



ALFA SOLAR ENERJİ

TSRS-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2025

CONTENTS

03	About the Report
08	About Alfa Solar Enerji
12	Governance
19	Strategy

41	Risk Management
48	Metrics and Targets
59	Limited Assurance Report under TSRS

ABOUT THE REPORT



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About the Report

This report has been prepared to disclose, in accordance with the provisions of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards, the governance structure, strategic approach, risk management processes, metrics and targets, and financial effects of Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities.

The information presented in the report has been structured to enable an overall understanding of the current and potential effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's business model, value chain, operations and financial outlook.

TSRS Reporting Framework and Purpose of the Report

The report has been prepared by the Company's Investor Relations and Sustainability Department in accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023. The reporting framework is based on TSRS 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and TSRS 2 "Climate-related Disclosures".

The report aims to explain how solar panel manufacturing and renewable energy investments may be affected by

climate change, how the risks and opportunities arising in this context are managed by the Company, and the effects of the measures taken on operations and the financial outlook. The information presented is intended to assist the primary users of the report in assessing the Company's approach to climate-related developments and its long-term resilience.

In determining the disclosure topics and metrics relevant to the Company's activities, the provisions applicable to the "Solar Technology & Project Developers" and "Electric Utilities & Power Generators" industries set out in the Industry-based Guidance on Applying TSRS 2 were also taken into consideration.

Reporting Period and Frequency

Alfa Solar Enerji completed its first reporting under the TSRS for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. This report, the Company's second annual TSRS report, covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 and has been prepared consistently with the consolidated financial statements for the same period. Unless otherwise stated, the information and performance indicators presented in the report relate to this period. The Company reports under the TSRS on an annual basis.

Connectivity with Financial Disclosures

The sustainability- and climate-related information in this report covers Alfa Solar Enerji and its subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation and should be considered together with the Company's consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The Sustainability Report and the financial statements are based on the same reporting period and reporting entity boundary.

Financial information and monetary amounts presented in the report are stated in Turkish lira (TL), consistently with the consolidated financial statements. Non-financial indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and water use are calculated using the relevant measurement methodologies and units. The current or potential effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows are addressed in the relevant disclosures by establishing connectivity with financial statement line items.

Transition Reliefs

By the decision of the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) dated 25 December 2025, the application period of the transition reliefs set out in paragraphs E4, E5 and E6(b) of TSRS 1 was extended by one year for the 2025 reporting period. Alfa Solar Enerji made use of the following reliefs in preparing its 2025 TSRS report:

TSRS 1 E4 – Timing of reporting: The Company's TSRS -Compliant Sustainability Report for the period 1 January– 31 December 2025 is presented after publication of the consolidated financial statements for the same period.

TSRS 1 E5 – Climate-related disclosures: The report focuses on climate-related risks and opportunities within the scope of TSRS 2; sustainability-related matters other than climate are not included within the scope of the report.

TSRS 1 E6(b) – Comparative information: Comparative information is provided for climate-related risks and opportunities; comparative information for other sustainability-related matters is not disclosed.

In addition, pursuant to Provisional Article 3 of the Board Decision on the Scope of Application of the TSRS, disclosure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions is not mandatory during the first two annual reporting periods in which the TSRS are applied. The Company used this relief in 2025, its second reporting period, and did not report Scope 3 emissions.

Scope of the Report

The reporting period covers the 12-month financial reporting period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. The climate-related financial disclosures presented in the report have been addressed consistently with the consolidated financial statements for the same period prepared in accordance with Turkish Financial Reporting Standards and should be considered together with those statements.

The disclosures in the report cover the direct operations of Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and its consolidated subsidiaries in Türkiye and abroad. In assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, the upstream and downstream value chain, including the Company's relationships with suppliers, service providers and customers, has also been considered..

Reporting Boundaries

The organisational boundary of the report has been determined to include Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2025. Business acquisitions completed during the reporting period have been reflected in the reporting boundary from the date control was obtained, in line with the principles applied in the consolidated financial statements.

The effects of climate-related risks and opportunities on operations and the financial outlook have been assessed by considering the Company's areas of activity and subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation. Elements in the value chain have been included in the analysis to the extent that they have the potential to affect the Company's future financial prospects.

Data used in the report have been consolidated based on information obtained from the relevant business units and subsidiaries. Where a scope different from the organisational boundary is used because of data availability or the nature of a particular metric, the relevant scope and calculation boundary are stated alongside the related disclosure.

Materiality Approach

Alfa Solar Enerji assesses the materiality of climate-related information in accordance with TSRS 1 and taking into account Company-specific circumstances. Information is considered material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users of the report.

The materiality assessment considers together the nature of climate-related risks and opportunities, their likelihood, their short-, medium- and long-term effects, and their potential consequences for the Company's business model and value chain. Financial assessments consider effects on revenue, operating expenses, capital expenditure, assets and liabilities, and cash flows, while qualitative factors such as regulatory compliance, business continuity, access to finance, reputation and linkage to strategic objectives are also taken into account.

Although the impact and likelihood matrix used within enterprise risk management provides input to the identification and prioritisation of risks and opportunities, it is not the sole determinant of materiality under the TSRS. A risk or opportunity whose financial effect cannot yet be reliably measured may nevertheless be considered material because of its nature or potential future effect and is disclosed qualitatively together with available information, assumptions used and measurement uncertainties.

Materiality assessments are reviewed in each reporting period, taking into account changes in the Company's activities, organisational structure, value chain, climate regulations and market conditions.

Data Sources and Measurement Methodologies

Financial information used in the report is compiled from the Company's consolidated financial statements and accounting records, while environmental and operational information is derived from data obtained from the relevant business units and subsidiaries. Invoices and meter records for electricity, fuel and water consumption, production data, electricity generation records of solar power plants, investment information, risk assessments and supporting documents constitute the principal internal data sources.

The greenhouse gas emissions inventory has been prepared based on ISO 14064-1. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions have been calculated by applying appropriate emission factors to the relevant activity data, and the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard has been considered in the classification and presentation of emissions. Emission factors and global warming potential values are obtained from relevant national and international sources. Scope 3 emissions have not been included in reporting pursuant to the transition relief used by the Company.

For the assessment of physical climate-related risks, the IPCC RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios and WRI Aqueduct water-stress data were used. Transition risks and opportunities were assessed using the International Energy Agency's STEPS and NZE 2050 scenarios. Projections obtained from these sources were interpreted with consideration of the Company's production facilities, solar power plants, investments and value chain.

Data are compared with supporting records obtained from the relevant units, and period-on-period changes, consistency of calculations and connectivity with consolidated financial information are reviewed. Where direct measurement is not possible, estimates are made using reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, with significant assumptions and measurement uncertainties disclosed together with the relevant information.

Assumptions, Judgements and Measurement Uncertainties

In preparing its climate-related financial disclosures, Alfa Solar Enerji uses reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date. Management judgement is applied in identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, determining the scope of the value chain, selecting material information, determining time horizons and relating scenario results to the Company's activities.

The long-term nature of climate scenario projections, the adaptation of global data to local conditions and the limited availability of regional data create uncertainty in physical-risk assessments. For transition risks, key sources of uncertainty include carbon prices, the implementation principles of the Emissions Trading System, energy and raw-material prices, technological developments, incentive mechanisms and changes in customer demand. Accordingly, the likelihood, timing and financial effects of certain climate-related risks and opportunities cannot be measured with certainty and are assessed qualitatively or on an estimated basis using available information.

Activity data, meter and invoice records, and appropriate emission factors are used to calculate greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental metrics. Where direct measurement is not possible, estimates and assumptions are used and significant sources of uncertainty are disclosed with the related information. Assumptions and estimates are reviewed in subsequent reporting periods when new information becomes available or circumstances change.

Comparative Information

In Alfa Solar Enerji's 2025 TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report, comparative information for 2024 has been provided to enable the monitoring of changes in climate-related metrics. Comparative data have been presented, to the extent possible, using the same calculation methodologies, scope and units of measurement as those applied in the current reporting period.

Company acquisitions, changes in the scope of consolidation and the commissioning of new investments during the reporting period may affect the direct comparability of certain metrics between reporting periods. Therefore, in assessing significant changes, both developments in the Company's performance and changes in the reporting scope and scale of operations have been taken into consideration. Relevant explanations are provided in the sections where the respective metrics are presented.

Where changes are made to the calculation methodology or classification of prior-period data, comparative information is recalculated to the extent practicable, and the nature of the change is disclosed.

In accordance with the transition relief applied by the Company pursuant to TSRS 1 E6(b), comparative information has been provided for climate-related disclosures, while no comparative information has been disclosed for other sustainability-related matters.

TSRS Statement of Compliance

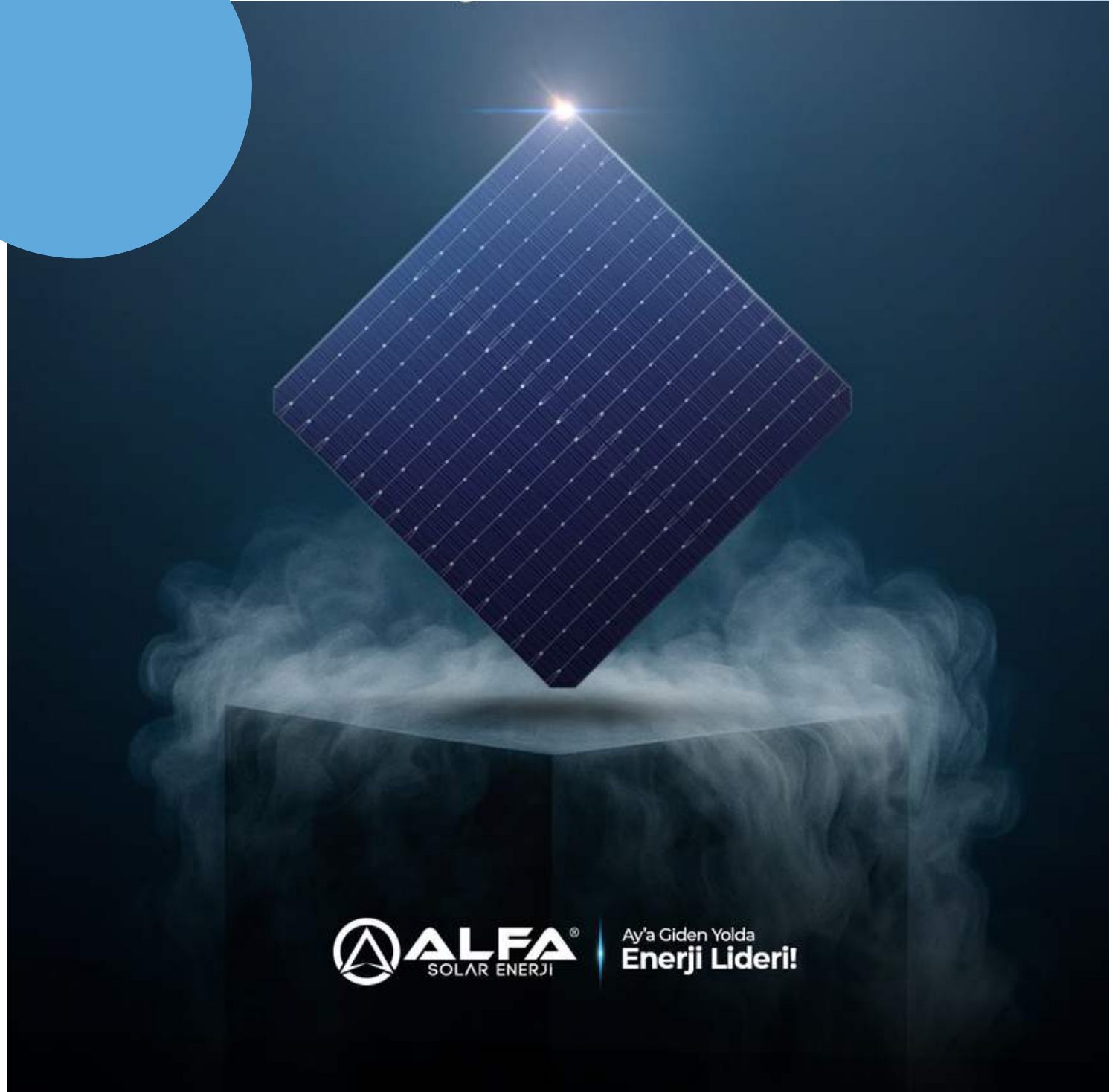
Alfa Solar Enerji's TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for the period 1 January–31 December 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of TSRS 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and TSRS 2 "Climate-related Disclosures" issued by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK).

The transition reliefs applied in the preparation of the report, including the exemption regarding the disclosure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, have been utilized within the scope permitted by the relevant regulations and are disclosed in the "Transition Reliefs" section of the report.

Independent Assurance

Alfa Solar Enerji's TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for the period 1 January–31 December 2025 has been subject to a limited assurance engagement by Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş. The assurance engagement was conducted in accordance with GDS 3000 (ISAE 3000) "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and, with respect to disclosures relating to greenhouse gas emissions included in the report, also in accordance with GDS 3410 (ISAE 3410) "Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements". The independent assurance practitioner's limited assurance report, which sets out the scope of the engagement, the responsibilities of the parties, the assurance procedures performed and the conclusion reached, is included at the end of this report.

ABOUT ALFA SOLAR ENERJİ



Ay'a Giden Yolda
Enerji Lideri!

About Alfa Solar Enerji

Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. was established in 2011 for the purpose of manufacturing photovoltaic solar panels in Türkiye. Following the construction of the factory, design of the production lines and installation of the machinery park, the Company completed trial production in 2014 and commenced mass production. The Company's headquarters are located in the Çankaya district of Ankara, while production activities are carried out at its North and South factories located in the Kırıkkale 1st Organized Industrial Zone in Yahşihan, Kırıkkale.

The Company's principal activity is the sale of photovoltaic solar panels manufactured at its own facilities. Although included in its articles of association, under its current operating model the Company does not directly or indirectly provide solar power plant installation services; in other words, it does not carry out EPC activities. Electricity generation and sales activities are conducted through solar power plants owned by or participated in by the Company.

Alfa Solar Enerji began panel manufacturing in 2014 with an annual production capacity of 30 MWp and has expanded its operations through capacity increases and technology investments. The refurbishment of the North Factory production line, initiated in 2024 to adapt to evolving cell technologies, was completed in 2025, increasing the factory's annual production capacity from 290 MWp to 500 MWp. Consequently, the combined annual production capacity of the North and South factories reached 1,980 MWp.

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Photovoltaic solar panels featuring different cell technologies, dimensions and power ratings are manufactured at production facilities with approximately 40,000 m² of enclosed area. Production processes are carried out on highly automated lines, and products undergo mechanical, optical and electrical quality controls at different stages of production. By following technological developments, the Company incorporates high-efficiency, bifacial and TOPCon cell-technology panel solutions into its product portfolio.

Components used in panel production are sourced from suppliers in Türkiye and abroad. In order to reduce dependence on imports for certain strategic inputs, particularly photovoltaic cells, and strengthen security of supply, the Company has initiated the investment process for a cell manufacturing facility planned in Balıkesir. Once commissioned, the investment is intended to enable domestic production of cells used in panel manufacturing and increase domestic value added in the production value chain.

In addition to panel manufacturing, Alfa Solar Enerji is expanding its activities in electricity generation and sales from renewable sources. The Company entered electricity generation and sales in September 2023 through the acquisition of Ada GES Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. In February 2024, it completed the acquisition of Golden Solar Single Member I.K.E., with an installed capacity of 500 kWe in Greece, thereby implementing its first electricity generation investment abroad. In the same year, a ground-mounted solar power plant with a capacity of 17,000 kWp in Afyon commenced electricity generation.

The renewable energy portfolio continued to expand in 2025. A 3,746 kWp rooftop solar power plant at the South Factory was commissioned, while Aydoğdu Enerji Üretim A.Ş., which owns 11 licensed solar power plants in Antalya with a total installed capacity of 13,127.40 kWp, was acquired. As part of the investments in Romania, Salcia Solar Energy commenced electricity generation in July 2025, while work on other solar power projects continued.

In line with its medium- and long-term target of reaching 1 GW of installed capacity, the Company aims to diversify its renewable energy investments in Türkiye and abroad and continues its work on solar power plant projects with storage. This operating structure, combining panel manufacturing with renewable electricity generation, supports the Company in benefiting from growth areas in the energy transition and diversifying its business model.

Shareholding Structure

As of 31 December 2025, Alfa Solar Enerji's issued capital is TL 368,000,000, consisting of 368,000,000 shares with a nominal value of TL 1 each. The Company's shares are traded on Borsa İstanbul's Star Market under the ticker "ALFAS", and the Company's principal shareholder and founder is Alfa Kazan Enerji ve Çevre Yatırımları A.Ş.

Of the Company's share capital, TL 64,000,000 nominal value consists of registered Group A shares and TL 304,000,000 nominal value consists of bearer Group B shares. Group A shares carry privileges with respect to nominating candidates to the Board of Directors and voting at the General Assembly.

Shareholder Name / Trade Name	Share in Capital (TL)	Share in Capital (%)
Alfa Kazan Enerji ve Çevre Yatırımları A.Ş.	283,360,001	77%
Publicly Traded Portion	84,639,999	23%
Total	368,000,000	100%

Alfa Solar Enerji's Direct Subsidiaries			
Trade Name	Principal Activity	Company's Share in Capital (%)	Country
Ada GES Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.	Generation and Sale of Electricity from Solar Energy	100	Türkiye
Alfa Solar Romanya Şti.	Generation and Sale of Electricity from Solar Energy	90	Romania
AlfaSolar Teknoloji Yatırımları A.Ş.	Investment in Technology and Software Companies	99,5	Türkiye
Golden Solar Single Member I.K.E	Generation and Sale of Electricity	100	Greece
AlfaSolar Hücre Üretimi A.Ş.	Photovoltaic Solar Cell Manufacturing	100	Türkiye
Aydost Enerji Üretimi A.Ş.	Generation and Sale of Electricity	100	Türkiye

Business Model and Value Chain

Alfa Solar Enerji’s business model consists of two principal areas of activity: the manufacture and sale of photovoltaic solar panels and the generation and sale of electricity from renewable sources. The Company’s value chain is considered within the following stages:

Value Chain Stage	Key Elements	Description of Activities
Upstream Value Chain	Suppliers and logistics service providers	Procurement of panel components such as photovoltaic cells, glass, frames, EVA, backsheet, junction boxes, silicone and conductive wire from suppliers in Türkiye and abroad, and transportation of these components to the production facilities.
Company’s Own Operations	Panel manufacturing and electricity generation	Production planning, panel manufacturing, quality control, R&D, storage and sales activities at the North and South factories in Kırıkkale; generation of electricity through solar power plants in Türkiye, Greece and Romania. The Company does not provide solar power plant installation services or carry out EPC activities.
Downstream Value Chain	Customers, product delivery and electricity grid	Direct sale and delivery of manufactured solar panels to customers and feeding electricity generated at solar power plants into the grid.

To strengthen security of supply and reduce dependence on imported inputs, the Company is developing domestic sourcing opportunities and continuing investment work for photovoltaic cell manufacturing. Climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed by considering the relevant stages of the value chain; their current and anticipated effects on the business model and value chain are explained in the Strategy section.

GOVERNANCE



GOVERNANCE

Alfa Solar Enerji Sustainability Governance Structure

Ultimate responsibility for the Company's sustainability- and climate change-related activities rests with the Board of Directors. In this context, sustainability practices are planned at the strategic level and integrated into decision-making processes under the leadership of senior management.

Sustainability activities are carried out by the Sustainability and Investor Relations Department, which reports directly to the CFO. The Board of Directors is regularly informed of sustainability- and climate-related developments and, where necessary, takes guiding decisions.

The strategic management of sustainability matters within the Company is undertaken by the Sustainability Committee, which operates under the CEO. With the support of the Sustainability Department, the Committee works to integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into corporate strategy and plays an active role in managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company assesses sustainability- and climate change-related risks from short-, medium- and long-term perspectives and develops and implements action plans

to manage these risks. Performance indicators established in line with priorities such as reducing the carbon footprint, improving energy efficiency and adopting sustainable business models are regularly monitored and reported to the Board of Directors. Climate risks are systematically analysed and reported in accordance with Company policies, while sustainability practices are periodically reviewed and improvement recommendations are submitted to the Sustainability Committee.

The Sustainability Policy defines the authorities and responsibilities of the CEO, Sustainability Committee and relevant departments within the Company's governance structure, while also setting out the fundamental principles guiding the Company's sustainability strategy. In this regard, the Company is committed to aligning its sustainability investments with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contributing to these goals.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the highest level of oversight of the Company's sustainability strategies and risk management processes. This scope includes not only environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities but all sustainability matters.

As of 2025 and the reporting period, all processes relating

to sustainability management at Board level are monitored through briefings provided by the Investor Relations and Sustainability Department at least once a year.

Composed of members with diverse experience and capabilities, the Alfa Solar Enerji Board of Directors possesses the competencies required to oversee sustainability- and climate-related matters. Within the scope of the Company's periodically reviewed sustainability priorities, the Board defines and approves the Company's strategy, policies, and risks and opportunities in this area.

The Sustainability Committee, operating under the leadership of the CEO, provides technical knowledge and expertise on climate change and sustainability matters and contributes to the Board's effective decision-making and oversight processes.

The Company's management approach to sustainability risks and opportunities is implemented on an annual basis, with overall responsibility for the process resting directly with the Board of Directors.

The Company's risk management approach is structured as an integral part of strategic decision-making. The Board not only sets strategic direction but also adopts a proactive and holistic approach to ensure effective risk

management. As climate change is considered a critical sustainability risk, the Board plays an active role in climate and risk management processes. In this context, two Board members serve on the Sustainability Committee, supporting the integration of sustainability considerations into decision-making mechanisms.

Board members regularly assess key risk areas to which the Company may be exposed, including financial, operational, strategic, legal, reputational and cybersecurity risks. They guide the development of risk mitigation strategies, monitor the effectiveness of implemented practices and seek to ensure that high-priority risks are managed appropriately and in a timely manner. Effective communication channels with senior management also ensure that current risk developments and risk management activities are communicated to the Board in a timely manner.

To establish a risk-aware corporate culture, the Board seeks to integrate risk management strategies into all operational processes and decision-making mechanisms of the Company.

The Company's crisis management plans and emergency scenarios are subject to Board approval and periodic review. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that all activities are conducted in compliance with applicable legislation, industry standards and internal Company policies.

All risk management processes, including sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities, are systematically integrated into the Company's strategic decision-making mechanisms under the direction of the Board of Directors.

Sustainability Committee

Alfa Solar, which conducts its activities with consideration for the sustainability of the needs of future generations, established its Sustainability Committee at the beginning of 2024 to integrate sustainability into the way it conducts business.

Since its establishment, the Company has sought to ensure that all of its activities are aligned with its sustainability approach. The Sustainability Committee was established to integrate this approach into the business model in a more systematic and focused manner.

An effective management structure is of great importance for integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters throughout the Company. Sustainability matters are managed by the Sustainability Committee, which reports to the CEO.

The Sustainability Committee, led by the Alfa Solar CEO and coordinated by the Sustainability Department, was established in 2024. Composed of senior management representatives, the Committee meets periodically and its decisions are reported to the Board of Directors.

Committee members consist of department managers with experience and expertise in different fields, enabling sustainability matters to be addressed from a strategic, holistic and interdisciplinary perspective.

Chaired by the CEO, the Sustainability Committee meets quarterly to assess impacts, risks and opportunities arising in the field of sustainability. Committee members are responsible for ensuring that the Company's sustainability and climate strategies are integrated into business processes.

The Sustainability Committee is among the Company's highest-level bodies responsible for the overall management, coordination and oversight of all activities relating to sustainability and climate change. By ensuring that sustainability-related risks and opportunities are effectively monitored, assessed and managed, the Committee oversees the alignment of Company strategy with this area.

The Committee's principal duties include ensuring the effective functioning of the sustainability governance structure, monitoring the Company's sustainability strategy and targets, assessing potential climate change-related impacts, improving sustainability performance, and defining sustainability processes through indicators determined at business-unit level. Where necessary, the Committee cooperates with other relevant committees and dedicated working groups.

Where deemed necessary by the Committee, temporary or permanent working groups consisting of representatives from different units may be established for specific agendas supporting the Company's sustainability objectives.

The Committee analyses sustainability risks and opportunities and ensures their integration into strategic decision-making processes. Economic, environmental and social impacts are considered together in these analyses, with a holistic approach that takes potential trade-offs into account. National and international developments, sustainability standards, industry trends, technological advances and digitalisation are regularly assessed at Committee meetings; stakeholder expectations, changes in legislation and market conditions are also analysed and integrated into decision-making. This comprehensive approach enables not only the management of existing risks but also the effective assessment of long-term opportunities.

The Committee does not merely monitor current activities; it also provides direction based on recommendations from business units and the Sustainability Department to ensure dynamic management of the sustainability strategy. Updating the strategy, reshaping sustainability approaches and responding to developments encountered in implementation are among the main items on the Committee's agenda.

The Company's major strategic decisions are considered from a sustainability perspective. Their potential environmental, social and governance impacts are assessed together with risk and opportunity analyses, with an effort to integrate them into decision-making while recognising potential trade-offs.

Further information on the duties of the Sustainability Committee is available on pages 114–116 of the Alfa Solar Enerji Integrated Annual Report.

Sustainability Department

The coordination and execution of sustainability activities are undertaken by the Sustainability and Investor Relations Department, which reports directly to the CFO. The unit manages operational processes that support implementation of sustainability objectives and contributes to corporate sustainability performance by organising related reporting and stakeholder communication.

Alfa Solar Enerji's sustainability approach is not limited to a vision and strategy document; it also encompasses efforts to integrate this understanding into business processes. Accordingly, the Sustainability Department has been structured to promote adoption of the Company's sustainability strategy throughout the organisation, align it with relevant processes and translate it into practice.

The primary responsibility of the Sustainability Department is to coordinate and guide activities aimed at continuously improving the Company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. In this context, the unit is responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring sustainability activities carried out with both internal and external stakeholders. It works closely with relevant business units and, where necessary, external business partners to increase employee awareness of sustainability, strengthen corporate awareness and promote adoption of strategic sustainability objectives.

The unit monitors national and international sustainability standards, reporting frameworks and regulatory requirements and supports the implementation within the Company of procedures, policies and practices arising from these requirements. It manages and reports, in coordination with relevant business units, processes such as data generation, data collection and assurance of reliability for CDP, GRI, TSRS and other sustainability- and climate change-related reporting platforms.

The Department also plays an active role in setting the Company's sustainability objectives and developing the actions required to achieve them. It contributes directly to the preparation and implementation of action plans and performance monitoring. In addition to monitoring achievement of objectives, the Sustainability Department develops improvement recommendations to enhance process effectiveness and supports strategic sustainability management.

As of 2024, the Sustainability Department has assumed a critical role in improving Alfa Solar Enerji's ESG performance. It carries out processes for identifying, analysing, monitoring and managing existing and potential risks that could affect achievement of the Company's sustainability objectives and integrates responses developed for these risks into the Company's overall risk management system. In particular, it considers the effects of climate change on operations, financial structure and long-term strategic planning, assesses related opportunities and informs the relevant governance bodies.

In addition, the Sustainability Department is directly responsible for establishing, updating and integrating sustainability and climate policies into business processes. Monitoring and reporting whether developed projects and implemented action plans progress in alignment with Company strategy also fall within the unit's responsibilities.

Climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities are classified by considering both operational and financial effects. Based on these analyses, actions are developed to enhance the Company's long-term resilience. This structure not only strengthens strategic resilience across the organisation but also directly contributes to sustainable value creation.

Early Detection of Risk Committee

Established in 2022, the Early Detection of Risk Committee operates to contribute to strengthening Alfa Solar Enerji's risk management system. Reporting to the Board of Directors, the Committee has an advisory role particularly in the early identification of financial and operational risks.

The Committee's responsibilities have a broad perspective that also encompasses sustainability- and climate change-related risks. Accordingly, environmental, social and governance risks to which the Company may be exposed are assessed, and necessary measures are developed by considering potential effects on long-term business strategies and financial performance.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Risks identified through these assessments are communicated to the Sustainability Committee, and department managers represented on the Committee prepare action plans specific to their respective areas of activity. These plans constitute an important reference for mitigating potential impacts, strengthening adaptation processes and determining investment needs.

Integration of Sustainability into Performance Management

Alfa Solar Enerji applies a performance-based bonus system to increase employee engagement and alignment with strategic objectives. As of 2024 and the reporting period, this system is implemented through a multidimensional approach that covers not only individual performance but also sustainability performance.

Individual key performance indicators (KPIs) were established for all employees during the year, with care taken to align these indicators with the Company's overall strategic objectives and sustainability vision. Employee performance is monitored at specified intervals during the year based on periodic review of the established targets and assessment of achievement levels, and bonus practices are implemented based on the results obtained.

At senior management level, sustainability-related criteria have been explicitly integrated into performance and remuneration processes. Strategic objectives relating to sustainability and climate change are included in the individual KPI systems of relevant leaders and directly influence performance assessments.

Targets specific to climate and sustainability have been included in the performance indicators of department managers and specialist-level employees in critical climate- and sustainability-related roles, particularly members of the Sustainability Committee.

Although the weight of the targets in total performance has not been defined at a fixed rate, KPIs are assessed every six months through regular monitoring processes and achievement rates are tracked by the Human Resources unit.

This approach supports the adoption of sustainability as a culture throughout the Company while making employees' individual contributions measurable through concrete targets and enabling them to contribute directly to long-term success.

Remuneration and Reward System

Alfa Solar Enerji adopts a fair, transparent and competitive approach to employee remuneration. While aiming to improve employees' quality of life, this approach is structured by considering key factors such as competence, experience, performance, scope of responsibilities and career level. The remuneration process is conducted within a comprehensive assessment framework that considers not only individual qualifications but also nationwide economic conditions, inflation rates and sectoral pay balances.

Under the Company's Remuneration Policy, the fixed remuneration applicable to members of the Board of Directors is determined each year at the Ordinary General Assembly meeting, taking into account the scope of their duties and responsibilities.

The remuneration structure established for senior management comprises two components: fixed salary and performance-based variable bonus. Fixed remuneration is determined by considering factors such as the size of the Company, managerial responsibilities, long-term strategic objectives and the market value of the relevant position; the process is conducted in line with national regulations and international human resources practices.

Under the performance-based bonus system, employees' individual and corporate achievements are assessed against targets (KPIs) established throughout the year. Following performance assessments conducted every six months, bonus payments are made based on employees' level of achievement of individual and sustainability targets. While directly integrating sustainability-oriented performance into reward mechanisms, the system also aims to increase employee motivation and support the sustainability of corporate success.

Integration of Sustainability into Business Processes

As one of Türkiye's leading energy companies, Alfa Solar Enerji draws on advanced technology and expertise to minimise the potential impacts of its operations on the environment and society, with a strong awareness of the need to address the effects of climate change.

The Company, which incorporates sustainability-related risks and opportunities into strategic decision-making, closely monitors legal regulations and market trends in addition to matters such as climate change, energy efficiency, use of natural resources and waste management.

The Company addresses these risks and opportunities in an integrated manner across investment decisions, operational processes, innovative projects and stakeholder relations. It focuses on increasing energy efficiency and expanding renewable energy investments through the development of innovative products and services.

With its strong organisational structure and dynamic governance model, Alfa Solar Enerji seeks to improve its products and services through globally accredited certificates, analyses and tests based on tangible, reliable and sustainable measurements across its operations and activities. Sustainability objectives established at its facilities, offices, operating locations and throughout all levels of the Company are effectively communicated.

Alfa Solar Enerji treats climate change and environmental sustainability as an integral part of its corporate governance structure.

When investment decisions are made, environmental risks and opportunities are examined at both local and global levels. The environmental, social and economic effects of

investments are assessed in accordance with international standards. The environmental performance of investments is evaluated in compliance with legal requirements and is subject to regular audits.

Management of climate-related risks is not limited to practices specific to particular projects; it is integrated into core operational processes such as quality management, energy efficiency, environmental management, and occupational health and safety. In this context, the quality and environmental standards implemented under the Company's Integrated Management System (IMS) enable climate risks to be systematically monitored, assessed and incorporated into a continuous improvement cycle.

Within the IMS, the Company has established a structure aligned with international standards including ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety) and ISO 50001 (Energy Management). These standards provide a foundation for identifying, monitoring and controlling climate-related environmental impacts at the corporate level.

The Company also views climate risks not only as a matter of compliance with existing legislation but as a management tool that can contribute to its strategic objectives. Accordingly, it continues policy- and procedure-level work aimed at embedding climate-focused risks more strongly within the corporate culture.

Consideration of Climate-related Matters in Decision-making Processes

Alfa Solar Enerji considers climate-related risks and opportunities in strategic planning, investment, budgeting and business planning processes. Matters regularly assessed by the Sustainability Committee are shared with the relevant departments, and necessary actions are identified and implemented. Climate performance and activities undertaken are reported to the Board of Directors, contributing to the formulation of strategic decisions.

In investment decisions, the environmental effects of projects are considered together with their contributions to energy efficiency, emission reduction and climate resilience. Technical and financial feasibility, investment payback periods, cash flows and financing conditions are evaluated alongside these considerations. In line with its target of reaching 1 GW of renewable energy installed capacity, the Company continues its solar power plant investments in Türkiye and Romania. The commissioning of the South Factory rooftop solar power plant, the acquisition of Aydest Enerji and the commencement of production by Salcia Solar Energy were among the principal developments carried out in 2025 in line with this approach.

Results obtained from physical- and transition-scenario analyses also provide input to decision-making. Findings relating to water stress and extreme weather events are considered in facility safety, business continuity and investment planning, while the ETS, carbon pricing, carbon-intensive raw-material costs and technological developments influence procurement, production and R&D decisions.

To reduce operational emissions, energy-efficiency initiatives are implemented and the proportion of electricity consumption met from renewable sources is being increased. The Afyon solar power plant, which commenced generation in August 2024, and the South Factory rooftop solar power plant, commissioned in March 2025, have enabled part of the electricity used in production activities to be supplied directly from solar energy. Work also continues to increase the use of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet and employee transportation.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered not only in new investments but also in decisions concerning facility modernisation, product development, supplier selection and resource allocation. The Company reviews its strategic priorities and updates its decision-making processes in response to emerging risks, regulatory developments and market conditions.

STRATEGY



STRATEGY

Alfa Solar Enerji views climate change not only as an environmental threat, but also as an important dynamic shaping economic and technological transformation. Accordingly, climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the Company's business strategies and decision-making mechanisms from the perspective of long-term value creation.

Climate-related factors are addressed holistically in corporate strategy formulation and are considered across all decision areas, from production and investment to procurement and financial planning. In this framework, the Company pursues multidimensional objectives such as reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, expanding the use of alternative resources, strengthening supply-chain resilience and developing its renewable-energy-based product portfolio.

Legal frameworks shaped by global and national climate regulations also play a determining role in the Company's strategic direction. In particular, the European Green Deal, the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) directly affect operational processes and investment plans.

Alfa Solar Enerji also positions its sustainability strategy as an effective risk-management tool. Priorities including reducing the carbon footprint, transitioning to low-carbon technologies, ensuring full compliance with environmental regulations and adopting circular-economy principles are addressed in an integrated manner with the Company's business model.

During the reporting period, the Company's activities were not exposed to a material financial effect arising from climate change. No significant adverse impact on assets occurred from either physical risks, such as extreme weather events, or transition risks, such as regulatory changes or market adaptation. The Company has no unused production lines, stranded technologies or assets that are incompatible with climate adaptation, nor has it been necessary to change the use, convert or close assets for climate-related reasons.

In line with its sustainability vision, Alfa Solar Enerji develops strategies aimed at strengthening corporate resilience to the potential effects of climate change, enhancing adaptation mechanisms and managing risks effectively. Sustainability-related risks and opportunities are systematically integrated into strategic planning and decision-making. Policies and practices developed in

priority areas such as climatic impacts, environmental responsibilities and supply-chain resilience are implemented by the relevant business units and directly integrated into operations.

The sustainability strategy is dynamic and periodically reviewed. It is updated in response to emerging environmental, economic or technological risks, thereby strengthening adaptive capacity. Short-, medium- and long-term sustainability objectives are integrated into corporate strategy, while collaboration- and innovation-oriented projects aim to drive transformation across the value chain. Sustainability performance is measured and reported regularly, with findings submitted to senior management for strategic assessment and prompt action where required.

Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Alfa Solar Enerji addresses the multidimensional effects of climate change holistically and considers physical and transition risks, together with climate-related opportunities, as part of strategic planning and enterprise risk management. Analyses cover short-, medium- and long-term horizons and examine the current and anticipated effects of climate-related uncertainties on the Company's business model, value chain, financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Physical effects in regions where the Company operates and invests are assessed particularly in relation to water stress and extreme weather events. Policy and regulatory changes, market conditions and technological developments that may arise during the transition to a low-carbon economy are also incorporated into risk management. The potential indirect effects of carbon pricing and an Emissions Trading System on electricity and carbon-intensive raw-material costs are considered.

Climate-related opportunities are also among the Company's strategic priorities. Growth in renewable-energy demand, customers' shift toward low-carbon energy solutions, advances in high-efficiency solar-panel technologies and the expansion of solar power plant investments may create growth opportunities for panel sales, production capacity and renewable electricity generation. Digitalisation, green technologies and energy-storage systems are also monitored as potential opportunities for product development and investment decisions.

Current and anticipated financial effects are assessed to the extent reasonable and supportable data are available. Where uncertainties concerning timing and magnitude prevent quantitative estimation, qualitative assessments are used. As of the end of the reporting period, climate-related risks and opportunities are not expected to result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements in the next annual reporting period.

The Company's approach extends beyond mitigating climate-related risks and aims to strengthen resilience to changing climate conditions and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Risks and opportunities are regularly reviewed and the results are incorporated into decision-making, with activities conducted within the TSRS 2 framework of governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets.

Risk and Opportunity Definitions

Time Horizon	Link to Strategic Decision-making
SHORT TERM: 0–3 YEARS	Focuses on priority objectives and matters requiring urgent action. Operational priorities and tactical practices are addressed in alignment with corporate strategy. Because of the uncertainty inherent in climate change, the short-term definition is kept flexible to support rapid and effective decisions in response to unforeseen risks.
MEDIUM TERM: 3–10 YEARS	Characterised by implementation of strategic initiatives and capacity development. Sustainable product development, restructuring the supply chain according to environmental and social criteria, and preparation for new regulations become prominent. This horizon extends beyond traditional financial planning because climate impacts emerge gradually.
LONG TERM: 10 YEARS AND OVER	Focuses on achieving strategic objectives and managing systemic transformation, including decarbonisation of the supply chain, capturing climate-related opportunities and increasing operational resilience to climate risks.

Risk Type		
Physical Climate Risks	Acute	Sudden and severe events such as storms, floods and heatwaves.
	Chronic	Slow-onset effects such as increases in average temperature, sea-level rise and long-term changes in precipitation patterns.
Transition Risk	Policy	Obligations arising from new carbon taxes or environmental regulations.
	Technology	Adaptation and cost challenges associated with transition to low-carbon technologies.
	Legal	Litigation and liabilities arising from non-compliance with climate-related regulations
	Market	Risks arising from climate-related changes in supply and demand.
	Reputation	Adverse effects on brand and stakeholder trust from failure to meet environmental expectations.

Position of the Risk/Opportunity in the Value Chain	
Stage	Definition
Upstream	Processes through which raw materials, intermediate goods and inputs are sourced from suppliers.
Direct Operations	Production, operating and management activities under the Company’s own control.
Downstream	Processes involving bringing products to market, supplying customers and after-sales services.

Effects on the Business Model and Value Chain

Alfa Solar's activities extend from procurement of raw materials and equipment used in solar-panel production through manufacturing, quality control, packaging, storage, logistics and direct sales. The business model also includes renewable electricity generation through solar power plant investments in Türkiye and abroad, enabling an integrated assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across both panel manufacturing and electricity generation.

The upstream value chain includes suppliers of solar cells, glass, aluminium and other production inputs, together with logistics and technical service providers. Direct operations comprise the Kırıkkale production facilities, the Ankara headquarters and solar power investments in the Company's portfolio. The downstream value chain consists of customers to whom panels are sold directly and processes relating to feeding generated electricity into the grid and its treatment under relevant market mechanisms.

Climate-related risks and opportunities may affect different stages differently. Extreme weather and water stress may affect operational continuity at manufacturing facilities and solar plants, while physical and transition risks faced by suppliers may indirectly affect raw-material costs, lead times and logistics. Regulatory changes and carbon pricing may be reflected in production costs, particularly through energy and carbon-intensive inputs.

Conversely, the transition to a low-carbon economy, changing customer preferences and increasing renewable-energy demand provide growth opportunities for panel sales, production capacity, product development and solar power investments. Alfa Solar therefore assesses climate-related risks and opportunities across upstream and downstream activities as well as direct operations and uses the results in procurement, capacity planning, R&D, investment and strategic decisions.

Priority Climate-related Risks

Physical Climate Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Chronic Physical Risk Water Stress Time horizon: Medium and Long Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations
RISK DESCRIPTION	Persistent changes in precipitation patterns due to climate change, the increasing frequency and duration of drought periods, and demand pressure on existing water resources may reduce available water quantities and elevate regional water stress. According to WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas data, the Company’s production facilities in Kırıkkale and headquarters in Ankara are classified in the "Extremely High" risk category in terms of baseline water stress.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	Water is not used as a direct process input in the solar panel production facilities in Kırıkkale. Water consumption mainly stems from domestic and hygienic needs as well as cleaning activities, with a limited amount used in panel cleaning. Therefore, the direct sensitivity of current panel production activities to changes in water supply is at a low level. However, long-term water cuts or usage restrictions could affect auxiliary activities; increases in water tariffs and the need for alternative water supplies could exert pressure on operating expenses. The impacts of water stress may not be limited to the Company’s direct operations. Production disruptions occurring at suppliers with water-dependent manufacturing processes may lead to extended delivery times and increased input costs. These impacts could indirectly affect the Company’s production costs and operational planning through suppliers reflecting cost increases in their prices or experiencing delivery disruptions. If the integrated wafer/cell production facility planned to be established in Balıkesir Organized Industrial Zone is realized, water requirements, adequacy of water resources, and recovery opportunities could become significantly more important compared to current panel production. Since the facility is in the installation phase, its water consumption and operational impacts have not yet been quantitatively determined.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Increasing water stress has the potential to lead to higher water prices and, in the event of disruptions, short-term operational interruptions. During the current reporting period, no significant effect of this risk on financial position, performance, or cash flow has been observed. In the medium term, increases in water prices may cause operating costs to rise. Interruptions could directly affect production processes, especially in the planned cell production facility where water is a critical input. Measures to be taken against potential water supply issues and potential operational inefficiencies have the potential to increase operating expenses. In the long term, possible water supply constraints could generate infrastructure investment needs and lead to production disruptions. Rising water prices could also increase operating costs in the long term. However, due to current data limitations and measurement uncertainties, the quantitative scale of these impacts could not be calculated, and only qualitative assessments were conducted. The fact that the cell production facility is not yet operational also causes the relationship between water consumption and production efficiency to remain uncertain in forward-looking forecasts. Additionally, since the unpredictability of potential water price increase rates and the extent to which these rates might affect operating costs carry high uncertainty, they could not be calculated quantitatively. For this reason, the financial impacts of the risk cannot be expressed numerically; vulnerability regarding revenues and operational activities can only be evaluated within a general framework..
MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company regularly monitors water stress indicators in the regions where its facilities are located. In parallel with the planned cell production investment, water footprint studies have been initiated, and the scope of water management has been expanded. Furthermore, alternative water supply sources, recycling practices, and emergency plans are being evaluated.
EFFECT OF THE RISK ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	Due to the limited use of water in current panel production, the short-term impact of water stress is evaluated as low. However, because the facilities in Kırıkkale are located in a region with high water stress, along with potential indirect impacts in the supply chain and the water requirements of the planned wafer/cell production investment, the risk is monitored within medium- and long-term strategic planning. Assessments regarding the matter are monitored by the Sustainability Committee and taken into account in investment and operational planning processes.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	Monitoring the water stress risk contributes to managing water consumption more effectively and identifying savings and recovery opportunities. These efforts can support the reduction of operating expenses and the enhancement of the Company's resource efficiency and environmental performance

Physical Climate Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Acute Physical Risk Extreme Weather Events Time horizon: Long Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
RISK DESCRIPTION	Increasing extreme weather events driven by the climate crisis (wildfire, flood, storm, hail, etc.) may give rise to risks of damage to factories, machinery, and raw materials, as well as failure to ensure personnel safety. They may lead to disruptions in supply chain processes and damage to energy infrastructure. Particularly, panels located at SPP (Solar Power Plant) sites may suffer damage from such events, and the progress of ongoing investments may also be disrupted.
EFFECT ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	Events such as extreme precipitation, flood, storm, hail, and extreme temperatures may cause damage to production facilities, storage areas, machinery and equipment, and energy infrastructure. This situation may increase maintenance and repair needs, require additional measures to be taken regarding employee safety, and cause temporary disruptions in production activities. At SPP sites, damage to panels and other equipment may reduce electricity generation; adverse weather conditions making site access difficult may prolong maintenance and repair times. Construction and installation schedules of ongoing investments may also be affected by these events. Disruptions that extreme weather events may create in transport and logistics infrastructure could delay the delivery of raw materials supplied domestically and internationally. Similarly, product shipments to customers may be disrupted. These effects could lead to extended delivery times across the value chain, disruption of operational planning, and increased operating costs.
EFFECT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Historical data indicates that extreme weather events in the regions where our facilities and sites are located have not caused severe disruptions so far. Therefore, in the short and medium term, the financial impacts of the extreme weather event risk are expected to remain at a relatively low and manageable level. However, in the long term, the severity and frequency of these events are projected to increase with climate change. In such a case, increases may occur in maintenance and infrastructure expenses, capital expenditures, and insurance premiums. Physical damage caused by events such as floods, storms, hail, or fires to factory buildings, machinery and equipment, and SPP assets may result in impairment losses for the relevant property, plant, and equipment. Similarly, damage to stored raw materials and products may lead to inventory write-downs. Maintenance and repair expenditures to remedy damages and additional costs arising from production disruptions could increase the cost of sales and operating expenses, creating pressure on cash flows and profitability. However, quantifying these impacts is not possible due to current data constraints and uncertainties. Limited local damage statistics, wide probability ranges between different climate scenarios, and the unpredictability of the timing of potential impacts increase this uncertainty. Floods and similar events are considered likely to cause temporary disruptions in production and delivery processes, raise operational costs, and create short-term fluctuations in revenue streams.
MITIGATING ACTIONS	A rainwater drainage system is available in the area where the factories are located and is collected separately to be discharged into the nearest stream. Stored raw materials and products are preserved in enclosed areas and protected on elevated surfaces. Factory and warehouse buildings are engineered to be resistant to strong wind and precipitation conditions. The quantity and duration of commodities stored in open areas are being reduced, and logistics planning is arranged accordingly. Employees regularly participate in emergency drills. Protective infrastructure measures are continuously reviewed by the facility security unit and the Environment and OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) unit. Electrical installations are checked regularly, and efforts are made to prevent overloads. In addition, investments in backup power systems are planned to ensure the continuity of critical operations during power outages. Against risks that may occur at SPP sites, the in-house R&D department conducts studies to increase the durability of solar panels against severe climate conditions. Operations are conducted with a certain raw material inventory for production safety, and supply chain strategies are developed for emergency situations.
EFFECT ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING	Extreme weather events are taken into account in the Company's emergency and business continuity plans, as well as in investment, maintenance, procurement, and logistics decisions. In line with potential increases in physical risks, insurance policies and the coverage level of assets are regularly reviewed; measures for the protection of facilities and SPP investments are integrated into strategic planning processes.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	The increase in extreme weather events creates an opportunity for developing solar panels that are more resilient to different climate conditions. Enhancing the durability of panels against hail, storm, and temperature changes through the Company's R&D efforts can contribute to product differentiation, strengthening customer preference, and the creation of new sales opportunities.

Transition Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Market Risk Indirect Cost Increases from Türkiye ETS Time horizon: Short–Medium Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations and upstream value chain
RISK DESCRIPTION	With the Climate Law entering into force on July 9, 2025 in Türkiye, the legal infrastructure of the ETS has been established; in the published Draft Regulation, 2026–2027 is envisaged as the pilot period, and 2028–2035 as the initial implementation period. Although Alfa Solar is not expected to fall under direct ETS obligations given its current production structure, the reflection of cost increases by electricity and carbon-intensive raw material suppliers onto their prices may create indirect cost pressure on the Company. Since the scope, allocation structure, and carbon price of the ETS have not yet been finalized, uncertainty regarding the magnitude of the risk persists.
EFFECT ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	The ETS, whose legal infrastructure has been established and pilot implementation is envisaged to be launched in Türkiye, may cause additional costs to arise, particularly in energy- and carbon-intensive sectors such as electricity generation and aluminium. Suppliers reflecting these costs in their selling prices may lead to indirect increases in Alfa Solar’s energy and raw material costs. This effect could become more pronounced in inputs requiring high energy consumption during production, such as aluminium, thereby increasing the production cost per unit. The SPP commissioned by the Company on the roof of the South Factory contributes to meeting a portion of the electricity used in production from renewable sources and limits exposure to potential increases in electricity prices. Price increases that may occur in aluminium and similar carbon-intensive materials may create upward pressure on final product prices. The level to which these increases can be passed on to customers will depend on market conditions and the competitive environment. Therefore, aiming for low-carbon material procurement in the medium term, collaborating with suppliers with a low carbon footprint, and developing joint carbon reduction projects with suppliers may emerge as a strategic necessity.
EFFECT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	The ETS is not expected to create a direct cost impact on the Company in the short term. However, in the medium and long term, as the scope of carbon pricing expands, increases may occur in electricity and carbon-intensive raw material prices. Suppliers passing ETS-sourced costs onto sales prices could raise production costs, exerting pressure on gross profitability. Potential increases in electricity prices are expected to be offset thanks to the Company’s SPP investments. Increases in raw material prices could affect inventories, trade payables, and cost of sales to the extent they are consumed in production. Increases in electricity costs could be reflected in the cost of sales or operating expenses depending on the area of use. These developments could increase cash outflows from operating activities and working capital requirements. Since the final scope of the ETS, the carbon price, and the extent to which suppliers will pass cost increases onto product prices are not yet finalized, financial impacts could not be quantitatively calculated. The occurrence of cost increases sector-wide could allow them to be partially reflected in final product prices, thereby limiting the pressure on profitability.
MITIGATING ACTIONS	SPP investments have been commissioned by the Company to mitigate the indirect cost impact that the ETS might create on electricity prices and to reduce emissions stemming from electricity consumption. In 2025, the ground-mounted Afyon SPP within the Company portfolio, along with rooftop SPPs on factory roofs, support renewable electricity generation and limit exposure to energy cost increases. Within the scope of a sustainable supply chain approach, the Company works with corporate suppliers complying with international standards and develops alternative supply sources against supply disruptions. Sectoral developments, climate-related regulations, and relevant publications are monitored by the Legal and Sustainability Department together with the Sustainability Committee, and necessary compliance efforts are evaluated.
EFFECT ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING	Regulatory mechanisms like the ETS are being integrated into the Company’s risk management and sustainability processes. Taking energy costs under control and reducing the carbon footprint are among the key priorities of Alfa Solar’s sustainability strategy. Investment decisions are evaluated in alignment with long-term strategy, financing policies, and market expectations; ETS-related risks are taken into consideration within this framework.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	The implementation of the ETS may create an opportunity in terms of strengthening the Company’s renewable energy investments and low-carbon procurement approach. SPP investments and prioritizing inputs with low carbon intensity can contribute to limiting production cost increases and securing competitive advantage in markets aimed at low-carbon products.

Transition Risks

RISK INFORMATION	Policy and Legal Risk Regulatory Framework and Low-carbon Transition Time horizon: Short–Medium Impact: Low Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations
RISK DESCRIPTION	Rapidly changing regulations within the scope of combating climate change may directly affect the viability of projects in the energy sector and cause cost increases. Failure to comply with new obligations may result in sanctions such as monetary fines, loss of incentives, difficulties in accessing finance, and even license revocations. Furthermore, insufficient incentives and financial instruments supporting the transition to low-carbon technologies complicate achieving sustainability targets, thereby further increasing transition risks.
EFFECT ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	Frequently and rapidly changing regulations in the energy sector may disrupt operational processes by creating uncertainty in project planning and implementation. In the event of non-compliance with legislation, the Company may face monetary fines and additional cost burdens. Failure to fulfill national and international commitments regarding carbon emission reduction may increase non-compliance risks affecting not only production activities but the entire value chain along the supply network. Particularly, the tightening of emission-related regulations could both elevate legal sanction risks and create additional pressures on cost structures. On the other hand, the inadequacy of financial instruments and market incentives supporting the transition to low-carbon technologies may limit the widespread adoption of these technologies and slow down the transformation process of companies. The reduction or removal of public support and economic incentives could raise investment costs and complicate access to financing. It may also adversely affect customer demand.
EFFECT ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Failure to fulfill new obligations regarding climate change under international agreements to which Türkiye is a party may lead to sanctions such as monetary fines for the company. Investments required to ensure compliance with regulations (e.g., carbon footprint measurement systems, energy efficiency solutions, and environmental reporting infrastructure) could create additional costs, increasing general administrative expenses. In addition, monetary fines, license cancellations, or losses of incentives that may be applied in case of regulatory non-compliance could directly cause cash outflows and revenue losses. Limited access to financial instruments and market incentives during the transition to low-carbon technologies may increase investment costs, leading to inefficient utilization of capital expenditures. Nevertheless, the company closely monitors legislative changes and manages compliance processes proactively. Therefore, no immediate financial burden is anticipated in the short term. Significant uncertainties exist in calculating the probability, timing, and impacts of future regulations that may arise due to climate change and risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. For this reason, the financial impacts of the risks in question cannot be explicitly quantified. However, monetary fines that could be encountered if regulatory obligations are not met, alongside the additional costs that will be created by complying with new regulations and transitioning to a low-carbon economy, are evaluated among the most likely impacts.
MITIGATING ACTIONS	The Company prioritizes investments aimed at increasing energy efficiency in its operations and renewable energy projects. State support and incentive programs for renewable energy investments are closely monitored, and appropriate funding and investment opportunities are evaluated. Rooftop and ground-mounted solar energy systems have been installed to meet consumed energy from renewable sources, contributing to the reduction of the carbon footprint. Additionally, the transition process to electric vehicle usage has been initiated in transportation activities to reduce environmental impacts. Alfa Solar Enerji conducts its climate and environmental management activities in accordance with international standards within the framework of an Integrated Quality Management Model. In this context, globally recognized systems such as ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and ISO 50001 Energy Management System are implemented. Sectoral and climate change-related legislation and publications are closely monitored by the Legal and Sustainability Department together with the Sustainability Committee, and compliance strategies are formulated.
EFFECT ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING	Climate change-related regulations and transition risks to a low-carbon economy are regularly discussed in Sustainability Committee meetings and integrated into senior management decision-making processes. Thus, a proactive approach is adopted against regulation-driven risks in both strategic planning and daily operations.
OPPORTUNITY ARISING FROM THE RISK	Regulations developed within the scope of the transition to a low-carbon economy may create an opportunity for the Company to strengthen its environmental performance and compliance processes. Early compliance with legislation can support benefiting from green financing and incentives, strengthening investor and customer confidence, and securing competitive advantage in markets aimed at low-carbon products.

Priority Climate-related Opportunities

OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION	Renewable Energy Generation and Use Time horizon: Medium and Long Impact: Low-Medium Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations
OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION	For Alfa Solar, renewable energy investments are evaluated as a strategic area that contributes to limiting exposure to fluctuations in energy costs and reducing Scope 2 emissions stemming from electricity consumption. Rooftop and ground-mounted SPP (Solar Power Plant) investments support the Company's renewable energy generation capacity; particularly rooftop SPPs contribute to meeting a portion of the grid electricity used in production activities from renewable sources. The Company views the energy transition as an important element in terms of operational efficiency and environmental performance. While these investments contribute to limiting potential impacts arising from increases in energy prices and carbon costs, they may also support the potential to access green funds and sustainable financing sources. Fluctuations in energy prices, tightening sustainability regulations, and expectations regarding carbon footprint reduction make the generation and use of renewable energy an element that supports the Company's competitiveness.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	The strategic approach toward renewable energy generation and use contributes to limiting the Company's exposure to fluctuations in energy costs, reducing its carbon footprint, and strengthening its environmental compliance capacity. While electricity generated from rooftop SPPs is used directly in production activities, electricity generated at ground-mounted SPPs and fed into the grid is offset against the Company's electricity consumption drawn from the grid. These practices reduce the net electricity volume and cost procured from the grid, while supporting the reduction of Scope 2 emissions resulting from electricity consumption. Meeting the Company's energy needs through its own renewable energy investments limits grid electricity dependency and risks arising from energy price volatility. Increasing renewable energy generation and use supports the Company's corporate structure, acting with environmental responsibility in the eyes of customers and investors, thereby creating a positive impact on brand reputation. Furthermore, it facilitates participation in low-carbon supply chains, contributing to securing competitive advantage in markets where sustainability criteria carry importance.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	Alfa Solar's renewable energy investments contribute to increasing the predictability of energy costs and limiting the impact of fluctuations in market prices. By consuming self-generated electricity, the Company reduces its operating costs and is expected to gain cost advantage and supply security in the medium term thanks to SPP investments and energy efficiency projects. This approach aligns with the goal of reducing Scope 2 emissions. Additionally, it is expected to create positive impacts on investor confidence and access capacity to sustainable financing, supporting long-term competitiveness. Efficiency studies conducted under the ISO 50001 Energy Management System lower energy intensity and allow the formation of a more resilient financial structure against emission-driven cost pressures. This transformation supports pulling energy expenses to a more stable level, lowering unit production costs, and thus increasing gross profit margin and profitability ratios. Moreover, reducing the carbon footprint and strengthening environmental compliance protects the company against regulations expected to enter into force in the future, such as carbon tax and the Emissions Trading System (ETS), preventing financial losses that might stem from potential punitive sanctions. Benefiting from public supports and incentive mechanisms for green transformation (tax deductions, grants, favorable-interest loans, etc.) is expected to reduce investment costs, shorten payback periods, and strengthen financial sustainability.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	SPP investments are not merely a tool aimed at emission reduction; they are also among strategic investments that strengthen energy supply security and enhance operational resilience. Renewable energy sits at the core of investment plans and is closely monitored by the Sustainability Committee. While energy efficiency is managed systematically through ISO 50001, GHG Protocol- and ISO 14064-1-aligned emission calculations are integrated into the company's long-term climate targets.

OPPORTUNITY INFORMATION	Growing Renewable-energy Demand with Changing Customer Demand Time horizon: Medium and Long Impact: Medium–High Likelihood: High Value-chain stage: Direct operations and downstream value chain
OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION	Climate change, electrification, and growing cooling needs may lead to an increase in Türkiye's electricity demand. Meanwhile, goals such as transitioning to a low-carbon economy, strengthening energy supply security, and corporate emission reduction commitments support directing this growing energy demand toward renewable sources. The promotion of solar energy solutions in industrial facilities and residences, along with companies aiming to reduce their carbon footprint turning to renewable energy investments, can create growth opportunities for Alfa Solar in solar panel sales and electricity generation.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON OPERATIONS AND VALUE CHAIN	Increasing environmental awareness on a global scale, emission reduction targets, concerns over energy costs, and supply security direct the energy preferences of individual and corporate customers toward renewable sources. The emergence of solar energy as a clean, sustainable, and competitive energy source creates growth potential for panel manufacturers and energy producers. While this development supports sales volume in existing markets, it may also offer entry opportunities into new markets. The rising demand for high-efficiency solar panels supports the Company's R&D activities, product development efforts, and investments in advanced production technologies. In this context, the North Factory with an annual production capacity of 290 MWp was renovated, increasing its capacity to 500 MWp; the Company's total annual solar panel production capacity was elevated from 1,480 MWp to 1,980 MWp in 2025. SPP (Solar Power Plant) investments in Türkiye and Romania also contribute to the growth of the Company's renewable energy generation portfolio.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON FINANCIAL POSITION, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND CASH FLOWS	The increase in renewable energy demand has the potential to positively impact the Company's revenue, gross profitability, and cash flows from operating activities by supporting revenues derived from panel sales and electricity generation. The commissioning of ongoing SPP investments and the expansion of the generation portfolio in line with the Company's 1 GW installed capacity target can contribute to long-term revenue diversification. However, expanding production capacity and the SPP portfolio may cause increases in property, plant, and equipment, cash outflows from investing activities, and depreciation expenses. Growing production volume may also raise inventory levels and working capital requirements. The net impact of the opportunity on profitability will depend on sales prices, competitive conditions, input costs, capacity utilization rates, and the commissioning timeline of investments. Due to uncertainties regarding future demand, sales volume, electricity generation, and investment schedules, the financial impact of the opportunity could not be calculated quantitatively and was evaluated using qualitative methods.
EFFECT OF THE OPPORTUNITY ON STRATEGY AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES	Developments in renewable energy demand are closely monitored by management and taken into consideration in decisions regarding production capacity, R&D, product development, technology, and SPP investments. In this framework, the Company continues its investments aimed at high-efficiency panel technologies and expanding its renewable energy generation portfolio.

Scenario Analyses and Climate Resilience

Alfa Solar Enerji utilizes scenario analyses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities more effectively. Within the scope of the studies conducted in 2026, the resilience of Company operations against long-term climate-related impacts was assessed. Prepared with the contributions of the internal Sustainability Department, the analyses focused on both physical and transition risks. These assessments are designed to be integrated into strategic planning and decision-making processes.

To evaluate transition risks in climate risk analyses, the STEPS and NZE scenarios published by the International Energy Agency (IEA) were taken into account, while the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 scenarios published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were used for the analysis of physical risks. Through these scenarios, potential risks and opportunities the Company may face under different climate conditions are systematically identified, and measures to be taken as well as areas requiring improvement are determined.

Prominent risks for the Company include potential cost increases driven by developments in carbon pricing and the regulatory framework, climate-related disruptions in logistics and supply chain processes, and potential efficiency losses in operational processes. Conversely, the strategic importance of solar energy and the growing demand for low-carbon products present significant business model opportunities.

The Sustainability Department regularly monitors climate-related metrics, shares the results with senior management, and establishes action plans where deemed necessary. Furthermore, existing insurance policies are regularly reviewed, exclusions are evaluated, and financial protection capacity against climate risks is analyzed.

Physical Scenario Analyses

To assess the Company's vulnerability and resilience against physical risks arising from climate change, a qualitative scenario analysis based on desktop research was conducted in 2026. Prepared with consideration of the TSRS 2 framework, the study utilized the RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 scenarios used in IPCC assessment reports, alongside data from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. These scenarios, representing low, medium, and high emission conditions, were selected to comparatively evaluate the Company's resilience under different climate conditions.

The analysis addressed 2030 and 2050 as core projection periods, while post-2050 developments were evaluated within the framework of long-term trends. The operational scope of the study included the manufacturing facilities in Kırıkkale, the headquarters in Ankara, and the SPP

investments within the reporting scope; indirect impacts that may arise in supply and logistics processes were also taken into account. Increases in average temperatures, extreme weather events, and water stress were identified as primary physical impact areas. The Company's operational locations, production processes, dependency on water and energy, current operational structure, and planned investments were used as key inputs in the assessment.

The localization of global climate scenarios to a regional scale, the limitation of local data, and the unpredictability of the precise timing and severity of extreme weather events constitute the main uncertainties of the analysis. Although analysis results indicate that most physical risks may remain relatively low-impact over the long term, water stress was evaluated as a high-likelihood risk. While the absence of process water use in current panel production limits the direct impact of this risk, the importance of water management increases with the planned cell production investment. The findings obtained are taken into consideration in decision-making processes regarding risk management, capacity and investment planning, R&D activities, and business continuity.

Comparison of Assumptions Used in Physical Climate Scenarios

	RCP 2.6 – Strong Mitigation	RCP 4.5 – Intermediate Stabilisation	RCP 8.5 – High Emissions
Scenario Summary	The scenario in which greenhouse gas emissions are rapidly reduced and radiative forcing declines toward the end of the century. It represents a development pathway where the global temperature increase can be limited around or below 2°C.	The scenario in which emissions continue to increase for a certain period before declining, and radiative forcing stabilizes toward the end of the century. Global temperature increase is projected to reach approximately 2.5–3°C by the end of the century.	The scenario in which emissions and radiative forcing remain at high levels. It represents a high physical risk development pathway where global temperature increase could reach approximately 4°C and above by the end of the century.
Acute Physical Risks	Although acute risks due to climate change are not entirely eliminated, they may remain limited compared to other scenarios. Events such as heatwaves, extreme precipitation, floods, hail, and storms may cause temporary disruptions in manufacturing, SPP (Solar Power Plant) operations, and logistics processes. Impacts on employee health and site safety are expected to remain at manageable levels through existing measures.	Increases in the frequency and severity of heatwaves and heavy precipitation may be observed. Weather conditions conducive to floods and wildfires may periodically disrupt access to facilities, logistics activities, and maintenance operations. In the event of hail or storms, damage may occur to SPP panels and electrical equipment. Additional measures regarding employee health and occupational safety may be required.	Heatwaves, extreme precipitation, and weather conditions conducive to floods and wildfires could become more severe and long-lasting. These events may cause physical damage to manufacturing facilities and SPP assets, power and production outages, difficult site access, and disrupted logistics activities. Increases in repair, maintenance, and insurance costs may occur.
Chronic Physical Risks	Although the temperature increase is more limited, the existing water stress risk persists. While the absence of process water use in panel manufacturing in Kırıkkale limits the direct impact, water management retains its importance for the planned Balıkesir cell production facility where water will be used. Gradual temperature increases could slightly affect worker comfort, cooling needs, and SPP generation efficiency.	Rising temperatures and drought periods may increase pressure on water resources. Particularly for the planned Balıkesir cell production facility, investment needs for water supply, recovery systems, and alternative sources may arise. Energy consumption for cooling purposes and employee exposure to heat stress may increase. High module temperatures may reduce electricity generation efficiency in SPPs and increase maintenance requirements.	Prolonged droughts and high temperatures may create more pronounced pressure on water availability and costs. Water supply disruptions could affect production continuity, particularly at the Balıkesir cell production facility. High temperatures may reduce SPP generation efficiency; the combined effect of temperature, humidity, and UV radiation could accelerate degradation in panels and electrical equipment. Cooling expenses, employee health risks, and supply chain disruptions may become more pronounced.

Physical Scenario Analysis Results, Climate Resilience and Adaptation

According to WRI Aqueduct data, the Company's headquarters in Ankara and manufacturing facilities in Kırıkkale are located in regions with "extremely high" baseline water stress, and this pressure is expected to persist in the 2030 and 2050 projections. Current panel production does not use process water; water consumption is limited to cleaning and daily employee needs. Therefore, the direct vulnerability of current panel production operations to water stress is limited.

However, since water is one of the critical process inputs for the cell manufacturing facility planned to be established in Balıkesir, potential water supply interruptions could impact production continuity and cost structures. For this reason, the region's water resources and the facility's projected water demand are specifically factored into evaluations regarding the Balıkesir investment. Considering that drought and water stress pressures may escalate, particularly under high-emission scenarios like RCP 8.5, water footprint studies are being conducted, and alternative water supply options, water recovery/reuse, and emergency plans are being evaluated.

In the conducted analysis, the risk of average temperature increase was evaluated as "very low" in 2030 across all scenarios (RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5). The risk level is projected to rise to "low" under RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5, and to "medium" under RCP 8.5 in 2050.

An increase in average temperatures may affect cooling requirements in production areas, thermal comfort of employees, operating conditions of equipment, and generation efficiency of SPPs. Within the scope of R&D activities, conducting studies to enhance the durability of panels against harsh climate conditions supports the climate resilience of both the Company's SPP assets and its products.

Cooling and air conditioning needs arising from temperature increases may elevate electricity consumption and energy costs, especially during summer months. This cost pressure is mitigated through rooftop and ground-mounted SPP investments included in the Company portfolio in 2025. Utilizing electricity generated from rooftop SPPs in direct operations and netting off generation from ground-mounted SPPs against grid consumption reduces the Company's exposure to electricity price increases. Nevertheless, due to cooling needs that may increase over the long term, maintaining energy efficiency efforts and regularly evaluating the adequacy of cooling infrastructure remain critical.

Heatwaves, an acute physical risk, are evaluated to reach a "low" risk level in 2030 and a "medium" risk level by 2050 under all scenarios. Heatwaves may exert pressure on employee health and productivity, while increasing the utilization of cooling systems, maintenance requirements of equipment, and operational costs. In this context, monitoring thermal comfort in production areas, assessing the adequacy of cooling and ventilation systems, reviewing working arrangements according to extreme

temperature conditions, and developing risk-based maintenance plans represent the primary adaptation areas.

Other physical risks—such as floods, hail, storms, wildfires, and extreme precipitation—do not currently cause significant operational disruptions for the Company. However, as these events become more severe over the long term, they could cause physical damage to production facilities and SPP assets, delays in logistics activities, and higher maintenance costs. Against these risks, raw materials and products are preserved in enclosed and elevated areas, rainwater drainage infrastructures are regularly inspected, electrical installations are maintained, and emergency drills are conducted with employee participation. Furthermore, strategic stock levels for critical raw materials, alternative suppliers, and insurance coverage levels are systematically reviewed.

Scenario analysis results indicate that the impact of physical climate risks on current operations in the short and medium term may remain limited, given that process water is not used in current panel manufacturing and no major operational disruptions have been experienced due to extreme weather events historically. However, over the long term—especially under the RCP 8.5 scenario—the impacts of water stress, heatwaves, and extreme weather events may become more pronounced. The growing water dependency associated with the planned Balıkesir cell production facility may also generate additional adaptation needs. Consequently, analysis results are incorporated into decision-making processes concerning water management, energy efficiency, occupational health and safety, maintenance, supply chain, insurance, and investment planning.

Transition Scenario Analyses

The risks and opportunities Alfa Solar Enerji may encounter during the transition to a low-carbon economy were evaluated in 2025 through a qualitative, desktop-based scenario analysis. In the analysis, 2030 and 2050 were established as reference periods. The year 2030 was treated as an important interim period for national and international climate and energy goals, while 2050 was considered the primary long-term time horizon for net-zero emission targets. The study aims to examine the potential impacts of different transition speeds on the Company's business model, operations, and value chain.

Scenario Selection and Scope

The analysis utilized the following two scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA):

- **IEA STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario):** An exploratory scenario showing the direction energy systems may develop based on energy and climate policies currently in force or concretely announced. In this scenario, the transition to a low-carbon economy progresses more slowly compared to NZE; fossil fuel use continues for longer, while carbon pricing and clean energy investments evolve at a more limited pace.
- **IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario):** A normative scenario representing a rapid and comprehensive energy transformation focused on

reducing energy-related carbon dioxide emissions to net zero by 2050. In this scenario, the scope and level of carbon pricing increase, fossil fuel consumption declines, and investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other clean energy technologies accelerate.

These two scenarios were selected because comparing slow and fast transition pathways enables the evaluation of the Company's resilience against different policy, market, and technological environments. While the STEPS scenario illustrates an environment with more gradual regulatory pressures and cost increases alongside more limited development of renewable energy opportunities, the NZE scenario points to a structure where regulatory and technological transformation pressures build up alongside a faster increase in solar panel and renewable energy demand. The scenarios were evaluated not as definitive forecasts, but as plausible future states representing different transition pathways.

The operational scope of the analysis included the solar panel production facilities in Kırıkkale, SPP investments within the reporting scope, and the cell production facility planned to be established in Balıkesir. Additionally, the procurement of carbon-intensive inputs such as electricity and aluminium in the upstream value chain, as well as changing customer demands and developments in the renewable energy market in the downstream value chain, were taken into account.

Inputs Used, Assumptions, and Uncertainties

The evaluation drew upon macroeconomic and sectoral assumptions of the IEA scenarios regarding energy demand and energy mix, renewable energy capacity, technology costs, carbon pricing, and the speed of sectoral transformation. These inputs were linked to the Company's production structure, energy consumption, raw material procurement, investment plans, SPP portfolio, and product strategies.

The unfinalized scope, allocation structure, and carbon price of the Emissions Trading System to be established in Türkiye; long-term fluctuations in energy and raw material prices; the adaptation levels of suppliers; costs of new technologies; and the pace of customer demand evolution represent the primary uncertainties of the analysis. Due to data constraints in reflecting global scenario results onto Company activities, the study was conducted using qualitative methods, and the financial impacts of transition risks and opportunities were not calculated quantitatively.

Findings derived from the analysis are integrated into decision-making processes regarding production capacity and technology investments, product development, SPP investments, supplier selection, and financial planning. In future periods, it is aimed to integrate scenario results into decision-making processes in a more detailed manner by enhancing data and modeling capacity.

Comparison of Assumptions Used in Transition Scenarios

Criterion	STEPS Scenario	NZE 2050 Scenario
Policy Environment	Based on energy, climate, and industrial policies currently in force or for which concrete steps have been taken toward implementation. Carbon pricing, renewable energy support mechanisms, and low-carbon regulations develop gradually and at varying speeds across countries.	Envisages a rapid and coordinated strengthening of energy, industrial, and climate policies to reach the net-zero target. The scope of regulations supporting carbon pricing, emission standards, and clean energy investments may expand.
Global Temperature Increase	If current policy trends continue, global temperature increase is projected to reach approximately 2.5°C in 2100. This outcome is not the target of the scenario, but the likely result of the current policy direction.	Based on energy-related carbon dioxide emissions reaching net zero by 2050. In the updated scenario, temperature increase temporarily exceeds 1.5°C, but falls back below this level by the end of the century.
Technology Development	While developments in solar energy, energy efficiency, and storage technologies continue, the pace of transformation may remain more limited compared to NZE. Increases in panel efficiency, cost competitiveness, and new cell technologies may require periodic updates to production lines.	High-efficiency panel and cell technologies, energy storage systems, digitalization, and grid flexibility solutions may develop rapidly. Technological change creates the need to renew production lines and increase R&D investments for the Company, while also elevating the risk of technological obsolescence.
IMPACT ON SPP INVESTMENTS	Renewable energy capacity and solar energy investments continue to grow; however, growth may occur more gradually compared to NZE. Investment decisions may be affected by changes in energy prices, financing conditions, permitting processes, and support mechanisms.	Solar energy installations and the share of renewable energy in the electricity system are expected to increase more rapidly. This may create opportunities for Alfa Solar to expand its SPP investment portfolio. However, utilization of financing and incentives will depend on meeting relevant eligibility criteria..
Panel and Cell Production	Although solar panel demand is expected to continue rising, growth may be more limited. Global capacity expansion, imported products, and price competition may exert pressure on sales prices and profit margins. The economic outcomes of the planned cell production investment in Balıkesir will depend on demand, technology, and input costs.	Accelerated SPP installations may support panel and cell demand. High-efficiency, durable products with a low carbon footprint may gain importance in terms of market access. Planned cell production may provide opportunities in terms of supply security, traceability, and low-carbon manufacturing, while requiring significant technology and capital investment.
Carbon Emissions and Compliance	Carbon pricing and emission reporting obligations may evolve at different speeds depending on regions. Although Alfa Solar is not expected to fall directly under the scope of the ETS, indirect cost pressures may arise through electricity and carbon-intensive raw materials. Demands from corporate customers for emission and product carbon footprint data may gradually increase.	As the scope and level of carbon pricing rise, expectations regarding the measurement, verification, and reduction of emissions may strengthen. The carbon footprint of aluminium, cell, and other inputs used in panel production may gain importance. Offering low-emission production and reliable carbon data may create a competitive advantage.

Criterion	STEPS Scenario	NZE 2050 Scenario
Energy Use and Costs	Although the share of renewable energy increases, energy prices may continue to be affected by market conditions and fossil fuel prices. The Company's utilization of electricity generated from rooftop SPPs in direct operations and netting off ground-mounted SPP generation against grid consumption may limit exposure to fluctuations in electricity costs.	The share of renewable energy and electrification in the energy system may increase rapidly. The Company's SPP investments can contribute to reducing electricity costs and emissions arising from electricity consumption. However, the level of this contribution will depend on production volume, netting conditions, and the method used in emission accounting.
Access to Finance	Financial institutions' inclusion of climate and sustainability criteria in credit assessments may become gradually more widespread. Access to finance and the cost of capital will depend on the Company's financial structure, as well as the environmental performance and reporting competence of projects.	The scope of instruments such as green bonds, sustainability-linked financing, and climate funds may expand. Low-carbon investments meeting eligibility criteria may gain advantages in access to finance and cost of financing; however, lower-cost financing is not guaranteed.
Competitive Advantage	While competition primarily continues over price, efficiency, quality, and delivery performance, environmental performance may increasingly become a key differentiation factor.	Companies that develop high-efficiency products with a low carbon footprint, provide reliable emission data, and adapt early to technological transformation may gain advantages in accessing new customers and markets.
Customer Demand	Corporate customers' demands for low-carbon products and emission data may increase; however, these expectations are expected to vary across sectors and customer segments. Price and technical performance retain their importance in product preferences.	Demand for low-carbon and high-efficiency panels may increase more rapidly. Customers may demand verifiable information regarding product carbon footprint, raw material sources, and manufacturing emissions. Product carbon footprint studies aligned with ISO 14067 and similar data may gain importance in terms of market access.
Supply Chain and Alignment	Requesting emission data and environmental performance information from suppliers may become gradually more widespread. Large corporate customers and financial institutions may exert more pronounced pressure on supply chain practices.	Measuring emissions, traceability, and the use of low-carbon raw materials across the supply chain may become more important. Emission intensity and reporting capacity may be among the decisive criteria in supplier selection.
Investment Risk and Uncertainty	More gradual transition pressures may limit short-term compliance costs. However, policy uncertainty, slower growth in renewable energy demand, and the postponement of investment decisions could affect the Company's growth plans.	Rapid technological transformation and tightening regulations may entail significant capital expenditures and compliance costs. Conversely, rising renewable energy demand, new markets, and sustainable finance instruments may support long-term growth opportunities.

Transition Scenario Results, Climate Resilience and Adaptation

IEA's NZE 2050 scenario envisages a rapid and comprehensive transformation process toward a low-carbon economy. In this scenario, carbon pricing is expected to become widespread, emission reduction obligations are anticipated to tighten, and demand for low-carbon technologies is expected to rise. Although Alfa Solar is not expected to fall directly within the scope of the ETS based on its current production structure, potential price increases in carbon-intensive raw materials such as aluminium may indirectly affect the Company's production costs. This makes evaluating low-carbon raw material sources, establishing alternative suppliers, and obtaining emission data from suppliers increasingly important.

On the other hand, the rapid energy transition creates significant growth opportunities for the Company by increasing demand for solar panels and SPP investments. Alfa Solar's business model, based on solar panel manufacturing and renewable energy investments, presents a structure aligned with the market conditions foreseen in the NZE scenario. In particular, rising demand for high-efficiency products with a low carbon footprint may support the Company's product development activities and access to new markets.

The Company conducts energy efficiency studies and utilizes rooftop and ground-mounted SPP investments to reduce energy consumption and electricity-related

emissions. Utilizing electricity generated from rooftop SPPs directly in operations and netting off generation from ground-mounted SPPs against grid consumption limits exposure to energy cost fluctuations and contributes to the reduction of Scope 2 emissions.

The rapid technological development foreseen by the NZE scenario requires the Company to continuously enhance its production infrastructure and product portfolio. In this context, the renovation and modernization works of the North Factory's production line were completed in 2025, increasing annual production capacity from 290 MWp to 500 MWp. The Company's R&D unit continues its efforts to increase the efficiency and durability of solar panels against harsh climate conditions. The cell manufacturing facility planned in Balıkesir is of strategic importance in terms of strengthening supply security, reducing import dependence, and improving traceability in production processes. Additionally, studies regarding investments in SPPs with integrated storage continue.

Within the scope of investments that the transition process may require, the Company directs its financial resources toward areas that provide energy transformation, facility modernization, production capacity expansion, and efficiency gains. In financing investments, appropriate external financing options are evaluated alongside equity; investment decisions are taken in line with cash flows, financing conditions, and project feasibilities. The Legal and Sustainability Department, together with the

Sustainability Committee, monitors the ETS and other climate-related regulations to evaluate necessary compliance efforts.

The IEA STEPS scenario foresees a slower transition process compared to NZE, offering an outlook where carbon prices remain more limited and technological change pressures progress more gradually. While this implies a lower transition risk for the Company in the short term, it may cause new growth opportunities to remain more limited compared to the NZE scenario in an environment where renewable energy demand grows more slowly. Nevertheless, the continued growth of solar energy investments in the STEPS scenario demonstrates that opportunities regarding panel manufacturing and SPP investments do not disappear entirely.

When scenario results are evaluated together, the NZE 2050 scenario reveals higher compliance and investment needs as well as stronger growth opportunities for Alfa Solar. The STEPS scenario, on the other hand, creates more limited transition pressure in the short term, but carries the risk of slower market and customer demand development. The Company's efforts regarding production technologies, R&D activities, energy efficiency, and renewable energy investments support its capacity to adapt to different transition speeds and capitalize on emerging opportunities.

Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Decision-Making

The Company systematically addresses sustainability-focused risks and opportunities in its strategy and decision-making processes, enhancing its resilience against climate-related risks by setting short-, medium-, and long-term targets in areas such as energy and carbon transition, water management, and the circular economy.

The Sustainability Committee regularly evaluates identified risks and opportunities, contributing to the determination of annual business plans and investment priorities, and necessary actions are implemented in line with decisions taken. Policies developed on issues such as climate change, supply chain resilience, and environmental impacts are integrated into business processes by the relevant departments.

Within the scope of the defined strategy, sustainability risks and opportunities are reviewed annually, and the strategy is updated according to emerging risks. Furthermore, sustainability targets are integrated into the Company's overall strategy across different time horizons, aiming for a transformation across the entire value chain through collaborative and innovation-driven projects.

The Company's sustainability performance is regularly presented to the Board of Directors through reports, adopting a proactive management approach by taking strategic actions when necessary.

Alfa Solar Enerji aims to expand and diversify its renewable energy investments and implements new investments accordingly. Focusing on R&D and innovation studies to invest in the latest technologies in the energy sector, the Company continues its work on transitioning to low-carbon technologies and increasing energy efficiency.

Alfa Solar Enerji plays an important role in combating and adapting to climate change, continuously enhancing its efforts to contribute to the environment and society. In this direction, through the renewable energy plant investments realized in 2024, it expanded the Company's sustainable energy portfolio while taking significant steps toward reducing environmental impacts.

Combating climate change is of great importance for the Company as a leading firm in the energy sector. Aware of the impacts that atmospheric greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation activities have on the climate, the Company considers minimizing its environmental footprint and transitioning to sustainable energy generation among its core responsibilities. Within this framework, it takes concrete steps for a sustainable future by integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into its business plans.

• Renewable Energy Supply

Alfa Solar Enerji utilizes advanced technologies to ensure more efficient use of solar energy and contributes to Türkiye's green energy transformation. The Company continues its domestic and international investments in line with its target of reaching a total renewable energy installed capacity of 1 GW.

Alfa Solar Enerji entered the field of electricity generation and sales from solar energy by acquiring Ada GES in September 2023. The acquisition of Golden Solar in Greece, with an installed capacity of 500 kWe, was completed on February 8, 2024, marking the start of the Company's first overseas solar energy generation activity. Afyon GES, established with a capacity of 17,000 kWp to help meet the Company's electricity needs, commenced production in August 2024.

In 2025, the South Factory rooftop SPP was commissioned. In the same year, Aydest Enerji, which holds 11 licensed solar power plants in Antalya with a total installed capacity of 13.127 MWp, was acquired. As part of international operations, SPP investments in Romania continued, and Salcia Solar Energy began electricity generation in July 2025. Total electricity generation obtained from the Company's renewable energy investments was realized as 56,142,436.27 kWh in 2025. These investments expand Alfa Solar Enerji's renewable energy portfolio while supporting its energy generation activities in international markets.

- **Sustainable Products**

Alfa Solar Enerji contributes to Türkiye's sustainable development through the products and services it offers, playing a strategic role in reducing external dependency on energy. The Company adds value to the sector by developing technological solutions that support green energy transformation.

Prioritizing the integration of advanced technology and digitalization into business processes, Alfa Solar Enerji manufactures solar panels on state-of-the-art production lines, thereby increasing production efficiency and offering innovative energy solutions. By expanding renewable energy investments—which are of critical importance in combating climate change—it actively contributes to the green technology-based transformation process.

The cell manufacturing facility planned to be established in Balıkesir holds strategic importance in terms of reducing import dependence on solar cells, supporting domestic production, and enhancing supply chain traceability. Operating in the solar energy sector, the Company aims for more effective use of renewable resources and increased energy efficiency, particularly through investments in solar power plants with integrated storage. Integrating energy storage systems strengthens continuity and reliability in power generation while making a significant contribution to reducing environmental impacts.

- **Climate-Focused R&D Strategy**

Alfa Solar Enerji attaches great importance to R&D activities in order to adapt to the challenging conditions brought by climate change and to increase its competitiveness in line with net-zero targets. The R&D team closely monitors technological developments in the solar energy sector, developing panels that are more efficient, long-lasting, and resistant to harsh climate conditions. High-durability module projects are conducted particularly against physical risks caused by adverse weather conditions such as heavy snow loads and icing.

The Company's studies on high-efficiency TOPCon and bifacial panel technologies support its capacity to respond to product demand arising from a rapid energy transition aligned with the 1.5°C target. R&D studies supporting renewable energy investments contribute to increasing panel efficiency and generating solutions aligned with long-term climate goals.

Innovative projects—such as AI-supported image processing software, AI-assisted camera systems controlling J-Box soldering processes, automation applications, and an AGV robot network—are conducted within Alfa Solar. These efforts aim to reduce production defects and scrap rates, improve product quality, and increase resource efficiency in manufacturing processes.

- **Energy Transition**

Aiming to mitigate climate change risks caused by greenhouse gas emissions and align its business model with the energy transition, Alfa Solar Enerji initiated solar power plant installation works in 2023 to meet the electricity requirements of its management and manufacturing facilities. This investment was completed in August 2024.

With the commissioning of the plant, the Company began meeting its electricity consumption from a renewable source, solar energy, marking a major step toward reducing its carbon footprint. This practice was executed in full alignment with both Alfa Solar Enerji's environmental sustainability goals and its energy transition adaptation strategy.

During the transition to a low-carbon economy, the Company directs its financial resources toward energy transformation, facility modernization, and efficiency-enhancing investments. The production line of the North Factory was upgraded with new-generation manufacturing technologies in 2025, increasing the factory's annual capacity from 290 MWp to 500 MWp. With this investment, the Company's total annual panel production capacity reached 1,980 MWp. Additionally, energy consumption is tracked under the ISO 50001 Energy Management System, and improvement areas for energy efficiency are systematically evaluated.

- **Greenhouse Gas Management**

Alfa Solar Enerji positions contributing to climate change mitigation through the production of clean energy technologies and reducing greenhouse gas emissions arising from energy generation among its primary targets. In line with this approach, the Company aims to achieve a carbon-neutral structure in the long term.

Throughout 2024, various practices aimed at reducing environmental impacts were implemented; in particular, a significant transformation was realized in personnel transportation. Fossil-fuel vehicles were progressively replaced with electric vehicles, and a major portion of the fleet was restructured to consist of low-emission vehicles.

Alfa Solar Enerji not only offers sustainable solutions in energy generation, but also significantly reduces emissions arising from its manufacturing processes by meeting its own energy needs from renewable sources. These practices reflect the responsibility the Company undertakes against the climate crisis and demonstrate the concrete steps it presents toward a low-carbon future.

The Company's greenhouse gas management process is conducted within the framework of the ISO 14064-1 standard and the GHG Protocol; direct emission sources are monitored regularly, and the operational carbon footprint is reported periodically. This systematic approach enables the transparent and traceable management of greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Energy Management and Efficiency**

Alfa Solar Enerji adopts energy efficiency as a priority goal across all operational processes and operates in accordance with the ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System standard to conduct its manufacturing activities safely, effectively, and sustainably. In this context, all energy-consuming equipment at management and production facilities is regularly reviewed; improvement areas and energy-saving opportunities are analyzed in detail. Through energy audits, energy consumption trends are understood, potential inefficiencies are identified, and applicable strategies are developed accordingly. All these evaluations are carried out systematically within the framework of the ISO 50001 standard.

The Company positions energy efficiency as a strategic priority within the scope of combating climate change, prepared in line with its adaptation to climate change and transition to a low-carbon economy targets. Accordingly, it is aimed to reduce the carbon emissions of production processes through digitalization applications, renewable energy utilization, and efficiency-oriented investments. These efforts constitute one of the core building blocks of the Company's sustainability strategy.

- **Supply Chain Management**

Alfa Solar Enerji adopts a sustainability-focused and risk-based approach in its supply chain. Developed strategies focus on supporting supply security and continuity, contributing to the local economy, and mitigating environmental, social, and operational risks that may arise from raw material sourcing.

Among the Company's medium- and long-term targets is sourcing 50% of materials previously procured from abroad from domestic producers. In this direction, in 2025, approximately half of the purchases sourced from abroad in the previous year were met by domestic producers. Increasing domestic supply sources contributes to reducing external dependence, strengthening supply continuity, and limiting emissions arising from long-distance transportation.

Alfa Solar Enerji considers compliance with national and international standards in supplier selection, prioritizing suppliers holding certifications such as ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety), and ISO 50001 (Energy Management). Additionally, ethical and social criteria such as product responsibility, respect for human rights, diversity, and inclusion are included in the evaluation process.

The Company evaluates suppliers' compliance with environmental and social standards through a risk-based approach. In conducted audits, suppliers holding the aforementioned certifications are classified in the low-risk group, and their compliance with processes is regularly monitored.

- **Financial Planning and Resource Allocation**

To manage climate-related risks and opportunities, the Company identifies areas with transformation potential in its business model and shapes resource allocation accordingly. Renewable energy investments, energy efficiency, facility modernization, R&D activities, and circular economy applications are among the priority areas in this context.

The Company predominantly adopts an equity-based approach in financing projects responding to climate-related risks and opportunities, with investments aimed at reducing environmental impacts and increasing efficiency supported under this scope. Furthermore, it is planned to evaluate cost-effective external financing options for investments to be made in the upcoming period within the scope of combating climate change.

The Company's emission reduction and energy transition targets serve as the basis for investment planning and resource allocation processes, with internal budgets structured accordingly. In addition, factors such as the emissions trading system, carbon pricing, and regulations in domestic and international markets are taken into account, shaping resource utilization decisions in alignment with the climate strategy.

RISK MANAGEMENT



RISK MANAGEMENT

Alfa Solar Enerji manages all its financial and non-financial risks through a holistic approach aligned with its long-term sustainability goals. Physical and transition risks arising from climate change, together with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, are regularly identified, analyzed, and controlled within the enterprise risk management system.

It is anticipated that developments in climate change and sustainability may create systemic impacts on the Company's operations while also offering new opportunities. Therefore, Alfa Solar adopts a structured risk management approach for the early identification, prioritization, and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Risks are integrated into all operations in connection with strategic goals and are monitored regularly.

The Company identifies its sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities by considering global, regional, and sectoral developments, as well as scenario analyses and stakeholder feedback. In this context, prominent risks and opportunities are evaluated based on their potential impacts and likelihood of occurrence; they are classified in accordance with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) framework, which incorporates TCFD recommendations, and the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS).

The Sustainability Committee plays an active role in managing sustainability risks; it fulfills the duties of evaluating environmental and social impacts, shaping sustainability strategies, and submitting recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The Sustainability Committee identifies and evaluates potential risks and opportunities for the Company in the field of sustainability and provides strategic recommendations accordingly. Mandated with specific powers by the Board of Directors, the committee undertakes significant responsibility in the formulation and implementation of sustainability policies. At the same time, it supports the achievement of sustainability targets by remaining in regular contact with the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors plays a critical role in directing and overseeing the enterprise risk management framework. To protect stakeholder value and secure long-term sustainability, it guides strategic planning, investment decisions, and operational processes by ensuring that climate- and sustainability-focused risks and opportunities are accurately identified, prioritized, and managed.

Additionally, the Board of Directors ensures the company-wide implementation of a formal and structured approach to effectively manage risks and opportunities. The Board approves the enterprise risk management strategy and

guarantees the establishment of the necessary resources and processes.

The Company's sustainability- and climate-focused risk management strategy is integrated into all stages of its business model. Along with physical and transition risks associated with climate change, opportunities in this field are also incorporated into financial planning and decision-making processes. The risk management process involves the continuous identification, evaluation, and monitoring of these elements and is conducted in harmony with the enterprise risk management framework.

To protect and enhance corporate value, the Company has established an effective risk strategy against potential risks. In pursuing its goals and objectives, the Company seeks to recognize, analyze, and evaluate potential risks, thereby striving to maintain these risks at reasonable levels, mitigate their impacts, and develop risk-response strategies.

Identification and Assessment Process for Risks and Opportunities

Alfa Solar Enerji integrates processes regarding the identification, evaluation, prioritization, and monitoring of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities into its enterprise risk management approach. These efforts are coordinated by the Legal and Sustainability Department, with contributions from relevant business units and under the oversight of the Sustainability Committee. Significant evaluation results and planned actions are submitted to senior management and incorporated into strategic planning and decision-making processes.

In identifying risks and opportunities, the Company's activities, production facilities, SPP investments, the planned cell manufacturing facility, and both upstream and downstream value chains are taken into account. In this process, operational data, the greenhouse gas emissions inventory, energy and water consumption, supply chain structure, climate-related regulations, technological developments, and customer demands are used as evaluation inputs. Analyses based on IPCC and IEA scenarios, along with WRI Aqueduct water stress data, also support the identification of risks and opportunities that may arise in the future.

Identified risks are classified under acute and chronic physical risks, as well as policy/legal, market, and technological transition risks. The increase in renewable

energy demand, energy efficiency, new panel and cell technologies, SPP investments, and customer expectations for low-carbon products are addressed within the scope of climate-related opportunities. Whether risks and opportunities are concentrated directly in operations or in the upstream and downstream stages of the value chain is also determined separately.

During the evaluation stage, each risk and opportunity is examined by considering its likelihood of occurrence, operational and financial impact, the short-, medium-, and long-term time horizon in which impacts may emerge, and its position in the value chain. Potential impacts that risks may create on the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance, and cost of capital are also included in the scope of evaluation. The residual impact of risks is reviewed taking into account existing mitigation practices and planned actions.

Environmental and climate-related data are evaluated across likelihood and impact dimensions using a 5x5 risk and opportunity matrix. High-probability matters or those that could create a significant impact on the Company's activities are prioritized; actions to be implemented by relevant units for mitigation, adaptation, or capitalizing on opportunities are determined. Interconnections between risks are also taken into account; for example, the combined effects of water stress, energy costs, supply disruptions, and production continuity are addressed together.

Identified risks and opportunities are re-evaluated at least once a year, or as needed in the event of a significant change in operations or legislation. Monitoring results provide input into decision-making processes regarding energy efficiency, water management, supply chain diversification, development of production technologies, and renewable energy investments. Calculating greenhouse gas emissions based on ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol supports the consistent monitoring of emission data and the evaluation of climate performance.

Inputs and Parameters Used in Risk Management Processes

Scenario Analyses and Stress Tests

Alfa Solar Enerji utilizes scenario analyses to evaluate the potential impacts that climate change may create on its activities and value chain. Desktop-based and qualitatively conducted analyses aim to identify risks and opportunities that may arise under different climate and energy transition conditions, evaluate their evolution over time, and reflect the results in risk management and strategic decision-making processes.

In evaluating physical risks, RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, and RCP 8.5 scenarios used in IPCC assessment reports are taken as the basis. Under these scenarios representing low, medium, and high emission conditions, the possible impacts of average temperature increases, heatwaves, drought, water stress, and extreme weather events are examined.

Data from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas are utilized to determine geographical exposure to water stress.

Physical scenario analyses cover the Company's production facilities, headquarters, SPP investments, and the cell manufacturing facility planned in Balıkesir. The geographical locations of facilities, the dependence of production processes on water and energy, historical extreme weather events, production capacity, physical characteristics of assets, and business continuity practices are among the core inputs. Indirect impacts of disruptions that may occur in suppliers and logistics networks on Company activities are also evaluated qualitatively.

In evaluating transition risks and opportunities, IEA's STEPS and NZE 2050 scenarios are used. Through these scenarios, the impacts of different energy transition speeds on the Company are compared. Energy demand and energy mix, developments in renewable energy capacity, carbon pricing, technology costs, customer expectations, and demand for low-carbon products are the primary external inputs used in the evaluation.

Türkiye's Climate Law and the planned Emissions Trading System, energy and raw material prices, the cost of carbon-intensive inputs such as aluminum, supplier adaptation capacity, and the indirect impacts of carbon border adjustments are also included in the transition analysis. Data regarding the Company's energy consumption, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, production

technologies, SPP portfolio, investment plans, and procurement structure constitute the core company-specific inputs of the analyses.

Scenario analyses take 2030 and 2050 as core projection periods, evaluating the short-, medium-, and long-term impacts that risks and opportunities may create. Each topic is examined on a 5x5 risk and opportunity matrix, taking into account likelihood of occurrence, operational and financial impact, position in the value chain, and existing mitigation practices.

Scenarios are used not as precise forecasts, but as hypothetical pathways that allow the evaluation of probable outcomes under different conditions. Due to uncertainties in legislation, carbon prices, and long-term climate impacts, a separate quantitative financial stress test was not applied during the reporting period. Instead, possible impacts on the Company's operations, cost structure, investments, and supply chain under more challenging conditions, such as high emissions or rapid transition, were compared qualitatively. As data quality and financial modeling capacity improve in future periods, the implementation of quantitative stress tests regarding carbon prices, energy and raw material costs, and operational disruptions will be evaluated.

Analyses are conducted consistently with the TSRS 2 approach based on TCFD recommendations; results are used in decision-making processes regarding risk prioritization, investment planning, production

technologies, water management, supplier selection, and financial resource allocation. Inputs and assumptions used are regularly reviewed in line with new data, legislative changes, and significant operational developments.

Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

Alfa Solar Enerji evaluates identified climate-related risks and opportunities using a 5x5 impact-likelihood matrix. This method is applied not only to physical and transition risks, but also to opportunities that may arise during the transition to a low-carbon economy. Thus, risks and opportunities are addressed within a common and comparable assessment framework.

The likelihood of risks occurring is determined by considering available data, historical experience, characteristics of operating regions, climate and energy scenarios, and forward-looking expectations. The impact level is rated from "very low" to "very high". A risk score is generated for each risk as a result of jointly evaluating likelihood and impact scores.

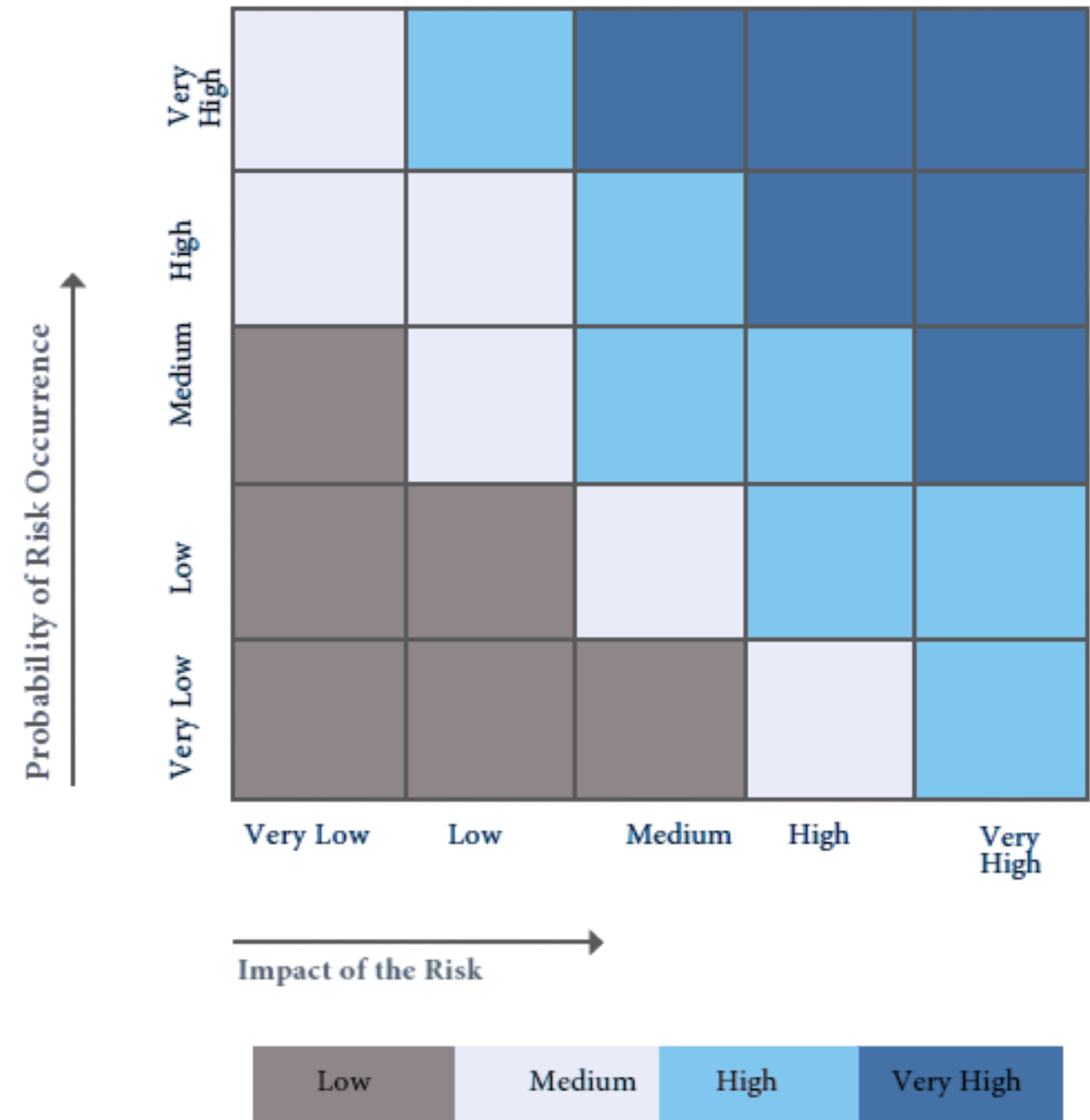
When evaluating opportunities, the magnitude of the positive impact it can provide to the Company is considered alongside the likelihood of occurrence. Revenue growth, cost advantage, operational efficiency, access to new markets, development of financing opportunities, alignment with customer demands, and supporting competitiveness are the main elements used in determining the impact level of opportunities. The alignment of opportunities with the Company's investment plans and long-term strategy is also included in the evaluation.

In impact analysis, current and projected consequences of risks and opportunities on the Company's operations, financial position, financial performance, and cash flows are examined. Production continuity, energy and raw material costs, property, plant and equipment, inventories, operating expenses, investment needs, legal compliance, access to finance, and cost of capital are the primary areas considered in the assessment. Potential impacts on the supply chain, customer relationships, corporate reputation, and strategic goals are also included in the analysis.

During the assessment process, the stage of the value chain where the risk or opportunity is concentrated and the time period in which its impacts may emerge are also determined. In this context, impacts on the upstream value chain, direct operations, and downstream value chain are examined across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. IPCC scenarios and WRI Aqueduct data are used as inputs supporting physical risk assessments, while IEA scenarios and regulatory/technological developments are used for transition risks and opportunities.

Interconnections and combined effects between risks are also considered within the evaluation scope. For example, water stress together with the water requirement of planned cell production, carbon pricing together with carbon-intensive raw material costs, or extreme weather events together with supply and logistics disruptions are addressed together. Existing control practices, mitigation actions, and the Company's adaptation capacity are taken into account to review the residual impact of the risk after controls.

ALFA SOLAR ENERJİ RISK MATRIX



Financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities are evaluated quantitatively when reasonable and supportable data are available, and qualitatively when data and measurement uncertainties are high. Materiality assessment is not based solely on a fixed percentage of revenue; impacts on revenues, costs, assets and liabilities, cash flows, access to finance, and cost of capital are considered together. Topics that cannot be measured numerically but may have significant consequences on the Company's business model or future operations are also included in the evaluation scope.

Scores resulting from the evaluation, supporting bases, and key assumptions used are recorded in the risk and opportunity inventory. Determined risk and opportunity levels serve as the basis for prioritizing topics and determining the scope and timing of actions to be implemented. The results obtained are used in the next stage to identify priority risks and opportunities and to formulate actions aimed at them.

Prioritisation of Risks and Opportunities

Alfa Solar Enerji prioritises the risks and opportunities identified during the assessment process in accordance with its enterprise risk management policies and procedures. In determining the order of priority, in addition to the scores resulting from the 5x5 impact-likelihood matrix, the Company's risk appetite, strategic objectives, business model, and existing adaptation capacity are

taken into account. The time horizon in which a risk or opportunity may arise, its position in the value chain, and its interconnections with other risks are also incorporated into the prioritisation decision.

In managing risks, a differentiated approach is applied according to the determined risk levels. Very high-level risks are escalated to senior management to determine priority and rapid corrective or mitigating measures. For high-level risks, plans are created specifying the responsible units, actions to be implemented, and target completion timelines. For medium-level risks, proportionate, feasible, and time-bound measures aligned with the impact of the risk are developed, while low-level risks are monitored by relevant units and re-evaluated according to changing conditions.

The Company's risk approach is not limited to responding to adverse events after they occur. Identifying potential non-conformities in advance, examining the root causes of risks, and developing measures to prevent the recurrence of similar situations are also part of the process. Identified actions are evaluated together with relevant units depending on the nature of the matter; the implementation process and required resources are addressed within existing planning frameworks. Progress regarding actions is submitted to the Sustainability Committee for evaluation where deemed necessary.

Matters of corporate significance are submitted, depending on their nature, to the Early Detection of Risk Committee and the Board of Directors for evaluation.

When prioritising opportunities, alongside the likelihood of occurrence and the magnitude of the positive impact it can create, alignment with strategic goals, technical and financial feasibility, the required investment amount, and the time window in which the opportunity can be captured are taken into account. High-priority opportunities are incorporated into investment, R&D, product development, and business planning processes; medium-level opportunities are monitored in light of market and technology conditions; low-level opportunities are maintained in the opportunity inventory for tracking developments.

Risks and opportunities evaluated at medium level and above are included in the Company's priority assessment scope and reported to senior management. However, whether a matter is disclosed as a material risk or opportunity in the TSRS report is not determined solely by its matrix score. The potential to create a material effect on the Company's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance, or cost of capital is evaluated separately.

Prioritisation results are taken into account when determining the scope, urgency, and implementation sequence of actions regarding risks and opportunities. Required resources are evaluated in line with the materiality of the topic and the Company's strategic priorities; priority matters are submitted to senior management for evaluation when deemed necessary.

Monitoring, Reporting and Review

Alfa Solar Enerji regularly monitors changes over time in identified climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as the effectiveness of practices aimed at them. During the monitoring process, changes in the likelihood or impact level of risks and opportunities, the adequacy of existing practices, and the need for additional actions are evaluated.

The monitoring process takes into account greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water consumption, renewable energy generation, operational disruptions, energy and raw material costs, and developments in the supply chain. Opportunity indicators such as technological developments, customer expectations, and renewable energy demand are also tracked. Financial impacts are monitored quantitatively where data are sufficient and qualitatively in areas where uncertainty is high.

Information obtained is reflected in the risk and opportunity inventory; in the event that a significant change is identified, likelihood and impact scores as well as priority levels are re-evaluated. The progress status of identified actions and their contribution to risk reduction are also reviewed during the process.

Risks and opportunities are re-evaluated at least once a year, or as needed in the event of a significant change in legislation, technology, operations, or the value chain. Assumptions and data sources used in scenario analyses are also reviewed in line with current developments.

Monitoring results and significant changes are submitted to the Sustainability Committee and, depending on the materiality of the matter, shared with senior management, the Early Detection of Risk Committee, or the Board of Directors. Financially material risks and opportunities are disclosed within the scope of TSRS reporting; results obtained are used in decision-making processes regarding investment, budgeting, procurement, R&D, energy, and water management.

Integration of Risk and Opportunity Processes into Enterprise Risk Management

Alfa Solar Enerji's processes regarding sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities are conducted in an integrated manner with the Company's enterprise risk management approach. In this context, physical and transition risks associated with climate change, as well as strategic opportunities, are addressed not only from an environmental perspective, but also across operational, financial, strategic, legal, and reputational dimensions.

Risks and opportunities identified with the contributions of relevant units are included in the risk and opportunity inventory by considering likelihood, impact magnitude, time horizon, and position in the value chain. Scenario analyses, operational data, regulatory developments, market conditions, and stakeholder expectations are also used as inputs in the assessment process.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are linked to the Company's strategic objectives and business model and are addressed by the Sustainability Committee. Depending on materiality, relevant matters are submitted to the Early Detection of Risk Committee, senior management, or the Board of Directors. Thus, topics such as the transition to a low-carbon economy, adaptation to regulatory changes, energy and water management, supply chain resilience, and technological transformation are evaluated in connection with enterprise risk management and decision-making processes.

Assessment results provide input to decisions regarding investment and budget planning, resource allocation, supplier management, R&D efforts, and strengthening operational resilience. This holistic approach contributes to the timely identification of climate-related risks and the development of necessary measures, while enabling emerging opportunities to be evaluated in a manner that supports long-term value creation.

Ay'a Giden Yolda
Enerji Lideri!



METRICS AND TARGETS

METRICS AND TARGETS

Under TSRS, entities are required to report their responses to climate-related risks and opportunities in a transparent, comparable, and auditable manner. Accordingly, sustainability and climate performance is expected to be presented through concrete indicators and measurable targets. Taking stakeholder expectations into account, Alfa Solar aims to provide disclosures aligned with TSRS and to report progress through traceable metrics.

Climate-related Metrics

Alfa Solar Enerji regularly monitors various metrics reflecting its environmental and operational performance in order to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. In this context, indicators related to the Company's climate performance, primarily Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, energy intensity, renewable energy generation, and water use, are tracked. Indicators such as installed renewable energy capacity, amount of electricity generated, and production capacity are also used to evaluate climate-related opportunities.

Metrics are monitored by relevant breakdowns, taking into account the operating characteristics of manufacturing facilities and solar power plants, and are compared with prior reporting periods. Electricity generated by rooftop solar power plants and used at the facilities is assessed separately from electricity generated by ground-mounted

solar power plants, fed into the grid, and offset against electricity consumption. Total electricity generation obtained from the Company's renewable energy investments amounted to 56,142,436.27 kWh in 2025.

Changes occurring in indicators regarding greenhouse gas emissions, energy, and water use are analyzed taking into account operational activities and investments realized during the period. Results obtained from climate-related metrics are used as inputs for investment decisions, energy efficiency initiatives, production process improvements, and managing climate-related risks, while also contributing to monitoring progress toward targets set by the Company.

The metrics and targets presented in the report have been prepared in accordance with the "Metrics and Targets" provisions of the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards. The metrics have been prepared to include Alfa Solar Enerji's subsidiaries.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company calculates its greenhouse gas emissions within defined operational and organizational boundaries, taking into account principal activity areas in its value chain for sustainability reporting.

The Company's 2025 greenhouse gas inventory was prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol and the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard. In this context, within the boundaries determined by the Company under the operational control approach, direct and indirect emissions are monitored and reported. Emission factors from internationally accepted standards, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, were used.

In calculating greenhouse gas emissions, the following sources causing carbon emissions were taken into account:

- Scope 1 emissions: Natural gas consumption, fuel consumption by company vehicles (diesel, gasoline), air conditioning use, CO₂ fire extinguisher consumption, and CO₂-based gas consumption were included.
- Scope 2 emissions: Electricity consumption and electricity transmission/distribution losses were taken into account. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using the location-based method.
- Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions were not disclosed by utilizing the exemption that allows Scope 3 emissions not to be presented for the first two years.

When performing greenhouse gas calculations, an uncertainty calculation was conducted by considering the uncertainties of emission factors within the scope of activities and the uncertainties in calculating consumption data. In the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the confidence interval for emission factors is given as 95%. Uncertainties for all facilities were calculated according to the formula defined in the GHG UncertaintyTool.

Accounting records and field data were used when preparing the emission inventory. All calculations were performed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). Although the Company’s subsidiaries do not have any activity that would cause greenhouse gas emissions, they were included in the relevant calculations for methodological integrity.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2024	2025
Scope 1	15.782	28.833
Scope 2	8,033.98	7,401.50
Total	8,191.80	7,689.83

In 2025, Alfa Solar Enerji sourced 80% of its electricity consumption from the grid and the remainder directly from the South Factory rooftop solar power plant (SPP) commissioned during the same year. The direct use of electricity generated by the rooftop SPP within the facility reduces the amount of electricity purchased from the grid and provides a mitigating effect on associated Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions.

Electricity generated at the Afyon SPP, which began production in August 2024, is fed into the grid and offset against the Company’s electricity consumption from the grid. As electricity generated at the Afyon SPP is not consumed directly at the facilities, it is monitored separately from electricity provided by rooftop SPPs and is evaluated within the scope of the Company’s renewable energy generation performance.

Assets Vulnerable to Climate-related Risks

In assessing Alfa Solar Enerji’s vulnerability to climate-related risks, manufacturing facilities, machinery and equipment, inventories, solar power plants, and ongoing investments were taken into account. Under physical risks, the potential impacts on assets and operations of water stress as well as weather events such as floods, storms, hail, fire, and extreme temperatures were examined; under transition risks, the potential impacts of carbon-intensive raw material costs, regulatory changes, and technological transformation were analyzed.

During the reporting period, no significant production loss, physical damage, or asset impairment directly attributable to climate events was identified. Nevertheless, outdoor solar power plant equipment was evaluated as potentially vulnerable assets to extreme weather events, the Kırıkkale manufacturing facilities to water stress, and production lines to modernization needs arising from technological developments. The absence of process water use in existing panel production limits the impact of water stress on current production assets. The dependence of the planned cell manufacturing facility on water is separately considered in forward-looking vulnerability assessments.

Potential effects of climate risks on the carrying amounts of assets could not be reliably quantified during the reporting period due to measurement uncertainties regarding the timing, severity, and financial consequences of the risks. Accordingly, the total amount of vulnerable assets and their proportion within total assets could not be calculated, and the assessment was performed using qualitative methods. Relevant risk indicators are monitored, and in the event of a material change, results are anticipated to be reflected in risk management and investment planning processes.

Table 1: Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics					
Topic	Metric	Category	Unit	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
Energy Management in Manufacturing	(1) Total energy consumed; (2) Percentage grid electricity; (3) Percentage renewable energy	Quantitative	GJ / %	(1) 65.435,184 GJ (2) %100 (3) %100	(1) 76.519,67 GJ (2) %80 (3) %20 (*)
	(1) Total water withdrawn; (2) Total water consumed; (3) Percentage in High or Extremely High Water Stress regions	Quantitative	m³ / %	(1) 9.816 m3 (3) %100	(1) 17.594 m3 (2) 10.253 m3 (3) %100
Water Management in Manufacturing	Description of water-management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate them	Discussion & Analysis		Process water is not used in solar panel manufacturing; water consumption mainly originates from domestic needs and cleaning activities. However, as the facilities are located in areas with extremely high water stress and water is a critical input for planned cell manufacturing, water stress indicators and consumption data are closely monitored. In line with the planned investment, studies regarding water footprint and water management requirements are being conducted within the framework of the ISO 14046 standard.	
Management of Energy Infrastructure Integration	Description of risks related to integrating solar energy into existing energy infrastructure and efforts to manage them	Discussion & Analysis		The integration of solar energy into the existing energy infrastructure holds critical importance for sustainable energy supply and operational efficiency. However, grid capacity limitations, uncertainties in licensing processes, regulatory changes, and difficulties in accessing finance constitute significant risk areas in the sector. To manage these risks, Alfa Solar aims to increase operational flexibility through energy storage systems, smart grid solutions, hybrid plant applications, and R&D activities; simultaneously, regulatory developments are closely tracked, and potential opportunities are evaluated considering financial incentives.	
	Description of energy-policy risks/opportunities and their effect on solar integration	Discussion & Analysis		Grid connection capacity, licensing, net-metering, generation with storage, domestic content incentives, and changes in international trade policies can affect the viability of solar energy investments and panel demand. Alfa Solar Enerji tracks these developments in terms of investment decisions, production planning, and product strategy; evaluating incentive and financing opportunities for renewable energy.	

(*) 20% of the Company's electricity consumption in 2025 was met directly from the South Factory rooftop solar power plant (SPP), which was commissioned in the same year. At the Afyon SPP, which was established to meet the Company's electricity needs, renewable electricity was generated during the year equivalent to the amount of electricity drawn by the Company from the grid, fed into the grid, and offset against electricity consumption under the relevant legislation. Since the electricity generated at the Afyon SPP is not directly consumed at the facilities, it is tracked separately from the renewable energy consumption provided by rooftop SPPs.

Table 2: Activity Metrics						
			2024		2025	
Activity Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	Data	Description	Data	Description
Total capacity of photovoltaic (PV) solar modules manufactured	Quantitative	Megavat (MW)	961.1 MWp	Total panel capacity produced at manufacturing facilities in 2024.	854.3 MWp	Total panel capacity produced at manufacturing facilities in 2025.
Total capacity of completed solar energy systems	Quantitative	Megavat (MW)	17 MWp	Capacity of the Afyon SPP project commissioned in August 2024.	9.246 MWp	The South Factory rooftop SPP and the SPP investment carried out under Salcia Solar Energy in Romania were completed and commissioned in 2025. Power plants whose investments were completed prior to the reporting period and acquired in operational status were not included in the metric of solar energy systems completed in 2025.
Total project development assets	Quantitative	Presentation currency	7,734,205 TL	R&D budget spent in 2024	29,334,472 TL	R&D budget spent in 2025

Relevant TSRS Provision	Metric		
		2024	2025
TSRS 2 29 (d)	Amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities	Revenue from climate-opportunity-aligned activities: TRY 10,076,473,974, representing 100% of total revenue. This comprised TRY 10,028,248,283 from panel manufacturing, TRY 45,766,780 from domestic solar electricity generation and TRY 2,458,911 from overseas electricity generation.	Revenue from climate-opportunity-aligned activities: TRY 7,986,366,842, representing 96.96% of total revenue of TRY 8,236,540,064. This comprised TRY 7,970,066,013 from panel manufacturing in Türkiye, TRY 5,990,462 from electricity generation in Türkiye and TRY 10,310,367 from overseas electricity generation.
TSRS 2 29 (e)	Capital deployment — amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities	Total acquisition consideration for climate-related opportunities: TRY 128,554,312. Golden Solar: TRY 14,368,555; Salcia Solar Energy: TRY 36,616,938; Simian Solar: TRY 28,287,955; BST Energy: TRY 17,594,115; Valea Campului Green: TRY 14,710,812; El Comprod Green: TRY 16,975,937.	Total acquisition consideration for climate-related opportunities: TRY 689,226,435. Aydost Enerji: TRY 572,930,237; Aki Güç ve Enerji Sistemleri: TRY 77,122,891; Fort Smart Recycle S.R.L.: TRY 39,173,307.
TSRS 2 29 (f)	Internal carbon prices	The Company has no internal carbon-pricing initiative.	The Company has no internal carbon-pricing initiative.
TSRS 2 29 (g)	Percentage of executive remuneration linked to climate considerations	No specific percentage is defined; relevant unit managers have sustainability targets in their KPIs.	No specific percentage is defined; relevant unit managers have sustainability targets in their KPIs.

TSRS Volume 32 - Electric Utilities and Power Generators

Table 1: Sustainability Disclosure Topics and Metrics					
Topic	Metric	Category	Unit of Measure	2024 Performance	2025 Performance
Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Energy Resource Planning	(1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (2) Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations (3) Percentage covered under emissions-reporting regulations	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e, Percentage (%)	(1) 157,82 CO ₂ -e (2) (3) Not subject to any emissions-limiting regulation.	(1) 288,33 CO ₂ -e (2) (3) Not subject to any emissions-limiting regulation.
	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with power deliveries	Quantitative	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ -e	Since the Company does not engage in power distribution to retail customers or resale of purchased electricity to retail customers, this metric is not applicable.	
	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage Scope 1 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	The Company aims to reduce its gross Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2035. In this context, practices aimed at reducing fuel consumption, increasing the use of electric vehicles, and improving energy efficiency are being evaluated.	
Water Management	(1) Total water withdrawn (2) Total water consumed (3) Percentage of each in regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	Quantitative	Thousand cubic meters (m ³), Percentage (%)	(1) 9.816 m3 (3) 80%	(1) 17.594 m3 (2) 10.253 m3 (3) 80%
	Number of incidents of non-compliance associated with water quality permits, standards, and regulations	Quantitative	Number	0	0
	Description of water management risks and discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks	Discussion and Analysis	n/a	SPP operations are not water-intensive, and water use mainly originates from domestic needs. The Company monitors water stress indicators and water use in regions where SPP sites are located, and conducts studies to assess water footprint within the framework of the ISO 14046 standard.	
End-Use Efficiency & Demand	Percentage of electric load served by smart grid technology	Quantitative	Percentage (%) based on MWh	The relevant metric is not connected to our operations.	
	Customer electricity savings from efficiency measures by market	Quantitative	Megawatt hours (MWh)	The relevant metric is not connected to our operations.	

Topic	Metric	Category	Unit	Disclosure	
				2024	2025
Nuclear Safety & Emergency Management	Total number of nuclear power units separated according to the results of the most recent independent safety review	Quantitative	Number	Not applicable. The Company owns or operates no nuclear power units.	
	Description of efforts to manage nuclear safety and emergency preparedness	Discussion & Analysis	Number	Not applicable because the Company has no nuclear power generation activity or nuclear power units.	
Grid Resiliency	Grid Resilience — Number of physical or cybersecurity standards/regulation non-compliance incidents	Quantitative	Number	No non-compliance incident relating to physical or cybersecurity standards and regulations for energy infrastructure owned or operated by the Company was identified during the reporting period.	
	SAIDI, SAIFI and CAIDI, including major event days	Quantitative	Minutes, Number	Not applicable because the Company does not operate an electricity transmission or distribution grid and does not provide electricity-distribution services to retail customers.	

Table 2: Activity Metrics				
Activity Metrics	Category	Unit	Disclosure	
			2024	2025
Number of residential, commercial and industrial customers served	Quantitative	number	No directly served retail customers in these categories; zero.	
Total electricity delivered to retail/wholesale customers	Quantitative	MWh	No direct retail electricity sales. Total electricity generated at Company solar plants and supplied to the electricity market: 16,101.27 MWh.	No direct retail electricity sales. Total electricity generated at Company solar plants and supplied to the electricity market: 51,632.44 MWh.
Length of transmission and distribution lines	Quantitative	km	Not applicable; the Company owns or operates no electricity transmission/distribution network.	
(1) Total electricity generated; (2) Percentage by major energy source; (3) Percentage in regulated markets	Quantitative	MWh / %	(1) 16,101.27 MWh; (2) 100% solar energy.	(1) 56,142.43 MWh; (2) 100% solar energy.
Total wholesale electricity purchased	Quantitative	MWh	Not applicable; the Company does not purchase wholesale electricity for resale.	

Climate-related Targets

Alfa Solar Enerji sets targets in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy investments, energy efficiency, and natural resource usage in order to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. In establishing these targets, the Company's operational structure, Türkiye's climate policies, and regulatory and technological developments that may arise during the transition to a low-carbon economy are taken into account.

The Company's primary target regarding greenhouse gas emissions is to reduce its gross Scope 1 emissions by 40% by 2035 compared to the 2024 base year. Progress toward this absolute emission reduction target is evaluated by monitoring annual Scope 1 emissions in tCO₂e and comparing them with base year performance.

Scope 1 emissions were 157.82 tCO₂e in 2024 and increased to 288.33 tCO₂e in 2025. Over the same period, the Company's panel manufacturing capacity expanded from 1,480 MWp to 1,980 MWp. The increase in production capacity and the expansion of operational scale led to an increase in fuel consumption and other direct emission sources. Therefore, when evaluating performance against the target, developments in production volume and operational scope are taken into account alongside changes in absolute emissions.

Scope 2 emissions decreased from 8,033.98 tCO₂e in 2024 to 7,401.50 tCO₂e in 2025. Despite the increase in production capacity, this reduction was driven by the South Factory rooftop solar power plant (SPP), commissioned in 2025, directly meeting a portion of the electricity consumption. In managing Scope 2 emissions, rooftop SPP investments, renewable energy use, and energy efficiency practices are utilized. No quantitative reduction target has yet been set for Scope 3 emissions.

The Company's priority in its emission reduction approach is the direct mitigation of emissions arising from its operations rather than relying on carbon credits. No carbon credits were used during the reporting period, and the Scope 1 emission reduction target is tracked based on gross emissions.

The Company's target of investing in 1 GW of renewable energy power plants is a strategic growth target aimed at expanding its renewable energy generation portfolio in the medium and long term and capitalizing on the opportunities presented by the low-carbon economy. In line with this target, SPP investments in Türkiye and abroad are being pursued; efforts aimed at developing energy storage solutions and panel technologies also support this energy transition strategy. This capacity target is monitored separately from the Company's reduction target for operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Efforts aimed at reducing water use and waste generation, as well as developing a sustainable supply chain structure, are also addressed within the scope of environmental targets. Progress toward targets is evaluated regularly; necessary updates are reviewed in the event of significant changes in operations, legislation, or applied calculation methodologies. Targets have been set by the Company, and their alignment with a 1.5°C scenario or their status as science-based targets has not been verified by an independent third party.

Target-Setting Process and Review of Targets

The Company's climate-related targets are established by considering strategic priorities, climate-related risks and opportunities, historical performance, regulatory developments, and the technical and financial feasibility of the targets. The process is coordinated by the Sustainability Department in line with data provided by relevant units and evaluated by the Sustainability Committee. The scope of targets, base year, time horizon, and performance indicators used are considered during this process.

Targets and progress toward them are reviewed annually; updating the targets, metrics, or implementation timeline is evaluated if significant changes occur in operational scale, legislation, calculation methodologies, or climate-related risks and opportunities. The results obtained are presented to senior management and considered in investment planning and strategic decision-making processes.

Monitoring and Disclosing Performance Against Targets

Performance against climate targets is monitored by comparing actual results of the relevant reporting period with base year and prior period data. In this context, tracking is conducted through measurable indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions in tCO₂e, installed renewable energy capacity in MWp, and electricity generation in MWh. Changes in performance are evaluated taking into account developments in production capacity, operational scope, and investments realized during the period.

Achievements regarding targets and the reasons for significant changes are disclosed to the public through climate disclosures within the scope of the Integrated Annual Report. In the event of a change in targets or calculation methodologies, the rationale for the change and its impact on the performance assessment are intended to be disclosed in the relevant reporting period.

LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT UNDER TSRS





Bağımsız
Denetim ve
Yeminli Mali
Müşavirlik A.Ş.



INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON ALFA SOLAR ENERJİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

**To the General Assembly of
Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.**

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on Alfa Solar Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (the "Company"), sustainability information for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate Related Disclosures" ("Sustainability Information").

Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or other information linked to the Sustainability Information

Our Limited Assurance Conclusion

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

Emphasized Matter

As explained in the "About the Report" section of the TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report, this report only discloses information related to climate-related risks and opportunities, taking into account the exemptions provided by TSRS 1 and does not present comparative information from previous periods. However, this does not affect our conclusion.

Inherent Limitations in the Preparation of Sustainability Information

All assurance engagements have inherent limitations due to the selective testing of the information under review. Therefore, fraud, errors, or non-compliance may occur and go undetected. Additionally, such non-financial information, like that included in reporting documents, is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given the nature and methods used to identify, calculate, sample, or estimate such information.

Our engagement provides limited assurance as defined in Assurance Engagement Standards 3000 and 3410. The activities performed within a limited assurance engagement differ from a reasonable assurance engagement by their nature, timing, and less comprehensiveness. Therefore, the level of assurance obtained within a limited assurance engagement is significantly narrower than within the scope of a reasonable assurance engagement.

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

Management of The Company are responsible for:

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

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

Practitioner's Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information

We are responsible for:

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

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

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



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Professional Standards Applied

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

Our Independence and Quality Management

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

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

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

- Inquiries were conducted with the Company's key senior personnel to understand the processes in place for obtaining the Sustainability Information for the reporting period
- The Company's internal documentation was used to assess and review the information related to sustainability;
- Considered the presentation and disclosure of the Sustainability Information.
- Through inquiries, obtained an understanding of Company's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Information, but did not evaluate the design of particular control activities, obtain evidence about their implementation or test their operating effectiveness;



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Summary of the Work We Performed as the Basis for our Assurance Conclusion (Continued)

- Evaluated whether the Company's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied, but our procedures did not include testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate Company's estimates;
- Obtained understanding of process for identifying risks and opportunities that are financially significant, along with the Company's sustainability reporting process.

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

Yeditepe Bağımsız Denetim ve Yeminli Mali Müşavirlik A.Ş.
(Associate Member of Praxity AISBL)



Hasan Ersin
Partner
İstanbul, 13 August 2026