

MLPCARE

**Sustainability Report 2024
Prepared in Alignment with
the Türkiye Sustainability
Reporting Standards (TSRS)**

2024





DRT Bağımsız Denetim ve
Serbest Muhasebeci
Malî Müşavirlik A.Ş.
Maslak No:1 Plaza
Eski Büyükdere Caddesi
Maslak Mahallesi No:1
Maslak, Sarıyer 34485
İstanbul, Türkiye

Tel: +90 (212) 366 60 00
Fax: +90 (212) 366 60 10
www.deloitte.com.tr

Mersis No :0291001097600016
Ticari Sicil No: 304099

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

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE
SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION PRESENTED BY MLP SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. AND
IT'S SUBSIDIARIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH TURKISH SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING
STANDARDS

To the General Assembly of MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.,

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement on Sustainability Information of MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 1 "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" and Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards 2 "Climate-Related Disclosures".

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 the Sustainability Information of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards ("TSRS"), as published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority of Türkiye ("POA") in the Official Gazette dated 29 December 2023 and numbered 32414(M).

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Information

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

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee ("DTTL"), its network of member firms, and their related entities. DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/about to learn more about our global network of member firms.

© 2025. For information, contact Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.



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

The Group Management is responsible for:

- Preparing the Sustainability Information in accordance with the principles of 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;
- In addition, the Group Management is responsible for the selection and implementation of appropriate sustainability reporting methods, as well as making reasonable assumptions and estimates that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

Practitioner's Responsibilities for the Limited Assurance on Sustainability Information

We are responsible for:

- Planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained and informing the Group management of the conclusion we have reached.
- Performing risk assessment procedures to obtain an understanding of the Group's internal control structure and to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of sustainability information, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of expressing an assurance conclusion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Designing and implementing procedures to identify and address areas of the Sustainability Information that may contain material misstatements. 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 may 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 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 in order to ensure that our independence is not compromised.

Professional Standards Applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 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 the Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements, issued by POA.



Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Independent Auditors (including Independence Standards) (Code of Ethics) issued by the POA, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. Our firm applies Standard on Quality Management 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality management including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our work was carried out by an independent and multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners, sustainability and risk experts. We used the work of experts to assess the reliability of the information and assumptions related to the Group's climate and sustainability-related 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:

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

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

DRT BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE SERBEST MUHASEBECİ MALİ MÜŞAVİRLİK A.Ş.
Member of **DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LIMITED**

Tolga Sirkecioğlu
Partner

İstanbul, 28 July 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction

Scope of the Report	4
Alignment Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)	4
Connection with Financial Disclosures	4
Reporting Period	5
Judgments, Uncertainties, Omissions, and Transitional Provisions	5
Reporting Boundaries and Measurement Approach	6

About MLP Care

MLP Care’s Organization and Value Chain	7
MLP Care’s Organizational Structure and Field of Activity	7
MLP Care’s Business Model and Value Chain	8

Governance

MLP Care Sustainable Governance Structure	9
Corporate Governance Committee	11
Early Detection of Risk Committee	11
Audit Committee	11
Sustainability Working Group	12

Strategy

Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	13
Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change	14
Opportunity to Access Green Finance	18

Risk Management

Corporate Risk Management	20
Identification of Risks and Opportunities	20
Assessment of Risks and Opportunities	21
Identification and Implementation of Control Activities for Risks	22
Monitoring of Risks and Opportunities	22

Metrics and Targets

Cross-Sectoral Metrics	23
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations	24
Energy Consumption Metrics	25
Sector-Based Metrics: TSRS 2 Volume 28—Health Care Delivery	25
Strategic Initiatives and Targets on the Path to Net Zero Emissions	26

Introduction

Scope of the Report

Alignment With Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)

The Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS), published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2023, came into effect for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. As MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (“MLP Care,” “MLP Sağlık” or “the Company”), we are subject to the regulation and oversight of the Capital Markets Board and are required to report in compliance with the TSRS framework, having exceeded at least two of the applicable thresholds for two consecutive reporting periods.

The foregoing report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements outlined in TSRS 1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and TSRS 2: Climate-related Disclosures. MLP Care has reviewed its entire value chain in relation to its core business of healthcare services and included all relevant operations within the reporting boundary. Unless otherwise specified, all information and statements presented in this report cover MLP Care (MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.) and its fully consolidated subsidiaries.

In addition to the TSRS framework, the report also draws on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards, issued and maintained by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). In particular, Volume 28—Health Care Delivery, which is part of the Guidance on Sector-Based Implementation of TSRS 2 and offers direction on how to identify, measure, and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities, has been referenced. This volume, which serves as a guide specific to the healthcare services sector—MLP Care’s main field of activity—has been derived from the SASB Standards maintained by the ISSB. Section 6 of the report, titled Metrics and Targets, refers to the sector-specific disclosure topics and metrics included in this volume. Since the operations that MLP Care carries out in fields other than healthcare services do not represent a material portion in the consolidated financial statements, only the “Volume 28—Health Care Delivery” guide has been used.

Connection with Financial Disclosures

The sustainability and climate-related disclosures presented in this report have been prepared for MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), and should be assessed together with the consolidated financial statements.

The report presents the Group’s consolidated financial position for the 12-month period ending on December 31, 2024, along with its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the same period, in alignment with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (“TFRS”), with financial statements presented in monthly periods.

The relevant financial information is available at this [link](#).

Reporting Period

MLP Care is reporting for the first time in accordance with TSRS 1 and TSRS 2 for the annual reporting period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

Judgments, Uncertainties, Omissions, and Transitional Provisions

Certain transitional reliefs apply specifically to the first reporting year, as outlined in provisions E3, E4, E5, and E6 of TSRS 1, and C3, C4, and C5 of TSRS 2. There are cases in which MLP Care applied different transitional reliefs, or chose not to use them:

- During the first annual reporting period, a company is permitted to disclose only climate-related risks and opportunities (in accordance with TSRS 2) and therefore apply the provisions of TSRS S1 only to the extent they relate to climate-related disclosures. MLP Care has made use of this relief and included only climate-related risks and opportunities in this report.
- A company is not required to present comparative information on climate-related risks and opportunities disclosed at the date of the first annual reporting period. MLP Care has used this relief and has not included climate-related financial disclosures for prior years in this report.
- If a company used a different method to measure its greenhouse gas emissions in previous periods than the globally recognized Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), it is permitted to continue using that method. MLP Care did not use this relief and has calculated its emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004).
- Companies are not required to disclose Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions during the first two annual reporting periods. MLP Care has made use of this relief and has not included Scope 3 emission data in this report.

The foregoing report provides a comprehensive overview of MLP Care’s sustainability governance structure, strategy, risk and opportunity identification and management processes, performance metrics, and targets. In line with its **“Excellence in Healthcare, Sustainability in the Future”** approach, MLP Care is committed to the principle of transparency and aims to provide reliable and comprehensive information throughout its sustainability journey.



Reporting Boundaries and Measurement Approach

The financial statements of the following MLP Care subsidiaries are subject to full consolidation: Samsun Medikal Grup Özel Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (80% stake, “Samsun Hospital”), Mediplaza Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (75% stake, “Mediplaza”), MS Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (100% stake, “MS Sağlık”), Sotte Sağlık Temizlik Yemek Medikal Turizm İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (100% stake, “Sotte Sağlık Temizlik Yemek”), MLP Gaziantep Sağlık Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi (100% stake, “MLP Gaziantep Sağlık”), MLP İzmir Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (65% stake), Temar Tokat Manyetik Rezonans Sağlık Hizmetleri ve Turizm A.Ş. (58.64% stake, “Tokat Hospital”), Kuzey Medikal Pazarlama İnşaat Taşımacılık San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. (100% stake, “Kuzey”), Artimed Medikal Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (100% stake, “Artimed”), BTR Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (100% stake, “BTR Sağlık”), İstanbul Meditime Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret Ltd. Şti. (100% stake, “Meditime Sağlık”), Kuzey Doğu Sağlık Hizmetleri ve Tic. A.Ş. (100% stake, “Kuzey Doğu”), Livist Sağlık Hizmetleri Ltd. (99.9% stake), 21. Yüzyıl Anadolu Vakfı (100% stake), and MLP Ataşehir Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (64% stake).

Although not subject to full consolidation, MLP Care also manages certain hospitals under management agreements, assuming full management and operational responsibility. These hospitals include: İstinye University Hospital Medical Park Gaziosmanpaşa, İstanbul Aydın University VM Medical Park Florya Hospital, İstinye University Hospital Liv Hospital Bahçeşehir, Baku-Liv Bona Dea Hospital (Azerbaijan), Budapest-Liv Duna Medical Center (Hungary), and Dubai-Liv Hospital City Walk (United Arab Emirates). These hospitals are fully operated under MLP Care’s control.

The hospitals located abroad are: Budapest-Liv Duna Medical Center (Hungary), Baku-Liv Bona Dea Hospital (Azerbaijan), Pristina-Medical Park Kosovo (Kosovo), and Dubai-Liv Hospital City Walk (United Arab Emirates). Including the 31 hospitals operating in 14 provinces across Türkiye, the total number of hospitals under MLP Care (MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.) stands at 35¹.

Therefore, as of December 31, 2024, the greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) of MLP Care’s 35 hospitals operating in Türkiye and abroad, along with its headquarters, have been measured in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard and fully included in reporting. Accordingly, the same consolidation approach applied in MLP Care’s financial statements has been used in the reporting of environmental data, including greenhouse gas emissions, water, energy, and waste consumption.

1. As a result of the seismic safety analyses conducted for the Medical Park Çanakkale hospital building, it was decided to suspend operations as of 30 January 2025.

About MLP Care

MLP Care’s Organization and Value Chain

MLP Care’s Organizational Structure and Field of Activity

MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. commenced its healthcare operations in 1993 with the opening of Sultangazi Medical Center. In 1995, with the launch of Fatih Hospital, the company expanded its services. Following the establishment of MLP Sağlık in 2005, these two hospitals were incorporated into MLP Sağlık, marking the beginning of the company’s branding journey. The company institutionalized under the Medical Park and Liv Hospital brands and continued to grow, reaching 10 hospitals by 2008 and 20 by 2014.

As of 2024, MLP Care operates in 14 provinces across Türkiye with 15 subsidiaries, and provides services through 35 hospitals, including operations in Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kosovo, and the United Arab Emirates. In addition to healthcare services, the company is also active in medical tourism and digital health.

MLP Care’s shares have been publicly traded on Borsa İstanbul (Stock Exchange) since 2018. The company’s head office is located at Otakçılar Caddesi No:78 3450, Eyüp, İstanbul.

The main areas of operation and the capital ownership ratios of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

COMPANY NAME	REGION OF OPERATION	2024 EFFECTIVE OWNERSHIP RATIO % (%)	COMPANY-OWNED HOSPITAL ²
TEMAR TOKAT MANYETİK REZONANS SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ VE TURİZM A.Ş. (“TOKAT HOSPITAL”)	Tokat	58.84	Medical Park Tokat Hospital
SAMSUN MEDİKAL GRUP ÖZEL SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. (“SAMSUN HOSPITAL”)	Samsun-İstanbul	80	VM Medical Park Samsun Liv Hospital Samsun VM Medical Park Maltepe Liv Hospital Vadistanbul Medical Park Adana Medical Park Seyhan Medical Park Kosovo
KUZEY MEDİKAL PAZARLAMA İNŞAAT TAŞIMACILIK SAN. VE TIC. LTD. ŞTİ. (“KUZEY”)	Ankara	100	-
ARTIMED MEDİKAL SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş. (“ARTIMED”)	Ankara	100	-
MS SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş. (“MS SAĞLIK”)	Ankara	100	Liv Hospital Ankara
MEDIPLAZA SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş. (“MEDIPLAZA”)	Gebze- İzmit	75	VM Medical Park Kocaeli Medical Park Gebze
21. YÜZYIL ANADOLU VAKFI (“21.YÜZYIL ANADOLU VAKFI”)	İstanbul	100	-
SOTTE SAĞLIK TEMİZLİK YEMEK MEDİKAL TURİZM İNŞAAT SAN. VE TIC. A.Ş. (“SOTTE SAĞLIK TEMİZLİK YEMEK”)	İstanbul- Ankara	100	VM Medical Park Ankara
BTR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. (“BTR SAĞLIK”)	İstanbul	100	-
İSTANBUL MEDITIME SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ. (“MEDITIME SAĞLIK”)	İstanbul	100	-
MLP GAZİANTEP SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ (“MLP GAZİANTEP SAĞLIK”)	Gaziantep	100	Liv Hospital Gaziantep
KUZEY DOĞU SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ VE TIC. A.Ş. (“KUZEY DOĞU”)	İstanbul	100	-
LIVIST SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ LTD.	Cyprus	99.9999	-
MLP İZMİR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.	İstanbul – İzmir	65	Medical Park İzmir
MLP ATAŞEHİR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.	İstanbul	63.93	-

2. All hospitals that are not included in the table, operate under MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.

MLP Care’s Business Model and Value Chain

In preparing its climate-focused financial reports, MLP Care has reviewed not only its own operational activities but also the entire value chain including its subsidiaries. MLP Care relies on various resources to deliver healthcare services and engages with numerous institutions and stakeholders.

The company’s operational value chain is outlined below:

Value Chain Position	Value Chain Stages	Description And Definition	Relevant Entity	Geographic Location
Upstream	Supply Chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of medical and non-medical supplies 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
	Infrastructure Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Infrastructure Digital Infrastructure 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
	Human Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment Training and Development Employee Satisfaction Practices Workforce Planning Effective Management of Relevant Processes 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
MLP Care Operations	Our Core Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of Healthcare Services Patient Admission Diagnosis and Treatment of Cases Facility Management Device and Equipment Maintenance 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
	Serving Our Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring Patient Safety and Satisfaction 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
Downstream	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Non-Hazardous, Hazardous, and Medical Waste 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates
	Billing and Insurance Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pricing of Services Provided Payment Procedures for Guests Management of Collaborations with Insurance Companies Insurance Procedures 	35 Hospitals Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates

Governance

MLP Care Sustainable Governance Structure

MLP Care's sustainability governance structure consists of three tiers. The structure is designed to ensure that risks and opportunities are identified, assessed, and addressed appropriately within the existing strategy, progressing from the operational level to senior management and ultimately to the Board of Directors. This system, structured under the oversight of the Board of Directors and with the support of its affiliated committees, provides the necessary corporate governance framework for the effective monitoring, auditing, and management of risks and opportunities. Key roles within these committees convey the company's risk management perspective and strategy to the operational level, while also communicating relevant risks and opportunities from the operational level—where ownership resides—up to the management level.

The Board of Directors at MLP Care is the highest governing body responsible for setting sustainability and climate-related strategies and managing the sustainability and climate-related matters identified by the affiliated committees. Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities are monitored at the highest level by the Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for addressing sustainability and climate-related matters in the context of the company's existing short-, medium-, and long-term business objectives, policies, and strategies. It ensures that the sustainability strategy is integrated with the company's overall business model and long-term goals and that these responsibilities are undertaken by its affiliated committees.



The Board of Directors periodically reviews sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities and incorporates these elements into strategic decision-making processes. In addition, it makes decisions on financing and resource allocation (e.g., the decision made in November 2024 regarding the issuance of green bonds), shapes strategic steps to reduce carbon emissions (e.g., aligning the net-zero carbon emission target with Science-Based Targets), and oversees the process through the action plans it approves.

MLP Care aims to achieve the highest efficiency and benefit from its sustainability initiatives, conducting these efforts in a systematic and institutional manner, in alignment with its corporate business strategy and the healthcare sector in which it operates, to meet the needs of the individuals it serves. In this context, the company has established its sustainability strategy.

In formulating the strategy, global risks, opportunities, and trends were considered, along with risks and opportunities that may be encountered by both the healthcare sector and MLP Care in the short and long terms. These assessments were made based on academic literature reviews, sectoral experience, and stakeholder input.

Sustainability efforts at MLP Care are not treated as an add-on to existing business processes but rather as an integral part of the way business is conducted. Accordingly, the sustainability strategy has been structured to align with the corporate business strategy and designed to support the company's overall objectives. Taking all of these factors into account, MLP Care initiated its efforts toward achieving a net-zero carbon emissions target and, in the final quarter of 2024, launched a preparation phase to make a formal commitment aligned with the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

The company adopts this strategy as its roadmap, setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) targets for the short, medium, and long term. The established targets are measured regularly, concrete and effective steps are taken, and the progress achieved is shared transparently with stakeholders. In parallel, efforts are underway to develop targets related to the identified material topics.

The members of the Board of Directors have long-standing experience in corporate management and academia. In evaluating the competencies of the board members, the Glass Lewis Board Matrix has been used as reference. The sustainability and climate-related

performance metrics and targets are tracked solely from an operational standpoint. Among the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, is the establishment of principles, criteria, and practices for remunerating board members and executives with managerial responsibilities, taking into account the company's long-term goals, as well as overseeing this process. In this context, the company's remuneration policies are regularly reviewed and updated as necessary. No metric is currently tracked in relation to the linkage between Executive Compensation and Climate Indicators for the year 2024. Moreover, during the reporting period, performance linked to climate targets was not included in MLP Care's remuneration policies.

Convening five times a year, the Board of Directors is composed of members with sectoral knowledge and financial competency, and includes one board member³ with expertise in sustainability and one independent board member⁴ actively involved in sustainable development at the management level. The competency area of Sustainability (Environmental, Social, and Governance) is represented at a rate of 33% within the Board of Directors. Detailed biographies of our Board members can be accessed via this [link](#).

3. Hatice Hale Özsoy Bıyıklı (Board of Directors Member (Natural Person Representative of Elinor B.V.))

4. Betül Ebru Edin (Independent Board of Directors Member)

Corporate Governance Committee

One of the four main committees reporting to the Board of Directors, the Corporate Governance Committee is tasked with overseeing the company's compliance with governance principles. It is also responsible for the development of these principles. Within this framework, the Committee reports annually to the Board of Directors and reviews public disclosures in line with the Public Disclosure Policy. The development of strategies designed to address climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities identified within the company, to the extent that they are included in MLP Care's governance principles, falls under the Committee's scope of oversight and development responsibilities.

The Committee consists of at least three members, including members of the Board of Directors and the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations, and convenes at least four times a year, with additional meetings held as needed. As a natural member of the Committee, the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations reports the topics, findings, and requirements identified by the Sustainability Working Group to the Committee four times a year.

Early Detection of Risk Committee

Early Detection of Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in the early identification of risks that may endanger the company's existence, development, and continuity, in the implementation of appropriate risk management strategies, and in the establishment of a specialized risk management committee, while also fulfilling other duties assigned by relevant legislation. The Committee performs its designated duties by holding at least six meetings per year. In 2024, it held a total of five meetings and submitted its reports to the Board of Directors. The Committee assessed climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities and presented its findings to the Board of Directors, addressing the risk of property damage in the event of flooding due to climate change and the opportunity to access green finance.

The Director of Quality and Risk Management, as a member of the Committee, compiles the risks reported and measured by department heads—who act as risk owners on a departmental basis—and incorporates them into the Committee's agenda. Defined controls and procedures are implemented to support the management of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, and the Corporate Risk Management Implementation Guide is used to ensure the effectiveness of these processes. This is how alignment with the company's overall strategic and risk management processes becomes feasible. Accordingly, alignment with the company's overall strategic and risk management processes is ensured. Risk management practices are continuously reviewed in integration with other internal functions, and recommendations for improving these processes are submitted to the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

The primary purpose of this Committee is to oversee the Company's accounting system and practices, the public disclosure of financial information related to the Company, the functioning and effectiveness of internal and external audit, and the Company's compliance with the applicable legislation. The Audit Committee, which is tasked with contributing to the continuous improvement of internal regulation and regulatory compliance, transparency, accountability, fairness, predictability, and effectiveness, meets at least quarterly—that is, at least four times a year.

The Committee evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management system implemented across the Company from the perspective of governance of risks and opportunities, and collaborates with the other Board-established committees through information exchange. In this context, the Committee plays the role of a control mechanism within the governance structure for the evaluation of risk and opportunity governance and the responses thereto.

Sustainability Working Group

The Sustainability Working Group operates under the Strategy and Investor Relations Department, with five sub working groups. These sub groups—namely Climate Change and Environment, Digitalization and Innovation, Social Contribution and Stakeholder Engagement, People and Culture, and Corporate Governance—are composed of representatives from different departments. Each group carries out activities specific to their own domain in order to enable early detection of risks. The company's sustainability progress and performance are addressed by the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations at Corporate Governance Committee meetings.



Strategy

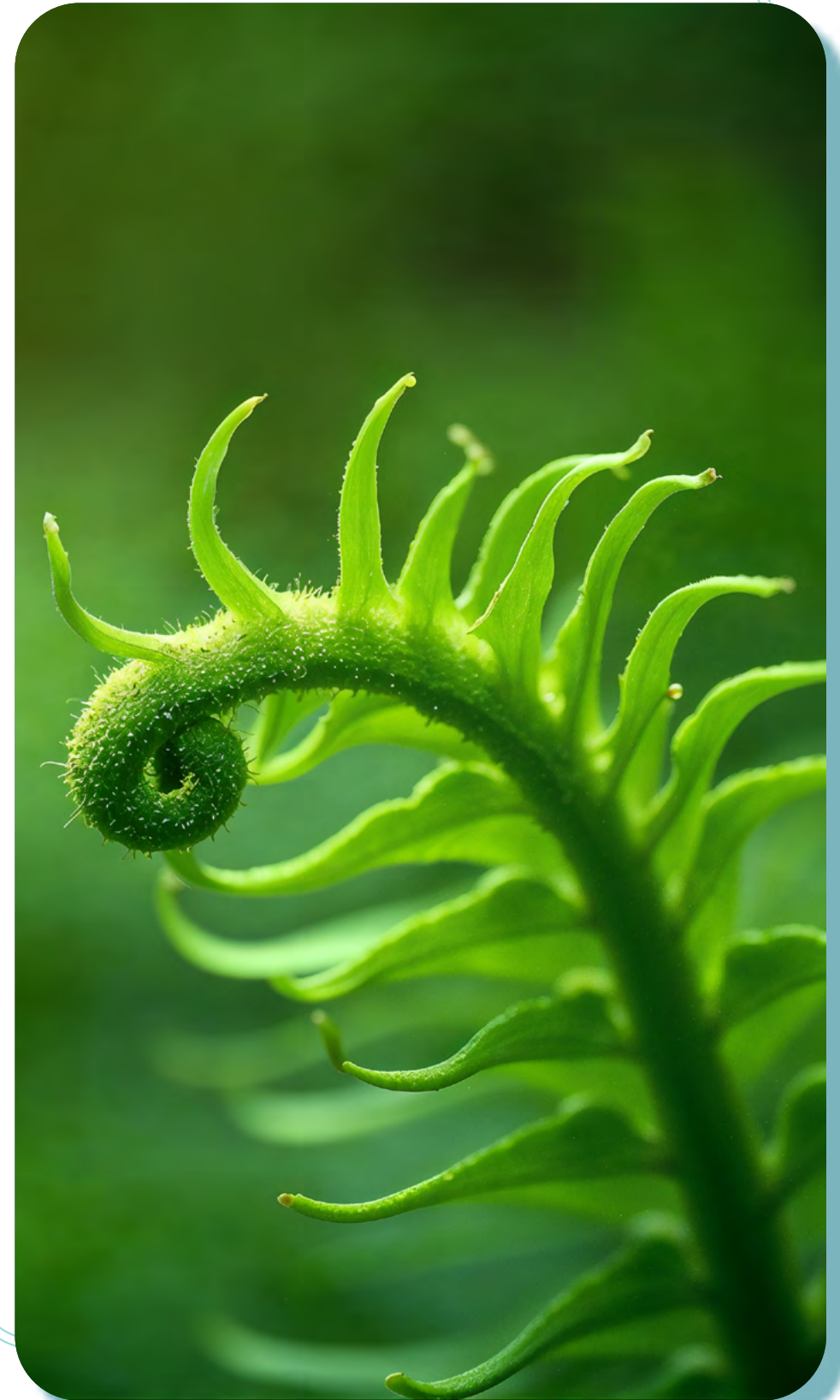
Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Climate change is generating complex and wide-ranging impacts across many sectors and ecosystems globally. In particular, extreme weather events such as heat waves, hurricanes, floods, and droughts undermine infrastructure and economic systems, adversely affecting human health. This is why, limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 °C under the Paris Agreement is crucial. These tangible effects of climate change necessitate urgent and decisive measures globally.

In consideration of Türkiye's goal to reach net zero emissions by 2053, MLP Care takes into account the Nationally Determined Contribution, and the Long-Term Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan as well as international standards in identifying climate risks and opportunities. Accordingly, the company identifies risks and opportunities related to its transition plan.

In assessing its climate-related risks, MLP Care has prioritized the risk of property damage due to flooding caused by climate change—determining its impact, likelihood, and overall risk level as highest. Moreover, adopting a materiality threshold of 1% of revenue, MLP Care has also assessed the financial implications of this risk within materiality criteria and determined that its effects could exceed the threshold.

In this context, MLP Care conducts short-, medium-, and long-term scenario analyses to manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate change more effectively, and formulates strategies based on these analyses.



Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change

Risk Title	Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change
Risk Type	Physical Risk
Risk Category	Acute Risk
Risk Description	<p>Türkiye has been facing sudden environmental threats triggered by climate change, such as wildfires, water scarcity, and floods. Such unforeseen events are expected to adversely affect the delivery of healthcare services and hospital infrastructure, leading to increased illness and greater burden on the health system. As the cost of real estate acquisitions and infrastructure investments in the healthcare industry continues to increase while these costs are not fully reflected in service prices, proactive planning and economic analysis become more vital. Furthermore, failure to integrate climate-related risks into strategic decision-making may expose MLP Care’s critical real estate and infrastructure assets to significant damage.</p> <p>Properties (hospital buildings, surgical theaters, intensive care and emergency units, treatment centers, patient rooms, medical storage areas, pharmaceutical storage facilities, data centers, administrative offices, parking lots, patient referral areas, etc.) and infrastructure assets (electrical infrastructure, medical gas systems, water supply and waste management systems, IT infrastructure, air conditioning and ventilation systems, building electrical consumption infrastructure, foundations and basements, radiology, intensive care, and operating theater units, etc.) that are vital to the sustainability and continuity of healthcare services provided by MLP Care are among the key elements that must be protected against climate-induced risks.</p> <p>An increase in the frequency and severity of heavy rainfall has been observed in regions where MLP Care operates. These regions in Türkiye include Istanbul, Samsun, Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Gaziantep, Kocaeli, Ordu, Trabzon, Tokat, Bursa, Mersin, Izmir and Çanakkale, and internationally include Kosovo, Azerbaijan- Baku, United Arab Emirates- Dubai, and Hungary- Budapest. Particularly, floods and inundations caused by heavy rainfall pose the potential to disrupt hospital operations temporarily or for extended periods due to damage to properties and infrastructure. Climate projections (Climate Analytics — Climate Impact Explorer), indicate that both the frequency and severity of such events are expected to increase in the coming years.</p> <p>Based on analyses conducted via the World Bank’s hazard mapping tool, (https://thinkhazard.org/en/), MLP Care’s assets and operations exposed to the identified physical climate risk have been evaluated. Preliminary studies and analysis results suggest that some of the hospitals are located in in flood-prone areas, Therefore, they have been identified as potentially at risk. These findings indicate that certain locations where MLP Care operates may be vulnerable to flood risk. However, going beyond this preliminary identification, elaborate risk analyses will be carried out at the facility level—taking into account each hospital’s topographical features, existing technical infrastructure, and emergency preparedness capacity—and detailed information will be provided in future reports.</p>

Value Chain Position	MLP Care Operations
Impact Time Horizon	Medium Term
Timeframe (Years)	2 to 10 Years
Impact Scale	5
Likelihood	4
Current Risk Score	20
Vulnerable Business Operation	<p>The potential impacts of property damage due to flooding caused by climate change on the company’s core operations and patient service delivery processes have been assessed. This assessment was based on a recent incident and considered potential scenarios at hospitals in different locations.</p> <p>A hospital experienced internal flooding during a period of heavy rainfall, resulting in flood damage affecting multiple floors.</p> <p>Thanks to rapid repair works initiated without waiting for expert evaluation, no disruption occurred in hospital services. Immediate actions such as water drainage, cleaning, technical service calls, and documentation of damage via photos and video were taken.</p> <p>This incident, considered alongside previous flood events in Türkiye and climate scenario analyses, suggests that hospitals situated in high flood-risk areas may be vulnerable to such risks.</p>
Risk Impacts	<p>Infrastructure Damage and Operational Disruptions Floods and inundations can cause physical damage to hospital buildings, technical infrastructure, and medical equipment, potentially disrupting healthcare service delivery. Moreover, water-induced failures in electrical and communication infrastructure may interrupt hospital operations.</p> <p>Economic Costs and Planning Challenges The repair of flood-related damage and infrastructure reconstruction may impose significant financial burdens on hospitals. Moreover, ignoring climate risks may lead to unpredictable financial consequences.</p> <p>Organizational and Strategic Challenges Evaluating potential flood risk is essential for ensuring operational continuity, reputation management, and regulatory compliance for MLP Care. Since operational disruptions may undermine patient trust and lead to regulatory compliance issues, flood risk is considered in technical infrastructure planning.</p>

Potential Financial Impact	Each hospital's risk score is determined by reviewing factors such as location, previous flood experience, building characteristics (e.g. age, layout of furnishing, etc.) and past incidents. Studies are conducted to assess the potential scale of financial impacts under both optimistic and pessimistic scenarios. In addition to projected reconstruction costs from property damage, potential financial losses from operational disruptions are also taken into account in the assessment process.
Measurement Uncertainties	<p>Fluctuations in exchange rates introduce considerable uncertainty into cost estimates for operational changes and infrastructure investments. However, the uncertainties around flood risk are not limited to costs—they also create challenges in operational, technical, and strategic decision-making.</p> <p>In particular, inconsistencies in climate models and meteorological data lead to significant variation in predictions concerning the frequency and severity of floods, making it difficult to forecast future extreme rainfall and flooding events.</p> <p>Furthermore, lack of precise and sufficient information on the resilience of real estate creates uncertainty about the conditions and extent to which infrastructure may be damaged. This complicates accurate measurement and prioritization of risks.</p> <p>Different assumptions used in calculating the financial impact of flood risk lead to uncertainty in expression of the precise impact. Additionally, data gaps and limited geographic risk map coverage reduce the effectiveness of risk analyses and hinder accurate identification of risks in critical areas.</p> <p>Given all these uncertainties, it is essential for MLP Care to develop strategic decision-making approaches that are careful, flexible, and multi-faceted in addressing flood risk.</p>
Metrics	<p>Number of hospitals exposed to flood risk</p> <p>Ratio of fixed assets held by hospitals exposed to flood risk to total assets</p> <p>Percentage of MLP Care's total hospitals exposed to flood risk</p> <p>Corporate risk inventory flood risk score</p>
Measures/ Actions	Action planning and tracking mechanisms are being developed at hospitals to counter a flood event that could disrupt operations. Energy-efficient and resilient infrastructure investments aimed at minimizing flood impacts are being initiated. Moreover, regional analysis of municipal infrastructure will be closely monitored in the upcoming period, and infrastructure reinforcement work will be planned accordingly. This will ensure that necessary measures continue to be taken for uninterrupted and high quality healthcare service delivery, regardless of whether the impact source is internal or external.
Risk Response	Insurance per square meter provides economic protection to hospitals against structural damage and equipment loss resulting from events such as flooding.

Climate Resilience

MLP Care's growth strategy is based on investment in technological infrastructure and advanced medical equipment, with a focus on accreditations that enhance medical service quality. To reinforce this strategy, MLP Care conducted a scenario analysis to examine the effects of climate change on hospital operations. To this end, a comprehensive evaluation process was conducted, focusing on infrastructure and service excellence, based on NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) and RCP (Representative Concentration Pathways) scenarios.

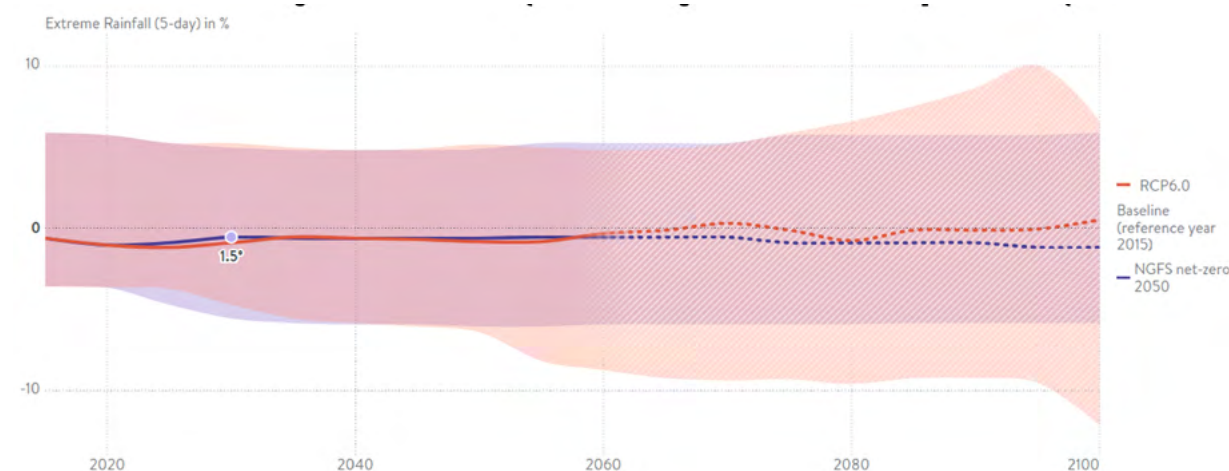
This analysis shows expected flood risk and the frequency and severity of extreme weather events in regions where MLP Care operates under various carbon emission and climate policy scenarios corresponding to 1.5 °C to 4 °C global warming projections, specifically for 2026, 2034, and 2044.

These assessments indicate that areas particularly in basements and ground floors—such as radiology, electromedical units, operating theatres, and intensive care units—in MLP Care's hospitals should be prepared for increasing flood risk. Flooding in these areas may damage hospital infrastructure and disrupt electrical and mechanical systems, leading to operational interruption.

In addition, potential damage to hospital IT systems (servers, network infrastructure, patient record systems) may result in interruptions in accessing data when required.

Under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, provided carbon emissions are controlled and infrastructure investments are made, operational impacts of flood risk in 2026 and 2034 may remain at manageable levels.

For Türkiye, scenario analysis of Annual Expected Flood Loss under NGFS Net Zero 2050 and RCP 6.0 scenarios has been conducted⁵:



On the other hand, the RCP 6.0 scenario projects significant increases in extreme rainfall due to delayed carbon reduction and insufficient policies. This projection suggests that MLP Care's infrastructure may be at risk in 2034 and 2044, especially under adverse climate scenarios. This increases the potential both for service interruptions and financial losses.

Such losses may take the form of lost revenue due to service suspensions and delays, increased repair and reconstruction costs, and higher insurance premiums. Flood events previously experienced at other hospitals have led to infrastructure damage, indicating that this risk persists.

While flooding disruptions due to extreme rainfall are prominent in the short term, factors such as infrastructure resilience become more critical in the medium and long term.

Based on the available data, MLP Care continues its work on strategic decisions aimed at reducing climate related risks, ensuring service continuity, and preserving long term financial resilience.

5. <https://climate-impact-explorer.climateanalytics.org/>

Opportunity to Access Green Finance

Opportunity Title	Access to Green Finance
Opportunity Type	Market
Opportunity Description	Financing green transformation projects through green bonds
Value Chain Position	Upstream
Impact Time Horizon	Short-Term
Timeframe	0 to 2 Years
Impact and Likelihood of Opportunity	<p>The green bond issuance in question has already been finalized, and analyses and evaluations regarding its impact have been conducted. Therefore, this opportunity is treated as the only one that has already been realized and is classified as a high-priority opportunity, taking into account its financial impact. Since the bond was approved in April 2025, its likelihood has been considered certain, which is an important factor that further elevated the priority level of this opportunity.</p> <p>In addition, other opportunities that may arise from access to green finance have also been evaluated in this context and are regarded as a significant area of impact for the company in terms of enhancing its sustainable financing capacity.</p>
Impact of Opportunity on Business Model and Operations	<p>The healthcare sector plays a pivotal role in combating climate change due to its high electricity consumption and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions. Through its green bond issuance, MLP Care aims to strengthen its operational climate resilience by implementing renewable energy transition, green building, and waste management modernization projects. With a particular focus on Scope 2 emissions, the company also remains committed to improving building efficiency by adopting more effective energy management practices.</p> <p>In doing so, MLP Care envisions advancing its renewable energy transition in an effort to gain a strategic advantage by lowering operational costs, reducing environmental impact, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and commitments, and increasing investor demand—thereby reinforcing its leadership in Türkiye’s healthcare sector.</p>
Financial Impact of the Opportunity	<p>Through its green bond, MLP Care anticipates generating cost savings by implementing solar power plant projects, while also strengthening its operational resilience—thereby enhancing its competitive edge and supporting its sustainable growth objectives.</p> <p>Moreover, renewable energy transition projects will help the company prepare for future climate-related regulations and avoid potential penalty costs stemming from non-compliance. In this way, MLP Care seizes the opportunity to make its operations both climate-resilient and regulation-compliant, while also meeting investor expectations.</p>

Strategy for Addressing the Opportunity	<p>MLP Care views energy transition as a key component of its current operational and infrastructure transformation planning, aligned with its sustainability and net zero targets. Accordingly, the company has aligned its strategy with Türkiye’s 2053 Climate Strategy and initiated decarbonization efforts within the framework of the 2053 Net Zero target. To achieve these targets, MLP Care has capitalized on the opportunity to access green finance by issuing a green bond to fund its renewable energy transition projects.</p> <p>As part of its capital allocation plan for this opportunity, the company intends to allocate 95% of the green bond proceeds to solar power plant projects, 3% to pollution prevention and control projects, and 2% to projects focused on promoting the use of and certification for green buildings</p>
Climate Resilience	<p>Increasing investments in renewable energy transition through the green bond is considered an opportunity within MLP Care’s strategy that prioritizes the resilience of its existing infrastructure. The need to anticipate the changes, developments, and uncertainties driven by climate-related opportunities constitutes a key element of MLP Care’s broader strategic approach. This enables the company to manage its operational transformation effectively and integrate identified climate-related opportunities into its operations.</p>



Risk Management

Corporate Risk Management

MLP Care has adopted a Corporate Risk Management (CRM) framework to manage sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. This framework is based on the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework and is structured around five core components. Identified risks and opportunities are subjected to detection, assessment, and prioritization processes in line with the procedures set by the Quality and Risk Management Directorate. Both internal and external data sources are utilized in identifying sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. Identified risks are monitored using the “Risk Handling and Monitoring Table,” while opportunities are tracked using the “MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Follow-Up Table.” The Board of Directors monitors the progress of actions taken through the Early Detection of Risk Committee to continuously improve these processes. These processes are carried out in integration with MLP Care’s overall risk management framework. Climate-related risks, opportunities, probabilities, and impacts are regularly assessed and monitored.

Identification of Risks and Opportunities

MLP Care classifies its corporate risk and opportunity inventory into four main categories: Strategic and External Risks and Opportunities, Operational Risks and Opportunities, Financial Risks, and Compliance Risks and Opportunities. Climate-related risks fall under the category of Strategic and External Risks and are assessed using data such as healthcare demand, investment costs, and climate projections.

Climate risks and opportunities are evaluated and analyzed based on sector-specific guidance provided by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). In addition, internal and external environmental analyses⁶ were conducted during the risk and opportunity identification process. Climate-related risks and opportunities were assessed in relation to the company’s business model, value chain position, stakeholder groups, locations, hospitals, and brand groups (Medical Park, Liv Hospital). Sector developments, regulatory changes, and the operational environment in which the company operates were also considered. At the end of all these analyses, climate-related risks and opportunities were categorized in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

This entire process was carried out by the Quality and Risk Management Directorate through one-on-one meetings with each department. During these discussions, risks and opportunities that could be interrelated across departments were also identified.

In line with the timeframes used in MLP Care’s strategic decision-making processes, the company defines the time horizons for assessing sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities as follows:

- **Short-Term:** 0 - 2 years
- **Medium-Term:** 2 - 10 years
- **Long-Term:** Over 10 years



The occurrence period of each risk is defined within a specific time range.

Minutes of meeting on the associated climate risks have been submitted to the Early Detection of Risk Committee.

6. The company’s internal environment comprises its employees, executives, and shareholders, while its external environment consists of guests, suppliers, and competitors.

Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

As part of risk identification efforts, the probability of occurrence and impacts such as financial, service continuity, legal/regulatory, reputational, and employee-related impacts are evaluated to determine risk levels. Risk is calculated by multiplying likelihood and impact, resulting in each risk’s “Inherent Risk” level. This process is conducted using criteria such as “Risk Impact Level” and “Risk Probability Level.” All relevant risk and opportunity categories are analyzed in detail based on financial impact scopes, historical data reviews, scenario analyses (e.g., NGFS Net-Zero 2050 and RCP6.0 scenarios), and sector comparisons. Potential risks and opportunities are evaluated from both short- and long-term perspectives. Risks and opportunities categorized as high and very high are prioritized in accordance with the company’s strategic objectives and its defined risk appetite and tolerance. Throughout this prioritization process, investor sensitivity to risks and opportunities and their potential on financial outcomes play a critical role.

MLP Care uses its corporate risk management processes to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities. The process for identifying climate-related risks and opportunities is led by the Sustainability Working Group and relevant committees. During the evaluation of risks, the Sustainability Working Group is asked to provide support when climate-specific data (such as energy consumption) is required. Risks and opportunities shared with the Quality and Risk Management Director are assessed by the Early Detection of Risk Committee. In establishing climate-related risks and opportunities, the sectoral and financial expectations of each stakeholder are taken into account, and the long-term impacts of risks and opportunities on sustainability targets are also considered.

High-impact risks such as climate change and natural disasters are monitored via the “Risk Handling and Monitoring Table,” while opportunities are tracked through the “MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Follow-Up Table.” These processes are integrated into the company’s overall risk management policies, and effective control measures are identified at every stage. Only risks and opportunities with significant financial impact have been included in this TSRS-aligned Sustainability Report. If a given risk or opportunity does not exceed the materiality threshold determined by MLP Care, it has not been included in the report

		Likelihood				
		Very Low 1	Low 2	Medium 3	High 4	Very High 5
Impact	Very High 5	5 Action	10 Unacceptable	15 Unacceptable	20 Urgent Action	25 Urgent Action
	High 4	4 Action	8 Action	12 Unacceptable	16 Unacceptable	20 Urgent Action
	Medium 3	3 Acceptable/Tolerable	6 Action	9 Action	12 Unacceptable	15 Unacceptable
	Low 2	2 Acceptable/Tolerable	4 Action	6 Action	8 Action	10 Unacceptable
	Very Low 1	1 Acceptable/Tolerable	2 Acceptable/Tolerable	3 Acceptable/Tolerable	4 Action	5 Action

Identification and Implementation of Control Activities for Risks

MLP Care evaluates identified climate risks based on their severity and monitors them through corresponding action plans. Minor or low-level risks do not require an action plan; they are simply monitored. For medium-level risks, on the other hand, action plans are formulated and implemented within two months. For major or high-level risks, urgent action plans are developed and put into effect within no more than one month. For very high-level risks, urgent action plans are drawn up and rolled out within two weeks. Under these action plans, risks are managed through four main control activities:

- Avoidance/Elimination, which aims to eliminate the risk or terminate the related activity;
- Impact Mitigation, which seeks to reduce the effects when a risk cannot be fully prevented;
- Risk Sharing and Insurance, which reduces the impact by transferring part of the risk to another unit or through insurance coverage; and
- Risk Acceptance, which refers to accepting certain risks without implementing any control measures when they are deemed acceptable.

These activities are shaped and effectively implemented in line with MLP Care's risk appetite and strategic objectives.

Monitoring of Risks and Opportunities

The risk monitoring process is carried out systematically under the Corporate Risk Management framework. All risks are recorded in the Risk Handling and Monitoring Table, while opportunities are tracked using the MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Follow-Up Table. Each risk is assigned specific control measures, improvement actions, and responsible personnel. The Risk Department monitors adherence to target deadlines and evaluates process performance using KPIs.

The Internal Audit Unit tests the effectiveness of controls and submits recommendations to the Risk Department to support continuous improvement and necessary corrective actions.

Actions related to climate risks are also monitored through the MLP Care Action Follow-Up Table. This spreadsheet includes information on action owners, current progress, and target dates. The Quality and Risk Management Directorate is responsible for keeping the table up to date and ensuring smooth flow of information. Each action is tracked according to its status indicators (e.g., not started, in progress, completed, etc.). This approach ensures risks are managed proactively and that senior management receives regular updates through reporting.



Metrics and Targets

Cross-Sectoral Metrics

Metrics	Description
Climate-related transition risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related transition risks	Transition risks are not included in this TSRS report.
Climate-related physical risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks	Disclosed under Section 4.1.1 "Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change" in the sub-sections "Vulnerable Business Operation" and "Potential Financial Impact."
Climate-related opportunities—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities	Disclosed under Section 4.1.1 "Opportunity to Access Green Finance" in the sub-sections "Impact of the Opportunity on Business Model and Operations" and "Financial Impact of the Opportunity."
Capital deployment—the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities	Disclosed under Section 4.1.1 "Opportunity to Access Green Finance" in the sub-section "Financial Impact of the Opportunity" and under Section 4.1.1 "Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change" in the sub-section "Potential Financial Impact."
For internal carbon prices, the entity shall disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an explanation of whether and how the entity is applying a carbon price in decision-making (for example, investment decisions, transfer pricing and scenario analysis); and• the price for each metric tonne of greenhouse gas emissions the entity uses to assess the costs of its greenhouse gas emissions.	Currently, there is no officially declared carbon pricing in Türkiye. Due to the nature of the sector in which MLP Care operates, no internal carbon pricing priority has been defined. Therefore, this information is not disclosed.
For remuneration, the entity shall disclose: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a description of whether and how climate-related considerations are factored into executive remuneration, and• the percentage of executive management remuneration recognised in the current period that is linked to climate-related considerations	Relevant disclosures are provided under Section 3.1 MLP Care Sustainability Governance Structure .

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations

For the greenhouse gas emission calculations, emission factors obtained from various reliable sources were used. Scope 1 emissions include natural gas used for heating, generator fuels, and fuel consumption of company vehicles. These were calculated based on various IPCC reports (Vol. 2 Ch. 2, Vol. 2 Ch. 3, AR6). Different tables from the relevant IPCC reports were referenced for each fuel type. For anesthetic gases such as Isoflurane, Sevoflurane, and Desflurane, emission factors were sourced from academic studies published on the website “pubs.acs.org.” Scope 2 emissions related to electricity consumption in Türkiye were calculated using data from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Türkiye. For international locations such as Hungary, Azerbaijan, and Kosovo, electricity consumption-related emissions were calculated using data from “Ember-Climate,” reflecting the respective countries’ electricity generation mixes.

In summary, MLP Care bases its greenhouse gas emission calculations on internationally recognized and reliable sources such as IPCC reports, academic publications, and official energy data. Using appropriate sources for different countries and fuel types enhances the accuracy and reliability of these calculations.

Emissions (ton CO ₂ e)	2024
Scope 1	41,072.38
Scope 2 – Location-Based	77,605.48
Scope 2 – Market-Based	74,539.69
Total Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 Location-Based)	118,677.86
Total Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 Market-Based)	115,612.07
Scope 1 Emission Intensity (kg CO ₂ e / Patient) ⁷	3.4
Scope 2 Emission Intensity (kg CO ₂ e / Patient) ⁸	10.4

7. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity calculations include the consumption and patient data of 28 hospitals that operated for 24 months during 2023–2024. There is a methodological difference between the intensity calculation used this year and the one applied last year. To ensure comparability between the 2023 and 2024 emission intensity figures, the 2023 intensity was initially calculated using data from 25 hospitals but was recalculated this year using data from all 28 hospitals.

8. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 intensity calculations for 2023 and 2024 were based on the consumption data and patient numbers of 28 hospitals that had been in operation for a full 24-month period. There is a methodological difference between the intensity calculation used this year and the one applied last year. To ensure comparability between the 2023 and 2024 emission intensity figures, the 2023 intensity was initially calculated using data from 25 hospitals but was recalculated this year using data from all 28 hospitals.

Energy Consumption Metrics

Energy Consumption	2024
Natural Gas (GJ)	246,415
Electricity (GJ)	590,970
Gasoline (GJ)	11,898
Diesel (GJ)	15,660
Fuel Oil (GJ)	2,787
Total (GJ)	867,730

Sector-Based Metrics: TSRS 2 Volume 28—Health Care Delivery

Topic	Code	Metrics	Unit Of	2024
Energy Management	HC-DY-130a.1	Total energy consumed	Gigajoule	867,730
		Percentage of grid electricity	Percent (%)	0.88
		Percentage of renewable energy	Percent (%)	0.12
Waste Management	HC-DY-150a.1	Total amount of medical waste	Metric tons (t)	2,888.51
Waste Management	HC-DY-150a.2	Total amount of pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	4,156.63
		Total amount of hazardous waste pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	3,492.13
		Total amount of non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	663.50
Activity Metrics	HC-DY-000.A	Number of facilities	Number	35
		Number of beds	Number	6,353
	HC-DY-000.B	Number of inpatient admissions	Number	7,001,815
		Number of outpatient visits	Number	

Strategic Initiatives and Targets on the Path to Net Zero Emissions

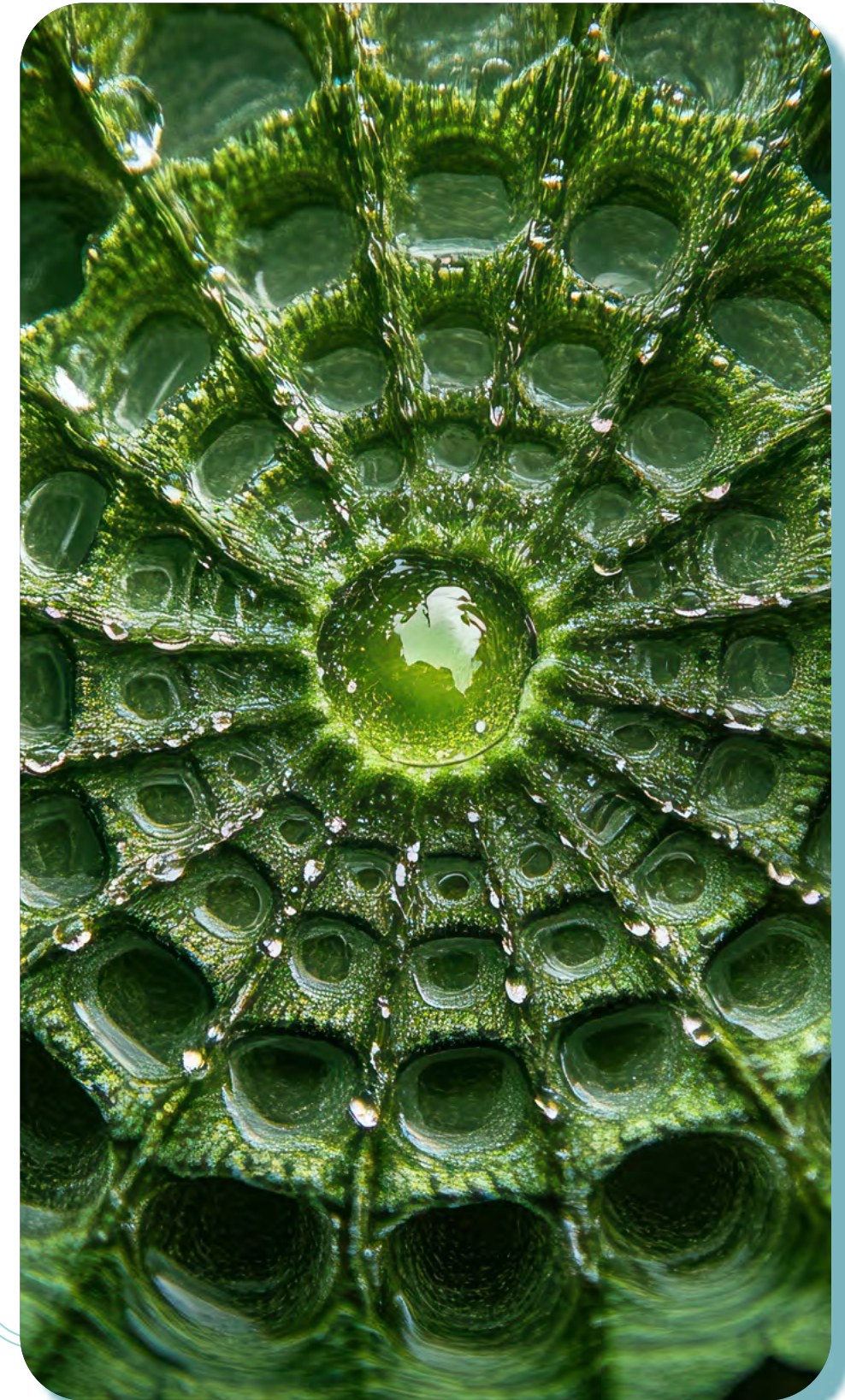
The healthcare sector plays a pivotal role in combating climate change due to its high electricity consumption and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions. Recognizing this responsibility, MLP Care has been taking strategic steps aligned with the sector's priorities to address climate change. These steps encompass both short- and long-term targets. MLP Care views its short-term and interim targets as key milestones toward achieving its long-term climate goals.

For 2024, which is defined as a short-term threshold, the company has set two primary objectives across all operations: reducing emission intensity and formulating a decarbonization roadmap. These targets are specific to the reporting year. The emission reduction target focuses on lowering gross emission intensity under Scope 1 and Scope 2. For 2024, the company aims to reduce Scope 1 emission intensity to 3.4 kg CO₂e per patient and Scope 2 emission intensity to 10.4 kg CO₂e per patient.

In the long run, MLP Care is committed to reaching net zero emissions by 2053, in line with Türkiye's Nationally Determined Contribution. As part of this commitment,

the company has initiated the development of a decarbonization roadmap, focusing primarily on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. The efforts for drawing up this roadmap include setting, disclosing, and verifying the emission reduction target in line with Science-Based Targets (SBTi). In pursuing this goal, MLP Care does not intend to rely on carbon credits.

To support the implementation of its net zero strategy, the company has adopted a holistic approach that places energy transformation at the core of its operations and infrastructure planning. To enhance operational resilience in the face of climate-related impacts, MLP Care plans to carry out energy transition projects funded through its green bond issuance. Under its green bond framework, MLP Care has committed to allocating 95% of the proceeds to solar power plant projects, 3% to pollution prevention and control initiatives, and 2% to promoting the use of and certification for green buildings. By establishing short-, medium-, and long-term actions grounded in climate resilience and emission reduction, MLP Care is steadily advancing toward its net zero emissions goal.



MLP SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.

E-mail: investor@mlpcare.com

Telephone: +90 212 227 55 55

Address: Otakçılar Cd. Flatofis İstanbul No: 78 Kat: 3 D Blok No: 103 Eyüp/İSTANBUL

MLPCARE

2024

