in Türkiye. In 2024, we actively participated in UNGC programs, further strengthening our collaboration and sustainability initiatives: • Climate Ambition Accelerator: We took part in this six-month acceleration program run by UNGC Türkiye, enhancing our processes for setting science-based emission reduction targets and developing a net-zero strategy. • SDG Ambition Accelerator: We made significant progress in integrating the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into our business processes. Through this program, we systematized our strategy, target-setting, and performance management. Additionally, each year, as a guarantee of our commitments, we publicly share our Communication on Progress (COP) report, clearly demonstrating our adherence to the 10 Principles and providing transparent information to our stakeholders. As Anadolu Isuzu, we contributed to the transportation sector initiatives led by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). In this context, we participated in the public consultation process and applied to the Automotive Expert Advisory Group (EAG) to share our feedback. Our company continues to contribute to the development of the sector-specific Net-Zero Standard and closely follow the process. These efforts aim to align our climate targets with science-based approaches.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

anadolu-isuzu-2024-entegre-raporu.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Anadolu Isuzu adopts a proactive approach to manage its external relations activities consistently with its environmental commitments and transition plans. In this context, the methodology of the Environmental Management System (EMS), based on the Principles of Continuous Improvement, is used to enhance environmental management performance. The company focuses on reducing environmental risks, losses, and pollution sources by taking preventive measures beyond environmental legislation. Anadolu Isuzu is highly sensitive to the low-carbon economy and combating climate change. By aiming to improve environmental performance at every stage of its processes, the company designs and implements projects that increase energy efficiency. Identifying environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities is done in accordance with roadmaps developed together with top management. The Sustainability Committee and the Environmental Department define tasks and responsibilities, while feasibility studies for short, medium, and long-term projects are discussed in Strategic Business Plan meetings. In these meetings, budgets are allocated for emission reduction projects, and the implementation processes of approved projects are managed by the Energy Department. In 2024, we participated in the UN Global Compact Climate Goal Acceleration Program. Through this program, we learned how to set science-based emission reduction targets to achieve net-zero by 2050. The program aims to develop an emission reduction strategy that will differentiate our company in the market, while also motivating investors, employees, and shareholders. Additionally, in 2024, we joined the SDG Innovation Program to encourage young talents under 35 with leadership potential to create innovative solutions to sustainability challenges. This process helps us integrate our sustainability goals into our business strategy through collaboration and knowledge sharing. This comprehensive process ensures that Anadolu Isuzu's environmental commitments remain consistent and

establishes a rapid response mechanism in case of any inconsistencies. When any non-compliance is detected, immediate communication is established among relevant departments, and necessary corrective actions are taken.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Participating in the infrastructure works of the Climate Law and Emission Trading System prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and providing opinions in cooperation with the Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (TÜSİAD), the Automotive Manufacturers' Association (OSD).

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)
☑ Carbon taxes
☑ Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In Anadolu Isuzu’s Board of Directors, climate change is managed with a strategic approach that includes the assessment of risks and opportunities. The company actively collaborates with industry and business associations such as the Turkish Industrialists’ and Businessmen’s Association (TÜSİAD), the Automotive Manufacturers Association (OSD), and the Foreign Economic Relations Board (DEİK). Anadolu Isuzu also contributes to national policy development by providing feedback on the Climate Law and the Emission Trading System prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. These regulatory processes may strengthen environmental sustainability but can also create financial obligations. For example, the emission trading system supports low-emission vehicle production but may raise costs for high-emission manufacturers. To mitigate such risks, Anadolu Isuzu aims to guide policymaking through active participation and collaboration. In 2024, the company engaged with public authorities through OSD on environmental regulations and contributed to the draft regulation on Integrated Chemical Management and Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases. Anadolu Isuzu also provided input to the UN Environment Programme’s draft Global Plastic Pollution Treaty, the Ministry of Trade’s update of the Green Deal Action Plan, and actively participated in DEEP project workshops and surveys. The effectiveness of engagement is measured through four main indicators: (i) the level of participation in meetings and discussions, (ii) the integration of insights into company practices, (iii) the establishment of new collaborations and strengthening of networks, and (iv) the reflection of company views in draft legislation and policy outcomes. Through these activities, Anadolu Isuzu ensures close monitoring of regulatory developments and alignment with European Union policies. This proactive engagement

supports several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life Below Water (SDG 14), Life on Land (SDG 15), and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Engagement with policymakers on the draft Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Incentive Regulation and the Water Efficiency Regulation (Official Gazette, 27 December 2024), providing technical feedback and initiating compliance processes.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Anadolu Isuzu actively manages climate- and water-related issues at the Board of Directors level with a strategic approach, focusing on risks and opportunities. The company collaborates with national and sectoral associations, including TÜSİAD (Turkish Industrialists’ and Businessmen’s Association), OSD (Automotive Manufacturers Association), and DEİK (Foreign Economic Relations Board). In addition, Anadolu Isuzu has contributed feedback to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change on the draft Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Incentive Regulation, including technical input on limiting fluoride (F-) in

wastewater to 25 mg/l and assessing how automotive facilities could benefit from the incentive. Water management and efficiency topics were also followed closely in 2024. Anadolu Isuzu participated in the Water Efficiency Mobilization: Industry-Water Meeting organized by the Ministry of Industry and Technology through OSD, where best practices in industrial water efficiency, technological solutions, and regulatory updates were shared. Following the Water Efficiency Regulation published in the Official Gazette on 27 December 2024, Anadolu Isuzu has initiated compliance processes. Preparations are underway to meet the obligations under the new regulation, with the objective of ensuring sustainable water use, enhancing operational efficiency, and maintaining full compliance with legal requirements. -To evaluate the effectiveness of its engagement and water management initiatives, Anadolu Isuzu applies measurable indicators: -Active participation in meetings and policy dialogues, -Internal dissemination of knowledge gained and its translation into actions, -Establishment of new collaborations and expansion of networks, -Reflection of company views in policy documents and favorable regulation outcomes. These efforts strengthen Anadolu Isuzu's contribution to sectoral innovation, policy development, and alignment with national water efficiency strategies.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

☑ Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Automotive Manufacturers Association of Türkiye (OSD)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

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

Anadolu Isuzu, as a member of the Turkey Automotive Manufacturers Association (OSD), holds an important position in collaboration with the European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA) regarding environmental regulations. Through OSD, we present our views on regulations published in Turkey to policymakers and contribute to the revisions of these regulations. This year, we participated in OSD meetings and conveyed our sector's perspective to ministry officials. We emphasized the importance of taking necessary steps to maintain competitiveness and achieve sustainable production goals within the context of the European Green Deal, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), and Emission Trading System (ETS). In the OSD Environmental Committee, we discussed critical topics such as the draft Automotive Regulation based on EED MET, providing feedback to the ministry regarding limiting the fluoride (F-) limit in wastewater to 25 mg/l.

Additionally, we explored how automotive facilities can benefit from the Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Incentive Regulation. By actively engaging in the regulatory development process, we have been able to provide direct contributions to the content of these regulations. This has helped decision-makers better understand our company's perspective and has made the process more transparent. These collective efforts are crucial for evaluating innovations in our sector and making informed decisions that support sustainability initiatives. Moreover, we continue to collaborate with other stakeholders and OEMs to develop joint solutions. These efforts assist in creating more effective policies regarding environmental issues and ensure our sector's alignment with international standards. As Anadolu Isuzu, we support OSD's current position publicly, contributing to environmental sustainability goals. We are particularly committed to being a leader in the green transition processes and developing strategies in line with these objectives. In conclusion, the steps we take to comply with the Green Deal and similar environmental regulations not only contribute to our company's sustainability but also serve the broader goal of enhancing sustainability within the entire sector.

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

1000000

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

This is the membership fee for this association and it is the total amount paid in the reporting year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

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

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ IFRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Governance: pdf page 14 Risks and Opportunities: pdf page 19 Strategy: pdf page 21 Emissions targets: pdf page 49

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

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(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

It is assumed that global net-zero emissions will be achieved by 2050 through science-based targets, emission reduction efforts, and the development of carbon capture technologies. The scenario takes into account the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of various countries, particularly Turkey, alongside analyses from the IPCC and IEA. Anadolu Isuzu's scenario is further guided by the SBTi's sector-specific guidelines, which help the company align its long-term plans with global climate objectives. However, there are constraints that influence this scenario, notably the evolving national regulations on climate change, especially after Turkey's ratification of the Paris Agreement and its updated NDC in 2022. The goal of limiting global warming to 1.5ºC adds further pressure, and the company's ambition to produce zero-emission commercial vehicles by 2040 is in line with the EU Green Deal. Despite these clear objectives, several uncertainties remain. Regulatory developments, especially around carbon pricing and mechanisms like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), introduce financial risks. Additionally, fluctuations in energy prices and potential supply chain bottlenecks could affect the company's financial performance. The pace of technological innovation, particularly in the development of alternative fuel vehicles and renewable energy adoption, also adds uncertainty. These factors must be continuously monitored as they could influence the company's ability to meet its emissions reduction targets and maintain a competitive edge in the market.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Anadolu Isuzu’s rationale for choosing considering Bespoke scenario is rooted in its alignment with global climate objectives and the evolving regulatory landscape. The scenario is designed to ensure that the company remains in line with the broader goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, incorporating science-based targets, emission reductions, and advancements in carbon capture technologies. By factoring in key international frameworks such as the IPCC’s reports, IEA guidelines, and Turkey’s nationally determined contributions (NDCs), the scenario reflects both global and national commitments to combat climate change. The

decision to base its strategy on these assumptions, particularly the updated NDC after Turkey's ratification of the Paris Agreement, allows Anadolu Isuzu to remain agile in the face of changing regulations. The emphasis on producing zero-emission commercial vehicles by 2040 reflects the company's proactive stance on meeting EU Green Deal requirements, positioning it as a leader in the commercial vehicle segment. Furthermore, by adopting the SBTi's sector guidelines, Anadolu Isuzu ensures its strategy is grounded in best practices for emissions reduction, targeting consistent yearly reductions in Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. This approach not only mitigates regulatory risks like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) but also prepares the company to navigate uncertainties related to energy price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. Overall, the rationale for this scenario choice is to strike a balance between regulatory compliance, technological innovation, and financial risk management, ensuring long-term business sustainability while contributing to global climate goals.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct scenario is based on the assumption that water stress will increase, along with heightened pressure on water resources due to climate change impacts. This scenario considers the effects of rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events on water availability. Anadolu Isuzu anticipates the development of water management and conservation policies but faces constraints such as limitations in accessing water resources and inadequate infrastructure, which can hinder water supply and restrict its capacity to invest in water projects. Furthermore, the frequency and intensity of climate events can vary by region, creating uncertainty that complicates the effective implementation of water management strategies. To address these challenges, Anadolu Isuzu focuses on water-saving initiatives and invests in sustainable water resource management, including methods for recovering water from wastewater treatment plants.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the context of water resource management, Anadolu Isuzu's rationale for selecting the WRI Aqueduct scenario is grounded in the anticipated rise in water stress due to climate change impacts. The company recognizes the urgent need to adapt its operations to mitigate water scarcity and enhance water efficiency. To address these challenges, In 2024, Anadolu Isuzu integrated a dual filtration system into its 2,500-ton capacity water storage tank, enabling partial filtration in case of contamination without the need to discharge the entire volume. This initiative resulted in annual water savings of approximately 600 m³. Additionally, a rainwater harvesting system was commissioned on factory roofs in the last quarter of 2024, with collected water used in fire trucks and facility cleaning processes, generating further savings of 240 m³ per year. These projects not only reduce the Company’s dependency on water resources but also enhance operational resilience against drought risks. The full quantitative benefits of the project will become more evident in 2025 as implementation continues throughout the year. Additionally, the company has established a chemical and biological wastewater treatment facility to properly treat wastewater generated from its operations, ensuring compliance with

discharge criteria. This facility handles industrial wastewater from three distinct sources: acidic-alkaline wastewater, industrial oily wastewater, and paint shop wastewater. By integrating these strategies, Anadolu Isuzu aims to enhance its water resource management in light of the uncertainties posed by climate variability and the constraints of accessing reliable water sources, thereby positioning itself for a sustainable future.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In Anadolu Isuzu's physical risk scenario, the key assumption is based on the IPCC's representative concentration pathway (RCP 8.5), where radiative forcing reaches 8.5 W/m² by 2100, leading to global warming of approximately 5ºC. This scenario assumes that significant physical risks, including water stress, floods, extreme temperatures, and sudden hailstorms, will occur. The company anticipates potential impacts such as revenue and market losses due to natural resource access issues, logistical challenges, and disruptions in supply chains. There is also a possibility of needing additional capital expenditure (CAPEX) if production facilities or supplier/customer sites are damaged. The constraints include reliance on a consistent supply chain, stable natural resources, and the need for uninterrupted operations, making it difficult for the company to easily adapt to unexpected physical risks. The uncertainty lies in the intensity and frequency of these climate events, which could vary based on geographical and temporal factors.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Anadolu Isuzu's rationale for choosing a climate change scenario based on the IPCC's RCP 8.5 pathway, which predicts radiative forcing reaching 8.5 W/m² and a potential global temperature increase of ~5°C by 2100, stems from the severity of the physical risks associated with such a scenario. This high-emission pathway represents a worst-case scenario for global warming, and Anadolu Isuzu acknowledges that it must prepare for significant climate-related impacts, such as water stress, floods, extreme heat, and sudden hailstorms. The selection of this scenario allows the company to proactively assess the potential operational disruptions and financial risks arising from natural disasters that could affect access to natural resources, logistics, and supply chains. To mitigate these risks, Anadolu Isuzu prioritizes energy efficiency projects and the transition to renewable energy sources. In 2024, the company invested 16,6 million TRY in energy efficiency projects, implementing initiatives to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. By emphasizing these initiatives, Anadolu Isuzu aims to reduce the environmental impact of its production processes and products. Additionally, these efforts help the company prepare for the long-term uncertainties of climate change while supporting its broader sustainability goals. By considering this scenario, Anadolu Isuzu can develop strategies to mitigate potential losses in revenue and market share, while also preparing for capital expenditures that may be necessary to repair or adapt production facilities and supplier/customer sites in response to climate impacts. The scenario supports the company's broader sustainability objectives, ensuring that it can anticipate and manage the long-term uncertainties of climate change.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In Anadolu Isuzu's physical risk scenario, the primary assumption is based on the IPCC's RCP 8.5, which predicts radiative forcing reaching 8.5 W/m² by 2100, resulting in global warming of around 5ºC. This scenario anticipates major physical risks like water scarcity, floods, extreme heat, and sudden hailstorms. The company expects possible impacts, including loss of revenue and market share due to challenges in accessing natural resources, logistical disruptions, and supply chain breakdowns. Additionally, there may be a need for increased capital expenditure (CAPEX) if production facilities or supplier/customer locations suffer damage. The main constraints include dependence on stable supply chains, reliable natural resources, and the need for continuous operations, making it challenging for the company to swiftly adapt to unexpected physical risks. Uncertainty arises from the unpredictable intensity and frequency of these climate events, which may vary based on location and timing. For water-related risks, the assumptions include a rising water stress level driven by climate change, leading to water scarcity, which could significantly affect Anadolu Isuzu's production processes. The constraints involve the company's dependency on water for manufacturing, making it vulnerable to water shortages that could disrupt operations. The limitations in finding alternative water sources and the dependency on water-saving technologies present further challenges. The uncertainty centers around the availability and management of water resources, with the risk of fluctuating water supply adding complexity to long-term planning. To address these challenges, the company is focusing on water-saving initiatives, including wastewater recycling and investments in water treatment facilities and water wells to secure sustainable water sources.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Anadolu Isuzu's choice of a water-related risk scenario is driven by the increasing significance of water stress, which is a direct consequence of climate change. Given the company's heavy reliance on water in its production processes, the potential for water scarcity presents a significant operational risk. This scenario was selected because it reflects the growing global and regional challenges associated with water availability, particularly in regions susceptible to droughts and fluctuating water supplies. By adopting this scenario, Anadolu Isuzu can proactively address vulnerabilities in its production system and ensure business continuity through water-saving initiatives, such as wastewater recycling and investments in water treatment and well facilities. These actions align with the company's broader sustainability goals and provide a strategic approach to mitigating the long-term impacts of water shortages, ensuring resilience against future water-related challenges.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios: Risk and Opportunities Identification, Assessment, and Management: The assessment of climate change scenarios, particularly concerning water scarcity and extreme weather events, has enabled Anadolu Isuzu to identify potential risks to its operations, such as supply chain disruptions and resource availability challenges. The company has proactively developed strategies to mitigate these risks by implementing water-saving initiatives and investing in alternative production methods. These measures not only address immediate concerns but also open up opportunities for innovation and efficiency. Corporate Strategy and Financial Planning: Climate change considerations are now integral to Anadolu Isuzu's corporate strategy and financial planning. The company is aligning its investments with sustainability goals, as demonstrated by its commitment to energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. By allocating approximately 16,6 million TL towards environmental investments in 2024, Anadolu Isuzu is not only enhancing its operational sustainability but also positioning itself favorably in a market increasingly focused on environmental responsibility. Resilience of Business Strategy: Anadolu Isuzu's resilience to climate change is supported by its initiatives like rainwater harvesting and advanced wastewater treatment, which help mitigate resource constraints. By prioritizing energy efficiency and renewable energy, the company aligns its operations with sustainability goals, enhancing its market reputation. This strategic focus allows Anadolu Isuzu to adapt to regulatory changes and consumer demands, ensuring long-term viability and growth. Capacity Building: To successfully navigate the challenges posed by climate change, Anadolu Isuzu recognizes the importance of capacity building within its workforce. Training programs focusing on sustainable practices and resource management are being established to empower employees to contribute to the company's environmental goals. This investment in human capital will enhance overall organizational resilience and foster a culture of sustainability. Target Setting and Transition Planning: Anadolu Isuzu made its SBTi commitment in 2022. However, since the guidance for road transport was published in March 2024, the Company has not yet had its targets approved by SBTi. The established targets are currently being monitored internally, and approval by SBTi is planned in the near future. These targets will guide operational practices and ensure accountability, aligning with broader sustainability objectives and enhancing the company's adaptability to climate-related challenges.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy
☑ Capacity building
☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

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

Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios: Risk and Opportunities Identification, Assessment, and Management: By assessing water scarcity risks, Anadolu Isuzu has identified opportunities to enhance water efficiency in its production processes. For example, in 2023, investments were made in rainwater harvesting systems for construction projects, and in 2024, this system was commissioned, allowing the collected rainwater to be used for fire trucks and on-site cleaning, thereby meeting water consumption needs. This proactive approach not only mitigates risks but also promotes sustainable resource use. As we are located in a water-stressed region, we are taking action to mitigate our water-related risks. Corporate Strategy and Financial Planning: Integrating water management into its corporate strategy allows Anadolu Isuzu to align business objectives with financial planning. In 2024, a dual filtration system was integrated into the 2,500-ton storage tank where water drawn from wells is stored. This system allows only the affected portion of the water to be filtered and cleaned in the event of contamination, without the need to empty the entire tank. This application resulted in an annual water savings of 600 m³. This strategic alignment helps to minimize potential financial losses due to water shortages. Resilience of Business Strategy: To build resilience against water-related challenges, Anadolu Isuzu has developed adaptive strategies, such as investing in a deionized UV system to reduce water change cycles in its pools. By enhancing water management infrastructure, the company ensures operational continuity during periods of water scarcity, strengthening its overall resilience. Capacity Building: Anadolu Isuzu promotes a culture of sustainability through capacity building by providing training to employees on efficient water use and conservation techniques. This education empowers staff to engage in water-saving practices actively, leading to a more informed workforce dedicated to enhancing operational efficiency and sustainability. Since we are located in a water-stressed region, in 2023 we began the construction of our wastewater treatment plant and invested in a new facility with triple the previous capacity, equipped with more innovative and energy-efficient equipment. The facility was commissioned in 2024. With this investment, we plan to establish a technological system in the coming years that will allow the integration of a wastewater recovery facility to further reduce water consumption. Target Setting and Transition Planning: Anadolu Isuzu has established specific targets for water conservation, such as recovering water at the outlet of its wastewater treatment plant. This structured approach to target setting allows the company to track progress and continuously improve its water management practices, demonstrating its commitment to sustainability and positioning itself as a leader in responsible water use within the automotive industry.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

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

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

Our organization does not explicitly commit to ceasing all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion. Firstly, our current business model and financing strategies aim to support the energy transition. We aim to gradually reduce our investments in the fossil fuel sector and shift towards renewable energy projects.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

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

Anadolu Isuzu's transition plan is grounded in several key assumptions. We anticipate a growing demand for environmentally friendly products, which we believe will drive the adoption of sustainable practices. Additionally, we project that renewable energy sources will become increasingly economically accessible as the transition progresses. The effectiveness of our transition plan is contingent on several external dependencies, including supportive government policies and active stakeholder cooperation. These factors are crucial for securing necessary investments in green technologies and facilitating the widespread adoption of sustainable practices.

Furthermore, the availability of a qualified workforce and essential raw materials is vital for achieving our sustainability objectives. To resource our transition effectively, our strong financial performance enables us to allocate funds to innovative projects that enhance our competitive edge and market positioning. Our ability to adapt to global and sectoral changes allows us to seize new opportunities and adjust our strategy as needed. In alignment with our sustainability goals, we produced 24,811 GJ of electricity from solar energy plants established last year, sourcing 68% of our electricity consumption from clean sources. This initiative helped prevent approximately 3,035 tCO2 in greenhouse gas emissions and allowed us to significantly reduce our environmental impact through improved waste management and recycling practices. In our investment decisions regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy, we include a carbon value of €100-150 per ton of carbon dioxide in our feasibility studies. This methodology helps us assess potential financial risks associated with climate change and the impacts of carbon pricing on project costs. Ultimately, our investments aim to achieve a declining trend in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions while securing financial advantages for the company.

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

In the current reporting period, Anadolu Isuzu has made significant progress in line with its transition plan. Thanks to the solar power plants installed on our factory rooftops with a total capacity of 6.7 MWp, we generated 28,457 GJ of electricity in 2024 and supplied 65% of our electricity consumption from clean sources. We sold or offset 8,620 GJ of the electricity generated to the grid, thereby both generating revenue and enabling other consumers to benefit from renewable energy. Through this green energy production, we prevented approximately 3,490 tons of CO_2e greenhouse gas emissions. In 2024, our total environmental investments amounted to approximately 16.6 million TL, with a significant share allocated to solar energy and energy efficiency projects. Our commitment to aligning with government policies and engaging with stakeholders has further strengthened our approach to sustainable practices. As we continue to adapt to market trends and regulatory changes, we are on track to meet our long-term sustainability targets and enhance our overall resilience in the face of climate challenges

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

anadolu-isuzu-2024-entegre-raporu.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered

[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Anadolu Isuzu recognizes that the environmental impact of its vehicles, particularly during their usage phase, significantly contributes to climate change, with carbon emissions from direct combustion accounting for around 70% of total emissions. Additionally, when fuel production is considered, this figure rises to approximately 80%. This reality has driven the company to prioritize the development of sustainable products, notably through a shift towards electric vehicle production. As part of

our commitment to sustainability, we aim to reduce our Scope 3 emissions by 4.2% annually, based on 2023 levels, in line with our science-based targets. During COP26 Transport Day, Turkey joined 14 other countries in pledging to promote the sale of new trucks and buses with 100% zero emissions by 2040. The Global Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Zero-Emission Medium and Heavy-Duty Vehicles (ZE-MHDVs) has set an interim goal of achieving 30% zero-emission vehicle sales by 2030. In response to these environmental challenges, Anadolu Isuzu has committed to the Drive to Zero initiative, aiming to transition to the sale of fully zero-emission commercial vehicles by 2040. Anadolu Isuzu launched its fully electric bus model Novociti Volt in 2021, the 12m electric Citivolt and BİG.e in 2022, and the electric NovoVolt in 2023; these steps have been important milestones in our carbon strategy and product development efforts. To mitigate the risks posed by climate change and water scarcity, we are incorporating comprehensive water management strategies into our product development framework. This includes designing vehicles that promote efficiency in water usage during manufacturing and exploring technologies that minimize both water consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in operations. By addressing these interconnected environmental challenges, we not only enhance our product offerings but also create a more resilient and sustainable operation that responds proactively to the changing needs of our customers and the environment.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Within the scope of sustainable business management, Anadolu Isuzu conducts audits and classifies its suppliers at regular intervals during the selection process. We ensure that our suppliers comply with environmental and legal requirements in accordance with the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System standard. Through the Isuzu IMM system, we systematically perform SQA A (System) and SQA B (Process) audits annually as part of our Supplier Audit Studies. Anadolu Isuzu aims to implement green logistics and green purchasing principles to reduce Scope 3 emissions in line with our low carbon strategy and compliance with the European Green Deal. Additionally, we recognize the importance of water management in our supply chain. By assessing suppliers on their water usage and management practices, we aim to minimize the environmental impact associated with water consumption. Environmental risks, such as climate change and water scarcity, have significantly influenced our strategy in this area. We understand that these risks can affect the availability of resources and the sustainability of our operations. As a proactive measure, we are working to ensure that our suppliers adopt sustainable practices that not only comply with environmental regulations but

also contribute to the overall resilience of our supply chain. By integrating water management and climate considerations into our supplier evaluation process, we enhance our supply chain's sustainability, mitigate potential risks, and seize opportunities to create a more responsible and resilient operation.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Anadolu Isuzu approaches the fight against climate change with determination by integrating innovation into its business processes and focusing on environmental sustainability. As a heavy-duty vehicle manufacturer, transforming our vehicle portfolio into zero-emission models is one of the core elements of our R&D and product strategy. With our highly qualified R&D team, we deliver innovative and eco-friendly products and services, and in 2024 we invested 247.7 million TL in R&D activities for zero-emission electric vehicles. In 2021, we launched our fully electric bus model, marking an important step in the production of zero-emission vehicles in the heavy commercial segment. Since then, we have continued working to increase the production and sales targets of zero-emission vehicles and to continuously improve product performance. Our R&D activities focus on developing fuel-efficient vehicles, increasing the use of biodegradable materials, and advancing smart autonomous systems. In this process, we launched the electric Novociti Volt in 2021, the 12-meter Citivolt and BIG.e in 2022, and the electric NovoVolt in 2023. These milestones have been crucial for our carbon strategy and product development efforts. NovoVolt has stood out with its quiet, comfortable, and zero-emission features; thanks to its innovative design and eco-friendly technology, it was awarded the 2025 German Design Award. We view sustainability not only as an environmental objective but also as a comprehensive concept encompassing economic and social dimensions. In 2024, we expanded our investments in developing more eco-friendly and energy-efficient vehicles, broadening our electric vehicle portfolio and reinforcing our leadership in the sector. In our production processes, we prioritize sustainability by adopting eco-friendly methods, improving energy efficiency, transitioning to renewable energy sources, and minimizing water consumption through various projects. Environmental risks—particularly climate change and resource scarcity—significantly shape our strategic orientation. We actively address these challenges through sustainable product development and manufacturing practices. Our emphasis on the use of recycled and recyclable materials in our R&D centers reflects our proactive approach to reducing environmental impacts. By aligning with global sustainability trends and focusing on the long-term sustainability of our operations, Anadolu Isuzu not only enhances its market competitiveness but also makes a positive contribution to the environment and society.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Anadolu Isuzu actively monitors performance indicators to manage the environmental impacts arising from its operational processes. The company sets performance targets in line with national and international standards to ensure effective environmental and energy management. To achieve these targets, Anadolu Isuzu applies the best available techniques in its production processes. In alignment with science-based targets, the company aims to reduce its Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to the 2023 base year. In 2024, a dual-filtration system was integrated into a 2,500-ton capacity tank where water drawn from wells is stored. Thanks to this system, in case of any contamination in the tank, only the relevant portion can be filtered and cleaned without the need to discharge all the water. This practice enabled an annual saving of 600 m³ of water. In the last quarter of 2024, a rainwater harvesting system was commissioned on factory rooftops. The collected rainwater has been used in fire trucks and facility cleaning processes, providing an annual saving of 240 m³ of water. These projects not only reduce our dependency on water resources but also increase our operational resilience against drought risks. The quantitative benefits of this project will become more evident in 2025 when it is implemented throughout the entire year. Wastewater from our operations is treated in our chemical and biological wastewater treatment plant in compliance with discharge criteria. Separate lines are in place for acid-alkali wastewater, industrial oily water, and paint shop wastewater. To enhance sustainability in wastewater management and minimize environmental impacts, we launched the construction of a new wastewater treatment facility in November 2023 and successfully commissioned it in December 2024. With this project, we significantly increased existing wastewater treatment capacity, fully digitalized processes, and eliminated manual operations. We prioritize projects that focus on minimizing the environmental impacts of our production processes and products, placing strong emphasis on water and energy efficiency as well as the transition to renewable energy. In 2024, we spent approximately 16,6 million TL on environmental investments. Thanks to our solar power plants, we generated 28,457 GJ of electricity in 2024 and met 65% of our electricity consumption from clean sources. Of the electricity generated, 8,620 GJ was sold or offset through the grid, enabling us not only to generate revenue but also to contribute to renewable energy use by other consumers. This green energy production prevented approximately 3,490 tons of CO_2e greenhouse gas emissions. Anadolu Isuzu's operational strategy is shaped by environmental risks such as climate change and water scarcity. By focusing on innovative water management and renewable energy practices, we enhance efficiency and sustainability while also generating revenue for a sustainable future.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

Anadolu Isuzu's risk committee has assessed that climate- and water-related risks significantly affect financial planning and operating costs. These risks and opportunities are integrated into financial processes, and the Board considers them in investment decisions. In line with the EU Green Deal and market expectations,

Anadolu Isuzu aims to grow revenue from electric vehicles and accelerate the shift to low-carbon models. In 2024, 2.1% of total revenue came from electric vehicle sales, of which 1.4% was from the EU. Transitioning to zero-emission vehicles is essential for reducing emissions, complying with stricter regulations, and maintaining portfolio competitiveness. The company develops low fuel consumption, alternative fuel, electric and hybrid vehicles, and autonomous technologies while building a low-carbon economy strategy. It also focuses on water management and sustainability. In 2024, rainwater harvesting, new filtration systems, and renewal of wastewater treatment facilities improved efficiency and cut water costs, saving 840 m³. Effective water management supports compliance, minimizes penalties, and reduces operating expenses. Anadolu Isuzu creates financial opportunities through annual energy efficiency, water efficiency, and waste reduction projects, aiming for net zero emissions by 2050 and a 54.6% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2033 versus the 2023 base year. Water efficiency investments not only align financial resources with environmental goals but also strengthen overall sustainability. In evaluating new investments and mergers, the company reviews target compliance with environmental legislation, permitting, and disclosures, as well as national and international climate and water regulations. This ensures a holistic approach and alignment with long-term goals. Overall, climate and water management strategies are integral to Anadolu Isuzu's financial planning and commitment to sustainability.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

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

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

264354327

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

21

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

23

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

56

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

Increasing the share of investments that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy is an inevitable necessity. In this process, our company addresses the potential short-, medium-, and long-term impacts of global changes in our sector on our operations and outputs, while guiding proactive planning and investment activities for the future. Anadolu Isuzu shapes its investments with the aim of reducing operational costs and increasing efficiency across all inputs, particularly energy. Our company prioritizes the climate crisis across all dimensions and plans the necessary R&D investments accordingly. The amount of capital expenditure (Capex) is determined by senior management based on the company’s profitability ratio. In 2024, this accounted for approximately 7% of total company revenue. Of this capital expenditure, 21% is directly related to the transformation in line with the 1.5°C target. Investments in production lines and equipment, renewable energy projects to meet energy demand in production activities, electric vehicles in the company’s portfolio, alternative-fuel vehicle designs, R&D activities, and energy efficiency projects are evaluated within this scope. The financial information presented for future years in this report is indicative in nature and shall not be construed as a commitment or binding obligation by the Company.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Anadolu Isuzu focuses on climate change risks arising from existing regulations. To this end, in line with its commitment to producing zero-emission vehicles by 2040, the company has signed the "Drive to Zero" initiative. Investment decisions are made by the Board of Directors after assessing these risks and opportunities. In particular, Anadolu Isuzu aims to increase the share of electric vehicle production in total revenue, in parallel with the EU Green Deal action plans for the European market and the transportation sector's transition to low-carbon vehicles. Within the scope of its R&D center activities, the reduction of CO_2 emissions from vehicles, as well as the development of electric and alternative-fuel vehicles, are prioritized. For 2024, Anadolu Isuzu invested 247,708,625 TL in R&D activities aimed at the production of environmentally friendly vehicles. In the context of developing low-carbon products and services for the sector, the company also invested 16,645,702 TL in energy efficiency projects in 2024 to minimize carbon emissions arising from the production process.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.8) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for transport-related activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery electric vehicle

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8.5

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

4.51

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our organization invests in low-carbon technologies that play a critical role in achieving net zero emissions targets by 2050. Since 2020, we have been continuing our investments in electric vehicles, and in 2024, we prioritized this area by advancing our applied research and development (Applied R&D) efforts. In this context, we focused on the development of electric bus, midibus, micro truck, and electric truck models. These investments are considered a fundamental element in achieving our carbon reduction goals in the transportation sector. The adoption of electric vehicles contributes to reducing fossil fuel consumption and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, these technologies are directly linked to the key performance indicators outlined in our climate transition plan. Scope 3 emissions resulting from the use of sold products constitute a significant indicator in terms of our emission reduction targets. Electric vehicles hold a crucial place in both environmental sustainability and meeting market demands. Therefore, we prioritize this area to enhance our capacity to meet the transportation needs of the future. Our goal is to strengthen our leading position in the commercial vehicle sector by increasing the share of electric vehicles in total sales and revenue, particularly in line with the EU Green Deal action plans. We emphasize that our investments in electric vehicle technologies not only reduce our environmental impact but also provide us with a competitive advantage. Furthermore, the supply chain process of electric vehicle batteries is a critical component of our zero-emission vehicle strategy. In conclusion, our applied R&D efforts not only support our net zero transformation goals but also reinforce the long-term sustainability strategy of our organization.

Row 2

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery electric vehicle

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8.5

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

14.74

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The risks arising from current climate change regulations are a key focus area for Anadolu Isuzu. In line with its commitment to producing zero-emission vehicles by 2040, Anadolu Isuzu has signed the “Drive to Zero” initiative. The company’s business strategy aims to increase the share of electric vehicles in total sales, emphasize its corporate identity in commercial vehicles, and take pioneering steps within the sector. In 2024, Anadolu Isuzu accelerated its efforts to develop electric bus, midibus, micro truck, and electric truck models and advanced preparations for their mass production. In addition, we continued to participate in international fairs and events to increase our visibility in the European market. Aligned with the EU Green Deal action plans and the transportation market’s transition to low-carbon

vehicles, Anadolu Isuzu has made increasing the share of electric vehicle sales in total revenue a strategic priority in 2024. In this direction, we continue to both expand our product portfolio and direct our R&D investments toward electric and low-emission vehicle technologies. The full-scale demonstrations we have carried out showcase the real-world performance of our technology and provide the credibility necessary for widespread adoption. These projects offer a critical platform for validating the key performance indicators of our climate transition plan, while also promoting the adoption of electric vehicles in our target markets. Conducting such demonstrations strengthens our leadership in low-carbon technologies and increases customer and investor confidence compared to other alternative solutions in the industry. By highlighting the commercial viability of our technology, these projects play a significant role in accelerating the adoption of sustainable transportation solutions.

Row 3

(5.5.8.1) Activity

Select all that apply

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(5.5.8.2) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Battery electric vehicle

(5.5.8.3) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.8.4) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

4

(5.5.8.6) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

7.77

(5.5.8.7) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

To support our future sustainable transportation goals, our organization is making significant investments in large-scale commercial deployment projects. This strategy aims to increase the market share of our electric buses, midibuses, and trucks, generate substantial revenue, and establish a strong position in the industry. These investments are critically important for achieving our decarbonization targets in the transportation sector. The adoption of electric vehicles will help reduce fossil fuel consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, these technologies are directly linked to the key performance indicators outlined in our climate transition plan. Expanding our customer base for electric vehicles is vital for achieving our emission reduction targets. In particular, Scope 3 emissions from the Use of Sold Products serve as a significant indicator for tracking our progress toward these goals. In conclusion, these projects not only support our net-zero emission targets but also form the foundation of our organization's overall sustainability strategy.
[Add row]

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

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

4598

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

-93

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

89

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

95

(5.9.5) Please explain

In 2024, CAPEX investments covered the renewal of the wastewater treatment facility, online water monitoring systems, rainwater harvesting, and water-saving projects. Total CAPEX was 46,678,255, with 97% driven by a one-time wastewater facility renewal. The project started in late 2023 and was completed in 2024, leading to a 4,598% increase compared to 2022. For 2025, CAPEX is expected to decrease by 93%, focusing on infrastructure such as mains water connection fees and grey water use projects. OPEX in 2024 increased by 89% compared to 2023, mainly due to water supply costs, wastewater analyses, and treatment chemicals. With rising costs of services and chemicals, OPEX is projected to grow by 95% in 2025.
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

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

In 2024, Anadolu Isuzu implemented six energy efficiency projects that had a direct impact on efficiency, achieving both energy savings and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Within this scope, Anadolu Isuzu saved 73,892 Sm³ of natural gas and 73,701 kWh of electricity annually, preventing 177.82 tons of CO_2e emissions. The energy efficiency investments carried out in 2024 resulted in a total reduction of 177.82 tons of CO_2 emissions. The total cost of these investments was 16,645,702 TL, and when compared with the achieved emission reduction, a carbon price of 93,609 TL per ton of CO_2 was calculated. The investments included the integration of high-efficiency water-based radiant heating systems, electric heaters, air curtains, and economizer systems, replacing traditional compressors with inverter-based models, and switching to LED fixtures in outdoor lighting.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

93609.13

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

93609.13

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Risk management

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

2

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Our carbon pricing approach is monitored and evaluated at regular intervals. Investments made for the transition to low-carbon production and emission reductions, along with their impacts, are assessed and reported annually. The internal carbon price has played an important role in investments related to energy efficiency projects and low-carbon technologies. This price has been integrated into decision-making processes in the company's energy management strategies and cost calculations. Additionally, the internal carbon price is considered in new investment projects and resource planning to achieve carbon reduction targets and fulfill sustainability commitments. The internal carbon price also contributes to our company’s climate transition plan. It supports the acceleration of the transition to low-

carbon technologies and helps achieve long-term emission reduction goals. In the regional and sectoral context, our carbon pricing approach is continuously developed, considering our energy-intensive production processes and the regulatory framework in Turkey.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive water-related investment
☑ Drive water efficiency

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply
☑ Costs of treating water

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

Our company operates a wastewater treatment plant that enables us to treat wastewater generated from our operations in-house. Without this facility, we would need to procure these services externally. In 2024, a total of 31,786 m³ of wastewater was treated; if outsourced, the cost would have amounted to 14,608,200 TL. In

addition to the wastewater treatment plant, rainwater has been collected and used in fire trucks and cleaning processes, and an online water monitoring system has been commissioned. Through all these projects, 840 m³ of water savings were achieved, with an investment of 1,223,605 TL. As a result, the facility's water consumption was reduced, and dependency on groundwater resources was minimized. We monitor all water use data—including consumption, discharge, and treatment—through our internal systems, which also enables us to track cost data. Based on our calculations, the water pricing value has been determined as 1,431 TL per m³.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

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

1.43

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

1.43

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Our water pricing approach is systematically monitored and evaluated to ensure alignment with our organizational objectives. We track water usage, treatment, and discharge data through our internal systems on a monthly basis. This process involves using specialized software for data collection and analysis, which allows us to maintain accurate records and assess the effectiveness of our water treatment operations. The internal water price plays a significant role in our decision-making processes, particularly in evaluating the cost-effectiveness of our wastewater treatment. By comparing the costs of in-house treatment with external service options, we can make informed decisions about investments in infrastructure and technology. This internal pricing mechanism encourages us to enhance our treatment capacity and efficiency, ultimately supporting our sustainability commitments and operational goals. In a regional and sectoral context, our approach reflects the increasing importance of water management in our industry. Given the regulatory pressures and the need for sustainable practices, our internal water pricing not only aids in achieving compliance but also positions us as a responsible operator in the marketplace. This comprehensive monitoring and evaluation process reinforces our commitment to sustainability while optimizing resource utilization within our operations.
[Add row]

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Investors and shareholders are not an immediate strategic priority.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

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

Other value chain stakeholders are not an immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

In the reporting year, Anadolu Isuzu sent surveys to 100% of its suppliers regarding environmental performance, including climate-related issues. Suppliers were classified as critical, less critical, or non-critical based on their share of total procurement spend. The evaluation was conducted specifically on the critical and less critical suppliers. To define a threshold for classifying suppliers we use the criterion of suppliers contributing at least 1% to our Scope 3 category 1 emissions.

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

85

Water

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

We utilize the online system to assess these impacts. A supplier is considered to meet the threshold if more than 10% of the suppliers registered in the online system have responded to water-related questions. This criterion ensures that we are effectively identifying suppliers who have significant environmental dependencies or impacts, particularly concerning water-related issues.

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

83
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Anadolu Isuzu does not prioritize specific suppliers when engaging on environmental issues. Instead, the company takes an inclusive approach by reaching out to all suppliers. For example, in the reporting year, Anadolu Isuzu sent environmental performance surveys to 100% of its 262 suppliers. With a 50% response rate, this approach aims to encourage broad participation, without focusing on a select group. The goal is to involve all suppliers in addressing environmental aspects across the supply chain.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Anadolu Isuzu does not prioritize specific suppliers when engaging on environmental issues. Instead, the company takes an inclusive approach by reaching out to all suppliers. For example, in the reporting year, Anadolu Isuzu sent environmental performance surveys to 100% of its 262 suppliers. With a 50% response rate, this

approach aims to encourage broad participation, without focusing on a select group. The goal is to involve all suppliers in addressing environmental aspects across the supply chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Anadolu Isuzu manages its supply chain relationships within the framework of its Procurement Policy and considers environmental criteria as an integral part of its purchasing processes. A comprehensive Supplier Evaluation and scoring system is applied to assess the environmental performance of suppliers, and awareness activities are carried out in collaboration with suppliers to address non-compliance issues and support the improvement of their environmental performance. Award mechanisms are also employed to encourage best practices. This approach contributes to reducing environmental risks and strengthening environmental performance across the supply chain. In 2024, in line with the European Union’s CBAM regulation, which entered into force on October 1, 2023, training programs on direct and indirect emissions and calculation methodologies were delivered to our spare parts suppliers, with a particular focus on raising awareness of environmental compliance and sustainability.

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Anadolu Isuzu manages its supply chain relationships within the framework of its Procurement Policy and considers environmental criteria as an integral part of its purchasing processes. A comprehensive Supplier Evaluation and scoring system is implemented to assess the environmental performance of suppliers. Awareness initiatives are carried out in collaboration with suppliers to address non-compliance issues, while supporting the improvement of their environmental performance. Award mechanisms are also used to encourage best practices. This approach contributes to reducing environmental risks and strengthening environmental performance across the supply chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

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

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Anadolu Isuzu manages its supply chain relationships within the framework of its Procurement Policy, considering environmental criteria as an integral part of its purchasing processes. A comprehensive Supplier Evaluation and scoring system is applied to assess the environmental performance of suppliers, and while we inquire whether our Tier-1 suppliers hold ISO 14001 certification, we do not make it mandatory. Through surveys, we collect data on sustainability reporting, carbon and water footprints, SBTi commitments, renewable energy use, waste reduction, and water savings. Within our Scope 3 emissions, it has been identified that the majority of emissions in the "purchased goods and services" category originate from suppliers with high revenue impact (82% of domestic purchases and 94% of imported purchases). In 2024, training programs were organized to build the capacity of suppliers not fully aligned with environmental requirements, with a particular focus on raising awareness of environmental compliance and sustainability. In addition, award mechanisms are used to encourage best practices. The company plans to continue its efforts in the coming period to increase compliance rates and continuously improve environmental performance across the supply chain.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:
☑ 100%

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

Select from:
☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

As Anadolu Isuzu, we prepare an Environmental Bulletin that includes waste, water, and emission data. Through this monthly bulletin, we inform our suppliers about our performance and targets related to environmental issues. We also conduct comprehensive activities to raise awareness among our stakeholders. We share notes of interest regarding climate change and water scarcity with our suppliers and other stakeholders. We expect our suppliers to monitor legal regulations concerning water resources in Turkey and to comply with these regulations. In the coming years, we plan to organize comprehensive training for suppliers on the concept of water footprint, its importance, and calculation methods. We aim to assist in setting targets by sharing examples of best practices in the industry and demonstrating water footprint performance. Additionally, we intend to facilitate easy access to water footprint calculation tools and guidelines, encouraging our suppliers to calculate their own footprints. We also aim to raise awareness about water footprints through industry associations and promote best practices within the sector.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

11

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

As of October 1, 2023, the European Union has implemented the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) for imports of products such as iron and steel, aluminum, electricity, fertilizers, cement, hydrogen, and a limited number of additional products, including screws, bolts, and pipe fittings made of iron or steel as listed in its Annex. Since Anadolu Isuzu exports spare parts that fall under the products listed in the Regulation's Annex, we are subject to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism. For materials covered by the regulation, our suppliers are required to provide direct and indirect emissions data on a product basis. In 2024, the request for product-specific direct and indirect emissions data from our suppliers continued. Additionally, for suppliers operating under a buy-sell system, the provision of such data from their secondary suppliers was also requested. Through the continuity of this practice, we aim to enhance transparency in our supply chain, ensure regular reporting of carbon emissions, and achieve full compliance with EU regulations, thereby strengthening our suppliers' capacity to comply with CBAM. Furthermore, to raise awareness among our suppliers on sustainability and guide their practices, a Sustainable Supply Chain Information Guide was published. This guide supports our suppliers in aligning with new regulations, improving their capacity to monitor and reduce emissions, and ultimately contributes to building a lower-carbon and more sustainable supply chain.

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Corporate Carbon Footprint

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

When selecting suppliers, we use various criteria and emphasize compliance with key environmental standards. We expect our suppliers, especially those involved in vehicle production, to continuously improve their environmental performance and adhere to current regulations. To support this, we utilize an Environment

Management System (EMS) portal, allowing suppliers to submit data on electricity, water, raw material usage, and environmental licenses like wastewater discharge and hazardous waste storage permits. We also gather key certifications such as ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 14064 and ISO 14046. In addition, we prepare an Environmental Bulletin, which includes monthly data on waste, water, and emissions. This bulletin informs our suppliers about our environmental performance and goals. In addition, by publishing the Sustainable Supply Chain Information Guide, we raise awareness among all our stakeholders on issues such as climate change, water scarcity, and water conservation. In 2024, as part of our water risk management efforts, we conducted a water risk assessment of our domestic and international suppliers using the WRI Aqueduct 4.0 Water Risk Atlas tool, based on their locations within our value chain. For the mapped locations, indicators such as water stress, drought risk, and seasonal variability were analyzed, taking into account baseline data as well as future projections for 2030, 2050, and 2080. In the coming periods, based on the findings of the water risk assessment, we plan to organize training sessions for our suppliers focusing on the concept, importance, and calculation methods of water footprint, as well as to support them in setting targets by sharing best practices and performance indicators to enhance their water management capacities.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental Certificate

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Anadolu Isuzu strives to raise awareness of all its stakeholders and customers on the fight against climate change, the European Green Deal, the Paris Agreement, and energy efficiency throughout its business processes. Rationale for selecting this group: All consumers are selected in this engagement group because in the sectoral context, use of sold products creates the highest share of the GHG emissions and Anadolu Isuzu must educate/inform all its consumers to take an action against climate change. In this context, our goal is to increase our customers' demand for our zero-emission vehicles and to increase the revenue rate from these models. We attract the attention of our customers and raise awareness with advertisements, bulletins, documentaries and publications about product performance, emission values, energy consumption related to our 100% electric, low emission environmentalist vehicle models. In the prepared bulletins and publications, information is provided within the scope of our company's environmental management system, and our emission management, water and waste management, efficiency projects, circular economy and zero waste studies are shared. In addition, in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidance for road transportation, we aim to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 4.2% annually, and Scope 3 emissions by at least 4.2% annually.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In the sectoral context, the use of sold products represents the largest share of GHG emissions across all scopes. Therefore, Anadolu Isuzu's engagement strategy includes all customers as key stakeholders in addressing climate change. Success is measured by a 60% feedback threshold, and in 2024 the domestic customer satisfaction survey achieved 91.2%, the highest score recorded. All production lines are equipped for electric vehicle production, and in 2024 Anadolu Isuzu gained significant recognition in the electric and low-emission vehicle segment. The fully electric CitiVolt model won at the German Design Awards 2024. NovoVolt, with its quiet, comfortable, and zero-emission features, received the 2025 German Design Award thanks to its innovative design and eco-friendly technology. In addition, the CitiVolt 12 electric bus model achieved the highest jury score at the Big SEE Product Design Award 2024. Going forward, Anadolu Isuzu aims to expand its low-emission and electric vehicle portfolio, invest in innovative technologies, and strengthen sustainability capacity within the supply chain. Priorities include promoting eco-friendly vehicles in domestic and international markets, supporting best practices, and raising awareness at authorized services and dealerships to foster demand

for zero-emission vehicles. Through its extensive service network, Anadolu Isuzu continuously supports environmental sustainability and compliance with relevant regulations.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Anadolu Isuzu aims to raise awareness on water conservation and sustainability across all business processes. We highlight the water efficiency features of our low-emission and eco-friendly vehicles and emphasize the importance of responsible water management in our operations. Through our Environmental Bulletin, we inform stakeholders about water pollution, water scarcity, water-saving practices, and responsible water management, while also considering the impact of our products on water consumption and engaging all stakeholders in this process. All these efforts aim to build a shared awareness, contribute to water conservation, and create a more sustainable living environment for future generations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In the sectoral context, the use of sold products can have a significant impact on water consumption. Therefore, Anadolu Isuzu's engagement strategy considers all its customers in promoting water conservation. A successful engagement is considered when at least 60% of customers provide feedback on water-related initiatives. In 2024, the domestic customer satisfaction survey achieved the highest value of 91.2%. In the same year, Anadolu Isuzu won significant awards in the electric and

low-emission vehicle segment. The fully electric CitiVolt model was honored at the German Design Awards 2024. NovoVolt, with its quiet, comfortable, and zero-emission features, received the 2025 German Design Award thanks to its innovative design and eco-friendly technology. In addition, the CitiVolt 12 electric bus model was awarded the highest jury score at the Big SEE Product Design Award 2024. Anadolu Isuzu aims to increase the demand for its water-efficient vehicles and provide environmental benefits through awareness-raising activities for authorized service centers and sales dealers. The company's wide service network supports continuous improvement in environmental sustainability and compliance with water-related regulations. Through the annual Environmental Bulletin we publish, we share information about our water conservation projects, efficiency activities, water risks, and actions.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Anadolu Isuzu uses the operational control approach for consolidating GHG emissions. This method was selected to ensure that all operations where the company has direct authority to introduce and implement operational policies are included, providing consistency with our environmental management practices and financial reporting.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

For water-related data, Anadolu Isuzu also applies the operational control approach. This ensures that water withdrawals, discharges, and consumption from facilities directly managed by the company are fully captured, allowing effective monitoring and alignment with our water stewardship strategy.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

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

N/A

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

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

N/A
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We are both reporting location and market based Scope 2 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4573.39

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions consist of combustion of fossil fuel, mobile combustion caused by the use of passenger vehicles or work machine and leakage from refrigerants and fire extinguisher.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2821.24

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions consist of purchased electricity consumption.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2821.24

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions consist of purchased electricity consumption.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66627.81

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 1 emissions consist of purchased goods, chemicals and services.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.13

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 2 emissions consist of purchased capital goods.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1501.22

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 3 emissions consist of well-to-tank emissions from all consumed energy.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3343.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 4 emissions consist of emissions caused by transportation of purchased goods and services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.31

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 5 emissions consist of waste generated in production processes.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

859.67

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 category 5 emissions consist of emissions from business travel.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

557.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions resulted from employee commuting were calculated.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no emissions from upstream leased assets in the base year.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2777.81

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transportation of sold products were considered under downstream transportation and distribution.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions caused by processing of sold product were not calculated in the base reporting year.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.25

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions resulting from fuel and energy consumed during the use of manufactured vehicles have been calculated.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

01/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1316.44

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from end of life treatment of sold products were calculated under this category considering future scenarios on waste disposal percentages.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no related emissions from downstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no relevant emissions in our activities regarding franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no relevant emissions in our activities regarding investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no calculation on other upstream emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no calculation on other downstream emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4421.37

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Detailed emission tracking and reporting practices are followed by our organization to ensure accurate and transparent data. Internationally recognized methodologies and tools are employed to track our emissions across all relevant emission sources. The data collection process is regularly reviewed, and innovative solutions are explored for enhanced accuracy and expanded data coverage.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4573.39

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Detailed emission tracking and reporting practices are followed by our organization to ensure accurate and transparent data. Internationally recognized methodologies and tools are employed to track our emissions across all relevant emission sources. The data collection process is regularly reviewed, and innovative solutions are explored for enhanced accuracy and expanded data coverage. Scope 1 emissions consist of combustion of fossil fuel, mobile combustion caused by the use of passenger vehicles or work machine and leakage from refrigerants and fire extinguisher.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

3587.42

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

2581.87

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Both a Scope 2, location-based figure and a Scope 2, market-based figure reported to provide a comprehensive view of our emissions. Various energy-saving initiatives have been implemented across our organization as part of our commitment to reducing GHG emissions. Scope 2 emissions consist of purchased electricity consumption.

Past year 1

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

2821.24

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

2821.24

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Both a Scope 2, location-based figure and a Scope 2, market-based figure reported to provide a comprehensive view of our emissions. Various energy-saving initiatives have been implemented across our organization as part of our commitment to reducing GHG emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

50109.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Purchased goods and services have been calculated for Anadolu Isuzu. Emissions for purchased goods and services are obtained from Ecoinvent v9.6.0.1 and DEFRA, 2024.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5.41

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Capital goods have been calculated for Anadolu Isuzu. Emissions for capital goods are obtained from DEFRA, 2024.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1557.14

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

*Fuel and electricity consumption data that is used in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 is used to calculate this category. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database and national inventory. Calculation methodology is based on the GHG Protocol. The data covers: *Upstream emissions of purchased fuels such as Natural gas, diesel oil and gasoline *Transmission & distribution losses arising from purchased electricity *Upstream emissions of purchased electricity*

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

5194.81

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

For this category, specific transported weight data and specific transported distance data have been obtained from per transportation supplier of Anadolu Isuzu. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

39.37

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This data is the sum of hazardous & scrap wastes which are provided by Anadolu Isuzu reported to the Ministry in the reporting year. This category includes solid waste management according to specific disposal method, and wastewater treatment operations. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1054.15

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Port to port flight data and flight distance were collected from Anadolu Isuzu's travel agency. Hotel stay amounts have been collected from hotel stay data sheets. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

713.05

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This data covers the emissions generated from the transportation (roadway) of employees by daily shuttle busses. Employee commuting data was multiplied withe the land travel emissions factors. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 Business Travel Land, average local bus option. emissions factors database.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

136.75

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the category of leased assets, only electricity consumption has been calculated. The emission factor has been taken from the national inventory. In the previous reporting period, there were no leased warehouses; therefore, no emission data was disclosed for this category. With the start of leased warehouse use in 2024, the emissions under this category have been included in the reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

443.12

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This data was provided from our transportation suppliers that carry out transportation activities to Anadolu Isuzu. This category covered in Upstream transportation and distribution emissions. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Anadolu Isuzu products are not processed any further after they have been sold. Consequently, the scope 3 category “Processing of sold Products” is not relevant for Anadolu Isuzu.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3973969.89

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions per km and annual mileage information are calculated for all vehicles data. The amount of leakage caused by the air conditioning gas used by the vehicles throughout their lifetime was calculated. A product lifetime on the basis of km is assumed for all vehicles. CO2 emissions of all vehicles are calculated using approximate factors from DEFRA 2024 and IPCC AR6 report. It is assumed that a product lifetime on the basis of km is assumed for all vehicles. The total CO2 emissions of the reporting year covering diesel, CNG and electric vehicles were calculated. Calculated by evaluating the gas capacity of the air conditioners of all vehicles and the lifetime of the vehicle.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1050.16

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

2024 total vehicle production amount are multiplied by the emission factor of end-of-life treatment. The end-of-life CO2 e emissions factor is calculated in with Ecoinvent database and DEFRA 2024. The emissions factor dataset is given in Ecoinvent, as a used vehicle disposal scenario data. Used vehicle disposal scenario data is not available in Ecoinvent for some vehicle models. Disposal scenarios were created and emission factors were taken from DEFRA 2024.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no downstream leased assets of Anadolu Isuzu in the upstream activities.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no franchises of Anadolu Isuzu in the upstream activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no investments of Anadolu Isuzu in the upstream activities.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other upstream emissions apart from above categories.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No other downstream emissions apart from above categories.
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

66627.81

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

37.13

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1501.22

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3343.75

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

81.31

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

859.67

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

557.52

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

2777.81

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.25

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

1316.44

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

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

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ANADOLU ISUZU 2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

See Page 2 for Assurance Level, See Page 4 for the detailed GHG emissions.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ANADOLU ISUZU 2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See Page 2 for Assurance Level, See Page 4 for the detailed GHG emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

ANADOLU ISUZU 2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

See Page 2 for Assurance Level, See Page 4 for the detailed GHG emissions.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Reasonable assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ANADOLU ISUZU 2024 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

See Page 2 for Assurance Level, See Page 4 for the detailed GHG emissions.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Decreased

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

239.37

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.49

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

With the increased use of energy from GES, our energy consumption has decreased compared to the previous year. As a result, we observed a reduction in our scope 2 emissions during the reporting year. Our scope 2 emissions, which were 2,821.24 tons CO2 in 2023, decreased to 2,581.87 tons CO2. This represents a reduction of 239.37 tons CO2, corresponding to a decrease of 8.49%.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152.02

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

With the use of the economizer system, waste heat was recovered and overall energy demand decreased compared to the previous year. As a result, we observed a reduction in our Scope 1 emissions during the reporting year. Our Scope 1 emissions, which were 4,573.39 tons CO2 in 2023, decreased to 4,421.37 tons CO2. This represents a reduction of 152.02 tons CO2, corresponding to a decrease of 3.32%.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

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

4009.641

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

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

9.385

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ N2O

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

58.146

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

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

344.193

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	*4421.37*	*3587.42*	*2581.87*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By facility
☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

It is the main campus of Anadolu Isuzu where it carries out its main activity, light and heavy duty vehicle production.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3910.785

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.878

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.402

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

It is the Çayırova branch of Anadolu Isuzu, which was included this year and produces vehicle chassis.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

510.579

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.805

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.376

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Stationary Combustion*	*2937.827*
Row 2	*Mobile Combustion*	*1139.344*
Row 3	*Stationary Refrigerants*	*344.193*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	*4421.37*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*It is the main campus of Anadolu Isuzu where it carries out its main activity, light and heavy duty vehicle production.*	*2915.371*	*1909.821*
Row 2	*It is the Çayırova branch of Anadolu Isuzu, which was included this year and produces vehicle chassis.*	*672.047*	*672.047*

[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Puchased Electricity*	*3587.42*	*2581.87*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Transport OEM activities	*3587.42*	*2581.87*	*N/A*

[Fixed row]

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

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4421.37

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

3587.42

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

2581.87

(7.22.4) Please explain

There is Central Factory and Çayırova Branch.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There is no other entities.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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

Select from:
☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14934.03

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

14934.03

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2275

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5841.33

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

8116.33

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5510.28

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

5510.28

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

7785.28

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

20775.36

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

28560.64
[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

67.09

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

67.09

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14866.94

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

0

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

14866.94

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14934.03

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

67.09

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

14866.94

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

7904.72

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

5510.28

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

7904.72

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

5510.28

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

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

0
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

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

2275

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

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

Select from:
☑ Turkey

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8116.33

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

5510.28

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

0

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

0

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

13626.61
[Fixed row]

(7.35) Provide any efficiency metrics that are appropriate for your organization's transport products and/or services.

Row 1

(7.35.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.35.2) Metric figure

0.088

(7.35.3) Metric numerator

Select from:

☑ MWh

(7.35.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Production: Vehicle

(7.35.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

13626.61

(7.35.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

1201

(7.35.7) % change from previous year

-0.93

(7.35.8) Please explain

For the reporting year, the figure for Anadolu Isuzu is 0.337 MWh/vehicle. Previous year's realization was 1.311 MWh /vehicle. The metric numerator is the energy consumption of the Anadolu Isuzu. The energy used in total is %3.3 less than the previous year, the number of vehicles produced is increased.

Row 2

(7.35.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(7.35.2) Metric figure

0.337

(7.35.3) Metric numerator

Select from:
☑ MWh

(7.35.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ Production: Vehicle

(7.35.5) Metric numerator: Unit total

13626.61

(7.35.6) Metric denominator: Unit total

4586

(7.35.7) % change from previous year

-0.74

(7.35.8) Please explain

For the reporting year, the figure for Anadolu Isuzu is 0.088 MWh/vehicle. Previous year's realization was 1.311 MWh /vehicle. The metric numerator is the energy consumption of the Anadolu Isuzu. The energy used in total is %3.3 less than the previous year, the number of vehicles produced is also decreased.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

3.7e-7

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

7003.24

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

18902000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

62

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption
☑ Other emissions reduction activities
☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, our emissions intensity per unit of total revenue decreased by 62% compared to the previous year. This improvement is mainly due to a significant increase in revenue, which grew by 53%, and a reduction in our Scope 1-2 emissions by 5%. A key factor contributing to this reduction was the activation of the second phase of our solar energy system. By utilizing 65% of the energy generated from solar power within our factory, we reduced our reliance on non-renewable energy sources, leading to a decrease in our Scope 2 emissions. This transition to more renewable energy sources played a significant role in lowering our overall emissions intensity.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.21

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

7003.24

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ vehicle produced

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5787

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

2

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2024, our emissions intensity per unit of total vehicle produced decreased by 2% compared to the previous year. This improvement is mainly due to a reduction in our Scope 1-2 emissions by 5%. A key factor contributing to this reduction was the activation of the second phase of our solar energy system. By utilizing 65% of the energy generated from solar power within our factory, we reduced our reliance on non-renewable energy sources, leading to a decrease in our Scope 2 emissions. This transition to more renewable energy sources played a significant role in lowering our overall emissions intensity.
[Add row]

(7.50) Provide primary intensity metrics that are appropriate to your indirect emissions in Scope 3 Category 11: Use of sold products from transport.

Row 1

(7.50.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Light Duty Vehicles (LDV)

(7.50.2) Emissions intensity figure

0.0000682

(7.50.3) Metric numerator (Scope 3 emissions: use of sold products) in Metric tons CO2e

624266.96

(7.50.4) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ t.km

(7.50.5) Metric denominator: Unit total

251215692628.28

(7.50.6) % change from previous year

53

(7.50.7) Vehicle unit sales in reporting year

2749

(7.50.8) Vehicle lifetime in years

15

(7.50.9) Annual distance in km or miles (unit specified by column 4)

2946.53

(7.50.10) Load factor

1130.77

(7.50.11) Please explain the changes, and relevant standards/methodologies used

CO2 emissions per km and annual mileage information are calculated for all LDV vehicles using fuel data during 1 year period. A product lifetime of 15 years are assumed for LDVs. All calculated CO2 emissions of LDV are calculated using approximate factors from DEFRA tool. Change from previous year represents the change of vehicle unit sales.

Row 2

(7.50.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(7.50.2) Emissions intensity figure

0.00000983

(7.50.3) Metric numerator (Scope 3 emissions: use of sold products) in Metric tons CO2e

2468736.21

(7.50.4) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ t.km

(7.50.5) Metric denominator: Unit total

9159231902.51001

(7.50.6) % change from previous year

-3

(7.50.7) Vehicle unit sales in reporting year

4338

(7.50.8) Vehicle lifetime in years

30

(7.50.9) Annual distance in km or miles (unit specified by column 4)

10597.05

(7.50.10) Load factor

5464.77

(7.50.11) Please explain the changes, and relevant standards/methodologies used

CO2 emissions per km and annual mileage information are calculated for all HDV vehicles using fuel data during 1 year period. A product lifetime of 30 years are assumed for HDVs. All calculated CO2 emissions of HDV are calculated using approximate factors from DEFRA tool. Change from previous year represents the change of emissions intensity figure.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

13626.61

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Energy consumption (mwh) per product produced

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

2.35

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

26

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

N/A

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Water consumption

(7.52.2) Metric value

64119

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Water consumption (m3) per product produced

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

4.6

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

N/A
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

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

4573.39

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

2821.237

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

7394.627

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54.6

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

3357.161

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

4421.37

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

2581.87

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

7003.240

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

9.69

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculating and managing the GHG emissions associated with our activities on an annual basis and developing effective strategies to mitigate these emissions are crucial steps in our journey towards becoming a net zero company as part of our comprehensive climate transition plan. Anadolu Isuzu has developed a comprehensive strategy to monitor greenhouse gas emissions. As of 2023, we have set a target to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 54.6% from the 2023 baseline by 2033. This target aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), aiming for a 1.5 degrees Celsius world. In reporting year, no target could be provided to SBTi, because guidance for OEM sector had not been published in 2024. Anadolu Isuzu includes 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions in our reduction targets, ensuring that no emission source is excluded. In this context, we have initiated the creation of a Climate Action Plan and have reviewed our new absolute emission targets for Scope 1 and 2 in accordance with climate science. Our targets have been formulated following the mathematical rules set by the SBTi for the transport sector. Therefore, our established targets are based on scientific principles and demonstrate our commitment to fighting climate change. Anadolu Isuzu is continuously developing while staying committed to the SBTi throughout this process. Furthermore, it is important to mention that FLAG and biogenic emissions do not apply to our company's operations.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In line with our commitment to sustainability, Anadolu Isuzu has set a clear target objective to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations. The main aim of this target is to achieve a 54.6% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2033, based on the 2023 baseline. This ambitious goal aligns with the targets of the Paris Agreement and the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), focusing on limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. To reach the targeted level of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions, we are continuing our energy efficiency efforts and increasing our use of renewable energy in our electricity consumption.

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

As part of our business strategies and efforts to combat climate change, we have set a specific target to reduce our direct emissions under Scope 1 and Scope 2 over a 10-year period. This target is aligned with the goals established by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) as of the reporting year. We are actively pursuing various initiatives and investing in innovative technologies to achieve this goal. During the reporting year, we implemented energy monitoring systems to enhance our energy efficiency. By focusing on process optimization efforts, we made our production processes more efficient. Additionally, we upgraded our machinery and equipment to use more environmentally friendly and energy-saving solutions. Thanks to our Solar Energy System (GES) project, we have been able to obtain a larger portion of our electricity from renewable sources. In the coming years, we will continue these efforts. We are committed to investing in innovative technologies and expanding our energy efficiency projects. This way, we aim to reduce our environmental impact and build a sustainable future.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.247

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.247

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.247

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100.0

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

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

54.6

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

1585226.918

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3973969.89

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3973969.890

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

3973969.890

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-25.30

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Calculating and managing the GHG emissions associated with our activities on an annual basis and developing effective strategies to mitigate these emissions are crucial steps in our journey towards becoming a net zero company as part of our comprehensive climate transition plan. Anadolu Isuzu has developed a comprehensive strategy to monitor greenhouse gas emissions. As of 2023, we have set a target to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 54.6% from the 2023 baseline by 2033. This target aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), aiming for a 1.5 degrees Celsius world. In reporting year, no target could be provided to SBTi, because guidance for OEM sector had not been published in 2024. Our Scope 3 emissions account for 99.8% of our total emissions. As a vehicle manufacturer, we calculate and monitor emissions related to the use of the vehicles sold under Scope 3, Category 11. In fact, 98.5% of our Scope 3 emissions come from the "Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products" emissions. In this context, we have initiated the creation of a Climate Action Plan and have reviewed our new absolute emission targets for Scope 1, 2, and 3 in accordance with climate science. Our targets have been formulated following the mathematical rules set by the SBTi for the transport sector. Therefore, we have established our reduction target for Scope 3 emissions based on Category 11, aiming for a 54.6% reduction from our 2023 baseline by 2033. Our established targets are based on scientific principles and demonstrate our commitment to fighting climate change. Anadolu Isuzu is continuously developing while staying committed to the SBTi throughout this process.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In line with our commitment to sustainability, Anadolu Isuzu has set a clear target objective to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in our operations. The main aim of this target is to achieve a 54.6% reduction in our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2033, based on the 2023 baseline. This ambitious goal aligns with the targets of the Paris Agreement and the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), focusing on limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, our Scope 3 emissions account for 99.8% of our total emissions. As a vehicle manufacturer, we calculate and monitor emissions related to the use of the vehicles sold under Scope 3, specifically under Category 11. In fact, 98.5% of our Scope 3 emissions come from the "Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products" emissions. Therefore, the aim of the target for Scope 3 emissions based on Category 11, 54.6% reduction of emissions from our 2023 baseline by 2033.

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

As part of our business strategies and efforts to combat climate change, we have set a specific target to reduce our direct emissions under Scope 3 over a 10-year period. This target is aligned with the goals established by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) as of the reporting year. We are actively pursuing various

initiatives and investing in innovative technologies to achieve this goal. Notably, 98.5% of our Scope 3 emissions come from the "Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products" emissions. Therefore, we have established our reduction target for Scope 3 emissions based on Category 11, aiming for a 54.6% reduction from our 2023 baseline by 2033. To support this target, we are increasing our production of low-carbon vehicles each year and conducting research and development activities in this area. In addition to electric vehicles, we are also producing CNG-powered vehicles with lower emissions. In addition, since 2023 we have implemented vehicle lightweighting initiatives to reduce fuel consumption. Our efforts continued in 2024 and are planned to carry on in the coming years.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

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

4573.39

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

2821.237

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.247

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3491689.247

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3499083.874

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

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

0.000

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

4421.37

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

2581.87

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3973969.89

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3973969.890

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

3980973.130

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-13.77

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our commitment to sustainability is deeply integrated into our business model and strategy, influencing various aspects of our operations. We incorporate sustainable principles throughout our investment decisions, operational practices, governance structure, and decision-making processes. This comprehensive approach ensures that sustainability is embedded across our organization. Our ongoing efforts focus on the linear reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, reflecting our commitment to minimizing the environmental impact of our operations. At the same time, we actively engage in research and development projects and investments aimed at achieving our targets for Scope 3 emissions. These comprehensive initiatives are guiding us toward our goal of becoming a net zero company.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our strategic objective for achieving net zero emissions is to align with global climate goals and demonstrate our commitment to sustainability. Reaching net zero emissions by 2050 involves a structured approach to reduce our total emissions by 50.4% by 2032. This target is integrated into our overall business strategy, which prioritizes investments in energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy sources such as solar power. To achieve this goal, the company commits to comprehensive emission reduction strategies across all operations.

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

As part of our commitment to achieving net zero emissions, we have set specific targets to reduce our Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions over a 10-year period. Our target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions focuses on a 54.6% reduction from our 2023 baseline by 2033. This goal aligns with the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and includes transitioning to renewable energy sources and enhancing energy efficiency efforts. 98.5% of our Scope 3 emissions come from the "Scope 3 Category 11: Use of Sold Products." To support this goal, we are increasing our production of low-carbon vehicles, including electric and CNG-powered models. Additionally, we have implemented vehicle lightweighting initiatives to enhance fuel efficiency. We are committed to continuing these efforts in the coming years to achieve our net zero objectives.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets
☑ Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Site/facility

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

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

Waste management

☑ Percentage of total waste generated that is recycled

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

6

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

4.2

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

5.8

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.1111111111

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

No

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

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :It is a target followed internally within the scope of the 2030 Sustainability Goals.

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target applies only to our main factory because waste production is significantly higher there compared to our Çayırova branch. Therefore, the target does not cover the entire organization but focuses on our operations at the main location. The Çayırova branch is excluded as its waste production is at a lower level.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The purpose of our target is to reduce contaminated waste generated per unit in production activities by 30% by 2030, compared to the 2021 baseline. This goal aligns with Anadolu Isuzu's commitment to minimizing non-recyclable waste generation through our Environmental Management System. By focusing on separating waste at the source and delivering non-recyclable waste to licensed companies, we aim to contribute to effective raw material and resource management. Additionally, waste reduction projects, aligned with the Zero Waste Regulation, help us prevent methane emissions in landfills and support our broader sustainability efforts, positively impacting both the environment and human health.

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

Anadolu Isuzu implements a department-based waste inventory management system in order to incorporate the different departments at its plants into the waste reduction efforts. The roll out of waste reduction projects within the organization continued to have a positive impact on the efforts to reduce the amount of waste per unit.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our commitment to sustainability is deeply integrated into our business model and strategy, influencing various aspects of our operations. We incorporate sustainable principles throughout our investment decisions, operational practices, governance structure, and decision-making processes. This comprehensive approach ensures that sustainability is embedded across our organization. Our ongoing efforts focus on the linear reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, reflecting our commitment to minimizing the environmental impact of our operations. At the same time, we actively engage in research and development projects and investments aimed at achieving our targets for Scope 3 emissions. These comprehensive initiatives are guiding us toward our goal of becoming a net zero company.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Our strategic objective for achieving net zero emissions is to align with global climate goals and demonstrate our commitment to sustainability. Reaching net zero emissions by 2050 involves a structured approach to reduce our total emissions by 54.6% by 2033. This target is integrated into our overall business strategy, which prioritizes investments in energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy sources such as solar power. To achieve this goal, the company commits to comprehensive emission reduction strategies across all operations.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In line with our sustainability principles and as outlined in our climate transition plan, we commit to reducing our total emissions, including Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3, by 54.6% by 2033, based on 2023 levels, and to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Consequently, our investment decisions are rigorously aligned with sustainability considerations, providing us with a strong assurance on our path to carbon neutrality. We are increasing our use of renewable energy in our electricity consumption and implementing energy reduction initiatives. Additionally, we are intensifying our efforts in the production of low-carbon vehicles. We anticipate that these investments and ongoing improvements will lead to significant reductions in our emissions. These efforts aim to minimize our environmental impact. We are committed to implementing sustainable practices and technologies, thereby contributing to a greener and more responsible world.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Our process for reviewing our net zero emissions target includes conducting an annual carbon footprint assessment to monitor our sustainability goals. These assessments allow us to evaluate how well we are achieving our emissions reduction targets and make any necessary improvements. We continuously review the reductions achieved through our energy efficiency initiatives and investments in renewable energy. Additionally, we are committed to steadily increasing our production of low-carbon vehicles and pursuing innovative projects to progress toward our targets.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*7*	*2613.36*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

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

76.79

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

460633

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

1906587

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Economizer ensures significant energy savings with a long operating life.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

25.19

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

150841

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

624340

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Electric Heater requires low investment and provides quick payback.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Draught proofing

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

10.11

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

60414

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

337121

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Air Curtain Installation reduces heat loss and improves efficiency.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

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

11.97

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

99068

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

1939218

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The LED Outdoor Lighting Revision significantly lowers electricity use.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

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

20.45

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

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

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

180637

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

5901017

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Inverter Compressor Replacement reduces electricity consumption and boosts operational efficiency.

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

33.31

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

200890

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

5937459

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

The Bus Water Radiant Phase-I provides efficient heating with long-term impact.

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

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

2435.54

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

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

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

4155230

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

22054643

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

solar power plant
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

7 projects were implemented to reduce our electricity consumption in 2024. A total of 2613.36 tCO2e emissions were prevented with initiatives such as solar pv, Economizer, Electric Heater, Air Curtain Installation, Outdoor Lighting Revision (LED), Inverter Compressor Replacement, Bus Water Radiant.
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Lithium-ion batteries

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Anadolu Isuzu manufactures electric passenger vehicles with lithium-ion batteries. The prominent features of Anadolu Isuzu's electric vehicles include being environmentally friendly, high performance, quiet operation, low operating costs and advanced technology.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e per heavy duty vehicle lifetime

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

tCO2e per ICE heavy duty vehicle lifetime

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

332.09

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our calculation of avoided emissions is based on the difference in emissions during vehicle use. We calculated the emissions caused by our electric vehicles during their lifetime and the emissions of our diesel-consuming vehicles during use. Then we calculated the difference as the emissions prevented by our electric vehicles. Therefore, we took an attribution approach to estimation. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database for diesel and national inventory for electricity.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

2.1

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:
☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:
☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify :CNG fuel

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Anadolu Isuzu manufactures vehicles with CNG which cause lower emission than diesel.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Internal

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

tCO2e per heavy duty vehicle lifetime

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

tCO2e per ICE heavy duty vehicle lifetime

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

31.07

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our calculation of avoided emissions is based on the difference in emissions during vehicle use. We calculated the emissions caused by our CNG vehicles during their lifetime and the emissions of our diesel-consuming vehicles during use. Then we calculated the difference as the emissions prevented by our electric vehicles. Therefore, we took an attribution approach to estimation. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2024 emissions factors database.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5.5
[Add row]

(7.75) Provide tracking metrics for the implementation of low-carbon transport technology over the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:
☑ Sales

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

☑ Battery electric vehicle (BEV)

(7.75.4) Metric figure

0.45

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

☑ % of total sales

(7.75.6) Explanation

In line with Anadolu Isuzu's goal to expand their product range with zero-emission vehicles, they continue their studies to develop electric models. Batteries constitute one of the most important aspects of developing and popularizing electric vehicles. The R&D Department is working on the development of innovative, long-lasting batteries and long-range charging products that contribute to the zero-emission vehicle strategy.

Row 2

(7.75.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV)

(7.75.2) Metric

Select from:

☑ Sales

(7.75.3) Technology

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Vehicle using CNG

(7.75.4) Metric figure

1.77

(7.75.5) Metric unit

Select from:

☑ % of total sales

(7.75.6) Explanation

In line with Anadolu Isuzu's goal to expand their product range with environmentally friendly vehicles, they continue their efforts to develop CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) models. CNG technology plays a key role in reducing emissions.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water drawn by our central factory and Çayırova branch is read by meters daily and a daily analysis form is filled in.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water drawn by our central factory and Çayırova branch is read by meters daily and a daily analysis form is filled in. At the main facility, some of the water is extracted from a well, while the rest is purchased via tanker. Invoices are tracked for the amount purchased by tanker. At our Çayırova branch, some of the water is sourced from the municipal network, while the remainder is drawn from a well. Both quantities are monitored using separate meters.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Chemical and biological water analysis are made.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water samples are taken from wells at 3-month intervals and brought to Kocaeli Public Health Provincial Directorate. Chemical and biological analysis is carried out by Kocaeli Public Health Provincial Directorate to measure the quality of the water drawn. In addition, the control of the water we draw from the network is carried out in laboratories by taking samples at regular intervals by the Kocaeli Water and Sewerage Administration General Directorate. The quality control of the tanker water we purchase is carried out by the seller.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water discharged from our central factory and Çayırova branch is read by meters daily and a daily analysis form is filled in.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water discharged from our central factory and Çayırova branch is read by meters daily and a daily analysis form is filled in. All of the wastewater coming out of our Central Factory goes to the advanced biological wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater coming out of our Çayırova branch is discharged into the sewer system. These amounts are monitored separately by meters located in two locations.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The wastewater generated at our main facility is discharged into the İSKİ Tuzla Collector after treated at our onsite wastewater treatment plant. After this collector, the water goes to an advanced biological wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater from our Çayırova branch is discharged into the sewer system. Wastewater in sewer system is treated in central wastewater treatment plant of the located city. These amounts of discharged water that is treated are regularly measured with meters at the discharge points and recorded.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monitoring carried out in the Continuous Wastewater Monitoring Center located at our water outlet points and in the laboratory located in our treatment facility. In Çayırova branch, the discharged water is analysed by the municipality regularly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

There is a continuous wastewater monitoring cabin in the outlet system in our central factory, which performs instant analysis before discharge. Samples taken from the outlet water during the day are also tested in the laboratory in our treatment facility. In Çayırova branch, the discharged water is analyzed by the municipality regularly.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The wastewater samples taken are analyzed annually by accredited laboratories.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater samples taken from the chemical treatment outlet and wastewater discharge point are sent to accredited laboratories and analyzed. It is mandatory to do it annually and analysis is done in impartial laboratories appointed by the state and the report results are entered into the wastewater information system of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization. Since there is no treatment plant at the Çayırova location, analysis is not required. It is only carried out at the main factory.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

There is a continuous wastewater monitoring cabin in the outlet system, which performs instant analysis before discharge. This analysis also includes temperature measurement.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption volumes are read from the meters daily.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The amount of water consumed in our central factory and Çayırova branch is read by meters daily and a daily analysis form is filled in.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

There is no recycled or reused water in our facility.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Analysis is performed yearly by taking samples from the well water used.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Analysis is carried out once a year within the scope of TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye) "Regulation on Water for Human Consumption". It is determined that it complies with the Food Codex Annex-1 Drinking Water Limit Values.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

64.19

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

59.83

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4.36

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

64.19

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

100.00

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Our definition for change: /-5%"about the same"; /-5-25 "higher/lower" & over 25% "much higher/much lower". Comparison with previous year; about the same. Both of our facilities are located in Kocaeli, and we used the WRI Aqueduct tool to analyze the water stress levels of the areas where our facilities are situated. This analysis revealed that both facilities are located in regions with high water stress, and all the water used by our facilities is sourced from these high-stress areas. The water consumption at both facilities is monitored daily using water meters and reported regularly. Therefore, there is no exclusion or estimation in the reported volumes; all data is accurate and based on direct measurements. The scope of the assessment is full coverage; a comprehensive analysis of both facilities was

conducted, and all water withdrawal points were fully evaluated. The WRI Aqueduct tool is one of the most suitable tools for determining water stress, and the assessments made using this tool are updated regularly. Therefore, the evaluation of water stress for the regions where our facilities are located is continuously kept up-to-date.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes is not used in our facilities.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water/Seawater is not used in our facilities.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

50.01

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Non-renewable groundwater is not used in our facilities.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained water is not used in our facilities.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

14.19

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water used in our facility is not discharged into fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water used in our facility is not discharged into brackish surface water/seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Water used in our facility is not discharged into groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

59.83

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tertiary treatment is not carried out.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

56.75

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At the Anadolu Isuzu factory, which has been operational since its establishment, there are two different wastewater treatment systems: one for industrial and one for domestic wastewater. Industrial wastewater is treated in a continuous chemical treatment facility, while domestic wastewater is treated using a biological treatment process based on a sequential batch reactor principle. Our facility uses secondary treatment. As Anadolu Isuzu, we operate with environmental responsibility in the automotive sector. To minimize the environmental impact of the wastewater generated from our production processes, we have an advanced treatment facility. Our wastewater discharges fully comply with the discharge standards set by the Turkish Environmental Law and related regulations. Discharges are made according to the parameters specified in these regulations. Secondary treatment is sufficient for the characteristics of the discharged wastewater to meet the required parameters. To continuously monitor discharge parameters, we use a Continuous Wastewater Monitoring System, ensuring that our discharges are always within legal limits. Our definition for change: +/-10% "about the same"; +/-10–25% "higher/lower" & over 25% "much higher/much lower." Compared to last year, we can state that it is "about the same" since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities. It is expected that with future capacity increases in our treatment facility, the amount of treated water will also increase.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Primary treatment is carried out.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no discharge to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.08

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At our Çayırova location, which became operational in 2023, discharges are made without any treatment. Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

No other treatment is carried out.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.04

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply
☑ Priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive

(9.2.10.3) List the specific substances included

Mercury Cadmium Lead Nickel

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The wastewater discharged by our facility contains pollutants such as mercury, cadmium, lead and nickel. However, the levels of these pollutants are within the permitted limits determined by the relevant regulations. The pollutants originate from our production and treatment processes. The discharged water is carefully managed to prevent it from affecting the surrounding communities and creating negative effects in regions exposed to water stress. Our facilities are located in the Marmara Basin, which is an area exposed to water stress. Strict environmental standards are followed in order to minimize environmental impacts. In 2024, we completed our new and technologically advanced wastewater treatment plant. With this new facility, we transitioned from batch treatment to continuous treatment, establishing an innovative system. The new plant increases our wastewater treatment capacity and ensures more efficient treatment and effective management of pollutants. In addition, samples are taken before the water from our wastewater treatment plant is discharged and these samples are subject to detailed analysis in laboratories. These analyses are carried out regularly to ensure that the pollutants remain within legal limits and are a part of our environmental protection and management plans. Our detailed plans for managing pollutants are set out in section 2.5.1 and include regular testing and compliance audits.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define the term “facility” as each physical location where manufacturing and operational activities are conducted. For reporting purposes, we do not aggregate facility data; each facility is reported separately to accurately reflect the specific risks and opportunities associated with its operations. Anadolu Isuzu operates two

primary facilities: the headquarters, a vehicle manufacturing facility that uses water in its manufacturing processes and houses a wastewater treatment plant, and the Çayırova branch, Which was added in 2023, focuses on the production of vehicle body frames (chassis) and limits water usage to domestic uses. We have identified significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in our direct operations, primarily at our headquarters facility. This facility is located in the Marmara Basin, a water-stressed region that inherently creates high water risks due to its geographic location. The Çayırova branch, despite being located in a water-stressed Marmara Basin, has a much lower water-related risk profile due to limited water use for domestic purposes rather than manufacturing processes. The impact of this facility on water resources is minimal, reflecting its role in our broader operations. Although 100% of our facilities are located in areas with high intrinsic water risk, this risk represents a manageable portion of our overall operations, as the main facility's wastewater treatment plant significantly mitigates the environmental impact. In addition, we are evaluating opportunities with our wastewater recovery projects and capacity increase and water efficiency studies in our production processes.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define the term “facility” as each physical location where manufacturing and operational activities are conducted. For reporting purposes, we do not aggregate facility data; each facility is reported separately to accurately reflect the specific risks and opportunities associated with its operations. Anadolu Isuzu operates two primary facilities: the headquarters, a vehicle manufacturing facility that uses water in its manufacturing processes and houses a wastewater treatment plant, and the Çayırova branch, Which was added in 2023, focuses on the production of vehicle body frames (chassis) and limits water usage to domestic uses. With respect to our upstream value chain, we have identified significant water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities at our primary suppliers’ facilities. Although 100% of our facilities are located in areas with high inherent water risk, this risk represents a manageable portion of our overall operations, as the main facility’s wastewater treatment plant significantly mitigates the environmental impact. In addition, we are evaluating opportunities with our wastewater recycling projects and capacity increase and water efficiency studies in our production processes.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Central Factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.876456

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.401518

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

60.77

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

49.66

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

11.12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

56.75

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

56.75

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

4.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Çayırova Branch

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Marmara

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

40.805388

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.375603

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3.42

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.35

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

3.07

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

3.08

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

3.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0.34

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our definition for change: +/-10% “about the same”; +/-10–25% “higher/lower” & over 25% “much higher/much lower.” Compared to last year, we can state that it is “about the same” since there has not been a significant change in our production and other business activities.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

It has been verified according to the "ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Only water withdrawals – total volumes, water discharges – total volumes and water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters has been third party verified.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Only water withdrawals – total volumes, water discharges – total volumes and water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters has been third party verified.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

It has been verified according to the "ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Only water withdrawals – total volumes, water discharges – total volumes and water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters has been third party verified.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Only water withdrawals – total volumes, water discharges – total volumes and water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters has been third party verified.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

It has been verified according to the "ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

It has been verified according to the "ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	575674245	*8968285.48*	*It is expected to improve water withdrawal efficiency based on our target.*

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Our products contain no hazardous substances.*

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Our company implements a comprehensive assessment process to determine the water footprint of products and services and classify them as "low water impact". This process covers our entire value chain from raw material production to production processes, logistics and consumption stages. In our water footprint calculations, the amount of water is expressed as water consumption per unit of product and compared with the determined threshold values. In addition, the quality of the water is evaluated in terms of compliance with wastewater discharge standards. Internationally accepted standards such as the ISO 14046 Water Footprint Standard and the water footprint calculation methods developed by the Global Water Institute (GWI) are used in water footprint calculations. These standards are an important reference point in terms of consistency and reliability of calculations. The threshold values determined for our products classified as "low water impact" were determined by taking into account sector averages, best practices and international standards. As a result, we adopt a sensitive approach to water resource sustainability and continuously monitor the water footprint of our products and services to achieve our water efficiency targets.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Our company performs water footprint calculations to classify our products and services as 'low water impact'. This process covers all stages of our value chain and focuses on water quantity and water quality. In terms of quantity, water consumption per unit of product is compared to certain threshold values, while water quality is assessed according to wastewater discharge standards. Internationally accepted references such as ISO 14046 and GWI water footprint standards are used in this classification. Water consumption data of our products are regularly monitored and used to support our water efficiency goals.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*We have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH.*

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5.3

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

3.2

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4.6

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

33

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal to reduce water consumption includes the entire organization, including both the Central Factory and the Çayırova branch. This goal focuses on reducing the amount of water consumed per unit produced. The goal applies to both facilities, and there are no exclusions. Our main production facility is located in the Marmara Basin, and since this region has water dependencies and potential risks related to water, our goal also aligns with our water-related responsibilities.

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

In 2023, a high-efficiency renovation project was initiated to increase the capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant. This upgraded facility, commissioned in 2024, not only expanded overall treatment capacity but also provided the necessary infrastructure for integrating a future wastewater recovery system. Through this investment, we aim to reduce water consumption from production processes, enable water reuse, and improve operational efficiency. In line with this goal, additional initiatives have been planned, including the establishment of a recovery plant for treated wastewater and the installation of a new irrigation line to use water collected from the siphonic system for garden irrigation. These actions, implemented step by step in a linear progression, contributed significantly to achieving and maintaining our water efficiency targets in 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Our target is to reduce water consumption per unit by 40% by the end of 2030, using 2021 as the base year. In 2023, we achieved our target by 30% by reducing water consumption per unit from 5.1 m^3 to 4.5 m^3. And in 2024 we have continued to remain below the target. This progress is in line with our planned linear course and coincides with the expected progress rate. Our target is important for the purpose of managing our organization's water-related dependencies, impacts and risks. Increasing water efficiency and reducing water consumption contribute to our environmental sustainability goals and minimize operational risks related to water. In this way, we aim to manage uncertainties related to future water resources by reducing our dependencies on water. The target is fiscal year-focused, compatible with our fiscal year and calendar year, and is an internally determined target. Sectoral standards and scientific approaches were taken into account when determining the target and base year. This target is part of a broader sustainability strategy and will help our organization effectively manage its water-related dependencies and risks.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution
☑ Increase in the proportion of wastewater that is safely treated

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

75

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

50

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

26

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal is for the wastewater we discharge to meet the discharge criteria and to achieve pollutant levels lower than these criteria. According to regulations, the suspended solids discharge criterion is 80 mg/L. We had set a target of 50 mg/L, and last year we achieved our goal by reducing the level below this value. This year, we have continued to remain below the target.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

We successfully completed the renovation of our wastewater treatment facility at our central location. During this process, we modernized our existing system to develop a more effective treatment process. As a result of this renovation, we exceeded the discharge criteria and significantly reduced the pollutant levels in our wastewater. In this way, we have also contributed to our goal of achieving zero discharge quality, demonstrating a more environmentally responsible approach.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

During the study, the highest values obtained from measurements of our wastewater in 2022, 2023 and 2024 were considered. In 2022, the highest suspended solids concentration measured was 75 mg/L, while in 2023, this value dropped to 17.4 mg/L. In 2024, the value was 26 mg/L, which remains below our target. We aim to maintain this performance going forward.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services
☑ Other WASH, please specify :Increasing WBCSD Self-Assessment Tool for WASH Score

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

61

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

90

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

81

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

69

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene is crucial for human health and well-being. Anadolu Isuzu uses the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Access Assessment Tool (WASH) from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) to evaluate its performance. According to this assessment, Anadolu Isuzu's score in 2024 was 81%. The company aims to improve this score to 90% by 2030 through appropriate enhancements.

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

To achieve the target of increasing the assessment score from 81% to 90% by 2030, Anadolu Isuzu has developed a comprehensive plan that includes implementing best practices in water management, enhancing sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene awareness among employees.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The objective of the target is to improve Anadolu Isuzu's performance in providing safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. To achieve this, the company aims to raise its assessment score from 81% to 90% by 2030. This plan includes implementing best practices in water management, enhancing sanitation facilities, and promoting hygiene awareness among employees. Through regular assessments and infrastructure investments, Anadolu Isuzu seeks to enhance its sustainability practices and contribute positively to the health and well-being of its employees and the communities it serves.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Anadolu Isuzu operates a production facility in Şekerpınar, Kocaeli, Turkey, situated near a sensitive ecological area. The organization actively assesses its environmental impact, particularly on biodiversity, and implements physical controls to protect local habitats, including land, air, and water. While there are potential negative impacts on biodiversity from wastewater, waste, and air pollutants generated by production, Anadolu Isuzu has established mitigation measures. Wastewater is treated on-site and subsequently at the ISKI Advanced Biological Treatment Plant, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and protecting aquatic life. Air quality is monitored every two years, with emissions from the facility consistently meeting legal limits. Overall, Anadolu Isuzu prioritizes environmental stewardship and adheres to regulations set by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change to minimize its ecological footprint.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Turkey

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Marmara Basin

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Anadolu Isuzu's production facility is located in Şekerpınar, Kocaeli, Turkey. The production takes place near a sensitive area, according to KBA. Anadolu Isuzu assesses its environmental impact including biodiversity especially where the production facility is. Habitats (land, air, water) are protected with the physical controls Anadolu Isuzu conducts.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Wastewater, waste and air pollutants arising from production operations are analysed according to the parameters specified in the regulations. The wastewater generated during the operations is treated at the wastewater treatment plant in the factory and discharged to the sewer. After the sewage, it is treated again at the ISKI Advanced Biological Treatment Plant and discharged to the seas. As Anadolu Isuzu, we have not encountered a situation that negatively affects aquatic life. The legal limits specified for Vehicle Factories (Factories Producing Automobiles, Trucks, Tractors, Minibuses, Bicycles, Motorcycles and Similar Vehicles) and water pollution control regulation table 18.2, published by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of Turkey, are complied. To prevent air pollution within the sphere of influence of our enterprise, measurements are made every 2 years at the parameters specified by the Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation. The pollutant parameters coming out of the chimneys are measured and are below the legal limits.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The base year emissions for 2023 were independently verified by a third party in accordance with the ISO 14064-3 standard.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ANADOLU ISUZU 2023 GHG Verification Statement.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ Water consumption– total volume

☑ Water discharges– total volumes

☑ Water withdrawals– total volumes

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Water-related standards

☑ Other water verification standard, please specify :EN ISO 14046:2014

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The reported water data, including total volumes of consumption, discharges, and withdrawals, has been independently verified by a third party in accordance with EN ISO 14046:2014 requirements and ISO 17029:2019 principles.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ANADOLU ISUZU 14046 VERIFICATION REPORT.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:
☑ No