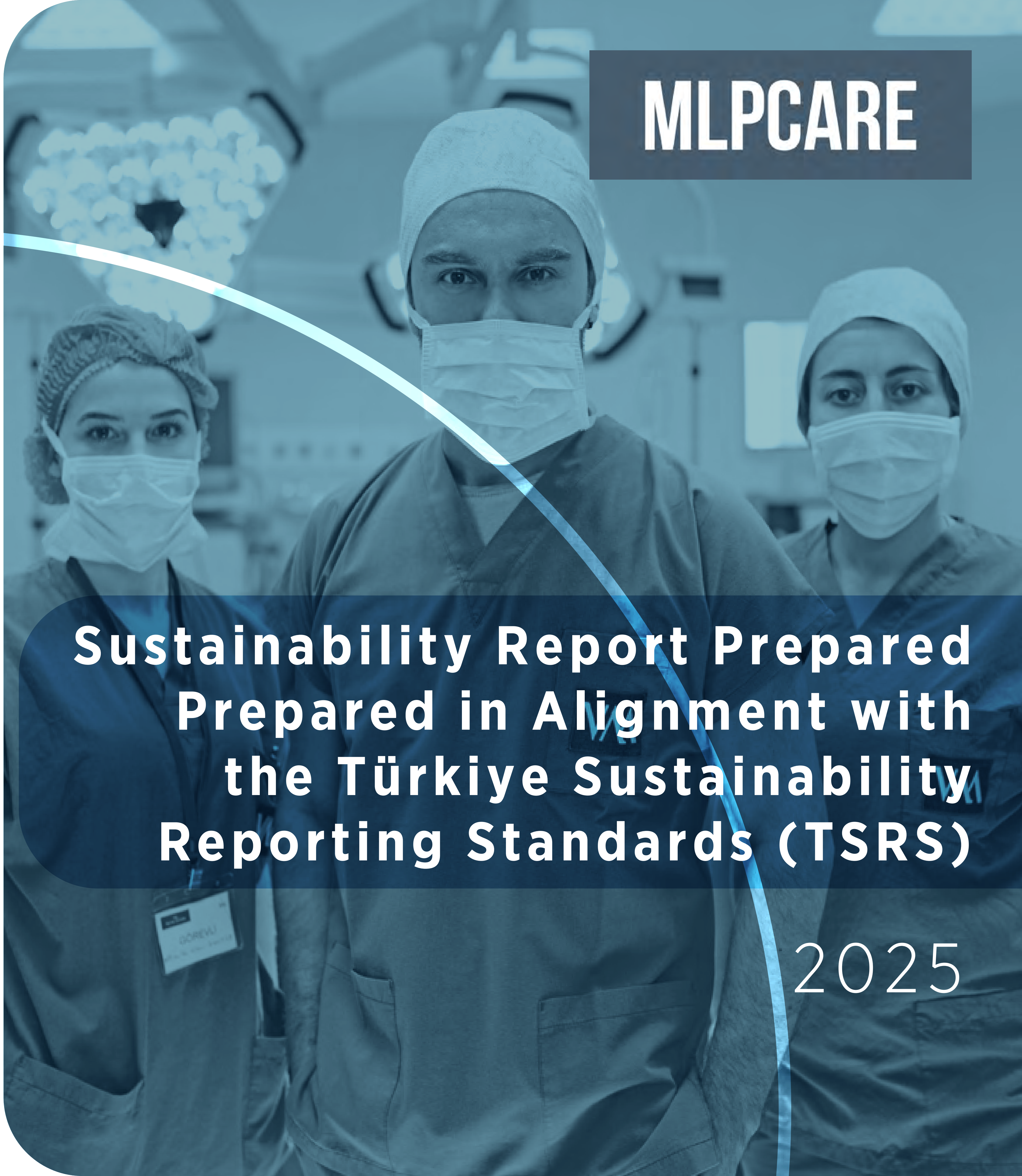

MLPCARE

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

2025

Deloitte.

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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 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".

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

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 2025, 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).

We do not express an assurance conclusion on information in respect of earlier periods or linked to from the Sustainability Information (including any images, audio files, documents embedded in a website or embedded videos).

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Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Information

Sustainability Information, as disclosed under the section "Scope of the Report" on pages 4-6, is subject to inherent uncertainty arising from incomplete scientific and economic knowledge. The quantification of greenhouse gas emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty due to limitations in scientific knowledge. In addition, the Sustainability Information involves climate-related scenario-based estimates that are inherently uncertain due to the lack of data on the likelihood, timing, and potential impacts of future physical and transitional climate-related risks.

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.

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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.

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

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, SMMM
Partner

İstanbul, 5 Ağustos 2026

Contents

Introduction

Scope of the Report

Alignment with the Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)

The Türkiye Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) were published in the Official Gazette on 29 December 2023 and became effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. ("MLP Care", "MLP Sağlık" or the "Company") operates within the regulatory and supervisory framework of the Capital Markets Board and is required to report under the TSRS because at least two of the prescribed criteria were exceeded for two consecutive reporting periods.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in TSRS 1: General Provisions for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and TSRS 2: Climate-related Disclosures. As in TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for 2024, MLP Care has once again assessed and included in this report its entire value chain encompassing healthcare services, its primary field of activity. Unless otherwise stated, all information and statements presented in this report cover MLP Care (MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.) and all of its subsidiaries subject to full consolidation.

In addition to the TSRS framework, this report also draws on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards maintained by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). "Volume 28 - Health Care Delivery", which forms part of the Sector-based Guidance on Implementing TSRS 2 and presents possible approaches to identifying, measuring and reporting information on climate-related risks and opportunities, was used as the basis for this process. This volume, which serves as guidance for the healthcare services sector, MLP Care's primary field of activity, is derived from the SASB Standards maintained by the ISSB. In Section 6 of the Report, the Metrics and Targets section includes the sector-specific disclosure topics and metrics specified in the relevant volume. Since MLP Care's operations in fields other than healthcare services do not represent a significant share of its consolidated financial statements, only the guidance in "Volume 28 - Health Care Delivery" was used as the basis.

Connection with Financial Statements

The sustainability- and climate-related disclosures presented in this report cover MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

The report reflects the Company's consolidated financial position as of 31 December 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the 12-month period then ended. The consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRSs"), are presented on a monthly basis.

The relevant financial information is available via **this link**.

Reporting Period

MLP Care reports for the annual reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 in accordance with TSRS 1: General Provisions for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and TSRS 2: Climate-related Disclosures. This report is the Company's second TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report. The first report, covering the Company's activities in 2024, is available via **this link**.

Judgments, Uncertainties, Omissions and Transitional Provisions

The transitional reliefs applied by MLP Care in its sustainability report include various accommodations specified in paragraphs E3, E4, E5 and E6 of TSRS 1 and paragraphs C3, C4 and C5 of TSRS 2 that are specific to the first reporting period. Through its Board Decision dated 25 December 2025, the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) extended the scope of these exemptions, which had been granted to entities preparing sustainability reports in accordance with the TSRS for the first time for the 2024 reporting period, by a further year to include their 2025 reports. In this context, the transitional reliefs applied by MLP Care in this report for its second reporting year are presented below:

- During the relief period, MLP Care discloses only information relating to climate-related risks and opportunities (in accordance with TSRS 2) and applies the provisions of TSRS 1 only to the extent that they relate to the reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities. Accordingly, this report covers only climate-related risks and opportunities.

- During the relief period, there is no requirement to present comparative information for prior periods regarding climate-related risks and opportunities. MLP Care has made use of this relief and has not included climate-related financial disclosures for prior years in this report.

- During the relief period, where greenhouse gas emissions have been measured using a method other than the globally accepted Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004), the continued use of that alternative method is permitted. However, MLP Care has not made use of this relief and has calculated its emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004).

- Under the relief relating to the disclosure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, MLP Care is not required to report Scope 3 emissions data. MLP Care has made use of this relief and has not included Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions data in this report.

This report provides a holistic overview of MLP Care's sustainability-focused governance framework, strategic approach, processes for identifying and managing risks and opportunities, performance indicators and established targets. In line with its vision of **"Excellence in Healthcare, Sustainability for the Future"**, MLP Care aims to provide its stakeholders with reliable and detailed information, guided by the principle of transparency throughout its sustainability journey.

Reporting Boundaries and Measurement Approach

The financial statements of MLP Care's subsidiaries, namely Samsun Medikal Grup Özel Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (80% ownership; "Samsun Hospital"), Mediplaza Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (75% ownership; "Mediplaza"), MS Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret A.Ş. (100% ownership; "MS Sağlık"), Sotte Sağlık Temizlik Yemek Medikal Turizm İnşaat San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (100% ownership; "Sotte Sağlık Temizlik Yemek"), MLP Gaziantep Sağlık Hizmetleri Anonim Şirketi (100% ownership; "MLP Gaziantep Sağlık"), MLP İzmir Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (65% ownership), Temar Tokat Manyetik Rezonans Sağlık Hizmetleri ve Turizm A.Ş. (58.84% ownership; "Tokat Hospital"), Kuzey Medikal Pazarlama İnşaat Taşımacılık San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. (100% ownership; "Kuzey"), Artımed Medikal Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (100% ownership; "Artımed"), BTR Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (100% ownership; "BTR Sağlık"), İstanbul Meditime Sağlık Hizmetleri Ticaret Ltd. Şti. (100% ownership; "Meditime Sağlık"), Kuzey Doğu Sağlık Hizmetleri ve Tic. A.Ş. (100% ownership; "Kuzey Doğu"), Livist Sağlık Hizmetleri Ltd. (99.9% ownership), 21. Yüzyıl Anadolu Vakfı (100% ownership), MLP Ataşehir Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (100% ownership), MLPARK Facilities Management Services L.L.C (100% ownership) and Bileşim Turizm Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. (100% ownership) are subject to full consolidation.

Although they are not subject to full consolidation, there are certain hospitals for which MLP Care assumes full managerial and operational responsibility under management agreements. These hospitals are İstinye University Hospital Medical Park Gaziosmanpaşa, İstanbul Aydın University VM Medical Park Florya Hospital, İstinye University Hospital Liv Hospital Bahçeşehir, İstinye University Faculty of Medicine Hospital, İstinye University Liv Hospital Topkapı, Baku-Liv Bona Dea Hospital (Azerbaijan) and Budapest-Liv Duna Medical Center (Hungary). These hospitals are under the full operational control of MLP Care.

MLP Care's hospitals abroad are Budapest-Liv Duna Medical Center (Hungary), Baku-Liv Bona Dea Hospital (Azerbaijan) and Pristina-Medical Park Kosovo (Kosovo). Together with its 34 hospitals operating in 13 provinces of Türkiye, MLP Care (MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.) has a total of 37 hospitals.

As of 31 December 2025, the Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions of MLP Care's 37 hospitals in Türkiye and abroad, together with those of its head office, were measured in metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard and included in full in the calculations and disclosures. The consolidation method applied in MLP Care's financial statements was also used for environmental data, including water consumption, energy consumption, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions.

About MLP Care

MLP Care's Organization and Value Chain

MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. began its journey in the healthcare sector in 1993 with the opening of Sultangazi Medical Center. It expanded its service network with the opening of Fatih Hospital in 1995. Following the establishment of MLP Sağlık in 2005, both hospitals were brought together under the Company's corporate structure, marking the beginning of the branding process. Having strengthened its corporate identity through the Medical Park and Liv Hospital brands, the Company demonstrated steady growth, expanding to 10 hospitals in 2008 and 24 hospitals in 2014.

As of 2025, MLP Care operates in 13 provinces across Türkiye and has 17 subsidiaries. Together with its operations in Azerbaijan, Hungary and Kosovo, it provides healthcare services through a total of 37 hospitals. The Company is also actively engaged in medical tourism and digital health.

MLP Care's shares have been traded on Borsa Istanbul since 2018. The Company's head office is located at Otakçılar Caddesi No: 78, 34050 Eyüp, Istanbul. Information on the principal activities and ownership interests of the subsidiaries included in the consolidation is presented in the following table:

COMPANY NAME	REGION OF OPERATION	2025 EFFECTIVE OWNERSHIP INTEREST (%)	COMPANY-OWNED HOSPITAL[1]
TEMAR TOKAT MANYETİK REZONANS SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ VE TURİZM A.Ş. ("TOKAT HASTANESİ")	Tokat	58.84	Medical Park Tokat Hastanesi
SAMSUN MEDİKAL GRUP ÖZEL SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. ("SAMSUN HASTANESİ")	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 Kosova
KUZEY MEDİKAL PAZARLAMA İNŞAAT TAŞIMACILIK SAN. VE TİC. 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
MEDİPLAZA SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET A.Ş. ("MEDİPLAZA")	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 TİC. A.Ş. ("SOTTE SAĞLIK TEMİZLİK YEMEK")	İstanbul-Ankara	100	VM Medical Park Ankara
BTR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş. ("BTR SAĞLIK")	İstanbul	100	-
İSTANBUL MEDİTİME SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ TİCARET LTD. ŞTİ. ("MEDİTİME SAĞLIK")	İstanbul	100	-
MLP GAZİANTEP SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ ("MLP GAZİANTEP SAĞLIK")	Gaziantep	100	Liv Hospital Gaziantep
KUZEY DOĞU SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ VE TİC. A.Ş. ("KUZEY DOĞU")	İstanbul	100	-
LİVİST SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ LTD.	Kıbrıs	99.9999	-
MLP İZMİR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.	İstanbul – İzmir	65	Medical Park İzmir
MLP ATAŞEHİR SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ A.Ş.	İstanbul	100	-
MLPARK FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVİCES L.L.C	Dubai	100	
BİLEŞİM TURİZM SANAYİ TİCARET A.Ş	İstanbul	100	

1. All other Company-owned hospitals not listed in the table operate under MLP Sağlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.

MLP Care's Business Model and Value Chain

In preparing its climate-related financial reports, MLP Care assessed its entire value chain, encompassing not only its own operations but also those of its subsidiaries. MLP Care requires a variety of resources to deliver healthcare services and collaborates with various organizations and stakeholders.

The Company's operational value chain is presented below:

Value Chain Position	Value Chain Stages	Description and Definition	Relevant Entity	Geographical Location
Upstream	Supply Chain Management	• Procurement of medical and non-medical supplies	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
	Provision of Infrastructure	Physical Infrastructure • Digital Infrastructure	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
	Human Resources Management	•Recruitment • Training and Development • Employee Satisfaction Practices • Workforce Planning • Effective Management of Related Processes	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
MLP Care Operations	Our Core Operations	• Delivery of Healthcare Services • Patient Admission • Diagnosis and Treatment of Cases • Facility Management • Device and Equipment Maintenance	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
	Services for Our Guests	• Ensuring Patient Safety and Satisfaction	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
Downstream	Waste Management	• Management of Non-hazardous, Hazardous and Medical Waste	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan
	Billing and Insurance Procedures	• Pricing of Services Provided • Payment Procedures for Guests • Management of Partnerships with Insurance Companies • Insurance Procedures	37 Hospitals; Head Office	Türkiye, Hungary, Kosovo, Azerbaijan

Governance

MLP Care Sustainability Governance Structure

MLP Care's sustainability and climate governance structure is built on an interconnected three-tier model. Starting at the operational level and extending through senior management to the Board of Directors, this structure aims to identify and assess risks and opportunities and develop appropriate responses within the framework of the existing strategy. Shaped under the oversight of the Board of Directors and with the support of its committees, this system provides the corporate governance infrastructure required for the effective monitoring, oversight and management of risks and opportunities. Key positions within the structure serve both to communicate the Company's risk management perspective and strategy to the operational level and to convey risks and opportunities identified by the operational units responsible for the relevant activities to management.

MLP Care's Board of Directors is the highest decision-making body responsible for shaping sustainability- and climate-related strategies and managing sustainability and climate matters identified through its committees. Sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities are monitored at the highest level by the Board. The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing its sustainability- and climate-related risk and opportunity agenda in light of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term business targets, policies and strategy.

It oversees the integration of the sustainability strategy into the Company's overall business model and long-term targets and ensures that the related activities are carried out by its committees.

Through the Early Detection of Risk Committee, the Board of Directors reviews sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities six times a year and incorporates them into its strategic decision-making processes. Within this framework, the Board makes decisions on financing and resource allocation (for example, the decision concerning the green bond issuance completed in November 2024), determines strategic directions for reducing carbon emissions (for example, reviewing the net-zero carbon emissions target to align it with the Science Based Targets initiative) and continues to oversee the process through the action plans it approves.

MLP Care aims to achieve the highest possible level of efficiency and added value from its sustainability activities. It also carries out these activities systematically, in alignment with its corporate business strategy and the sector in which it operates, and in a manner that responds to the needs of the individuals it serves. The Company's sustainability strategy has been developed in line with this approach. The strategy development process took into account global risks, opportunities and trends and analyzed the threats that the healthcare sector and MLP Care may face, as well as the opportunities they may capitalize on, over the short and long term. These analyses were conducted in light of reviews of academic literature, industry experience and stakeholder feedback.

Sustainability initiatives are positioned within MLP Care not as a standalone area of activity subsequently added to its business processes, but as a natural and integral part of the way it conducts business. In line with this understanding, the sustainability strategy has been integrated into the corporate business strategy and designed to support the Company's overall targets.

The members of the Board of Directors have extensive experience in corporate management and academia. The principles and methods set out in the TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report for 2024 continue to be applied in assessing the competencies of the members.2 Defined sustainability- and climate-related targets and performance indicators are monitored solely on the basis of operational targets. The responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which reports to the Board of Directors, include determining, in line with the Company's long-term targets, the principles, criteria and methods applicable to the remuneration of Board members and executives with administrative responsibilities, and overseeing this process. Within the framework of this responsibility, remuneration policies are reviewed at regular intervals and updated where necessary. As of 2025, no metric is monitored in relation to linking senior management compensation to climate indicators. Furthermore, during the reporting period, performance linked to climate targets was not incorporated into MLP Care's remuneration policies.

The Board of Directors, which meets five times a year, consists of members with industry knowledge and financial expertise and includes a Board member with expertise in sustainability3 and an independent Board member4 who plays an active management-level role in sustainable development. Sustainability expertise accounts for 33% of the competencies represented on the Board of Directors. Detailed biographies of the members of the Board of Directors are available via **this link**.

2. Following the change in the membership of the Board of Directors in October 2025, the Competency Matrix will be updated in the upcoming period.
3. Hatice Hale Özsoy Bıyıklı, the Board member with the sustainability expertise referred to above, stepped down from the Board in October 2025 during the relevant reporting period.
4. Betül Ebru Edin (Independent Board Member)

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee, one of the four principal committees reporting to the Board of Directors, is responsible for overseeing the alignment of the Company's operations with its governance principles and ensuring that these principles are further developed. Within this framework, the Committee reports to the Board of Directors four times a year and evaluates public disclosures made under the Public Disclosure Policy. To the extent that the development of strategies designed to address the Company's identified climate- and sustainability-related risks and opportunities forms part of MLP Care's governance principles, it constitutes a component of the Committee's oversight and development responsibilities.

The Committee consists of three Board members, two of whom are independent, and the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations. It meets at least four times a year and holds additional sessions when deemed necessary. As an ex officio member of the Committee, the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations reports to the Committee four times a year on the matters, findings and requirements addressed by the Sustainability Working Group.

Early Detection of Risk Committee

The Early Detection of Risk Committee supports the Board of Directors in the early identification of risks that may jeopardize the Company's existence, development and continuity, the implementation of appropriate risk management strategies and the establishment of a specialized risk management committee. It also fulfills the other responsibilities assigned to it by applicable legislation. The Committee performs its designated duties by holding at least six meetings a year. A total of six meetings were held in 2025, and the reports prepared were submitted to the Board of Directors.

The Committee reviewed sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities, considered the risk of damage to immovable property from potential flooding caused by climate change and the opportunity to access green finance, and presented its conclusions to the Board of Directors.

As a member of the Committee, the Director of Quality and Risk Management compiles the risks reported and measured by department managers designated as risk owners for their respective departments and brings them before the Committee. 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 establishes an operating framework aligned with the Company's overall strategic and risk management processes. Risk management practices are continuously reviewed in an integrated manner with other internal functions, and recommendations for improving these processes are submitted to the Board of Directors.

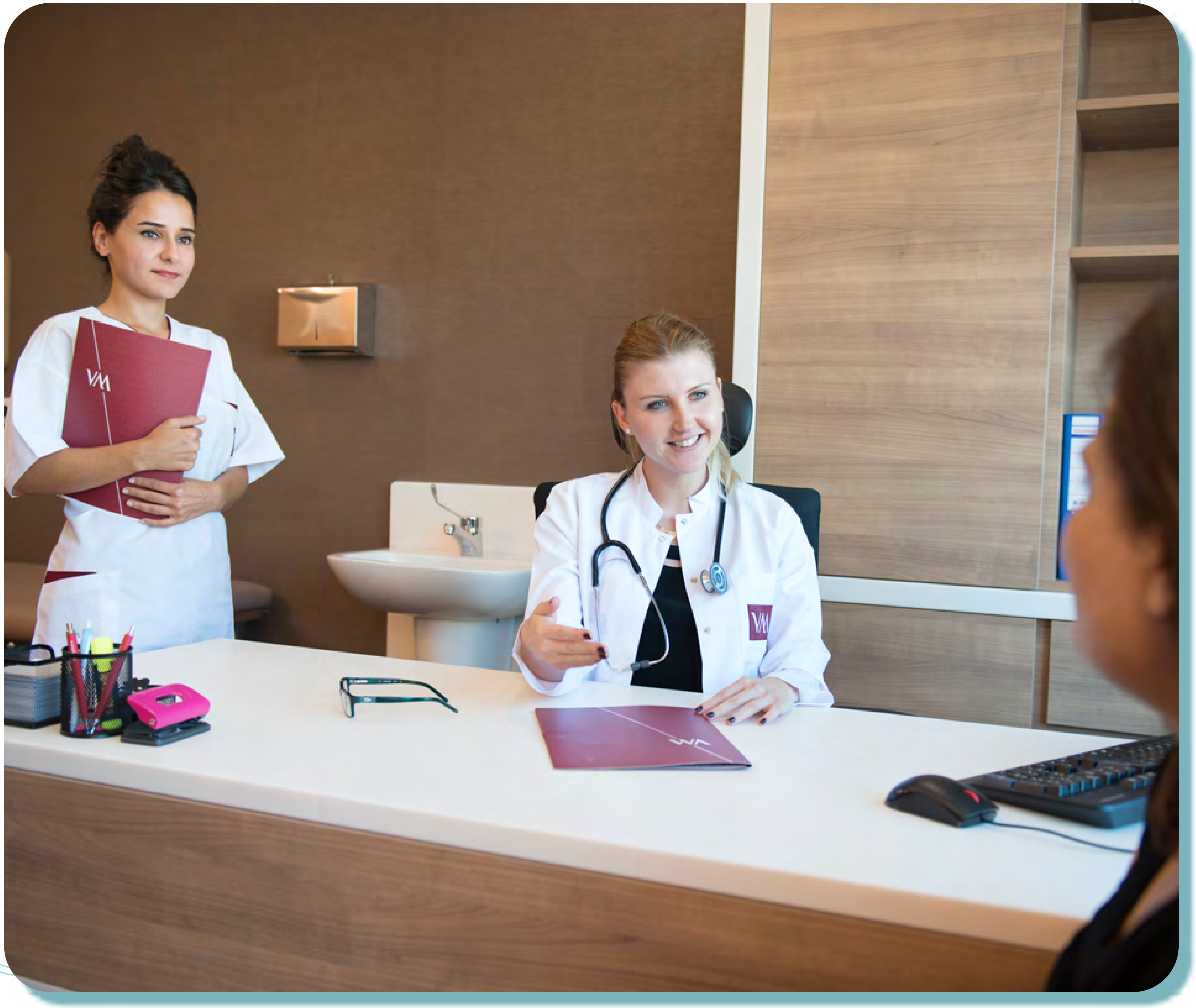
Audit Committee

The Committee's primary target is to oversee the Company's accounting system and practices, the public disclosure process for financial information, the operation and effectiveness of internal and external audit mechanisms, and compliance with applicable legislation. Contributing to the continuous improvement of compliance with applicable legislation and internal Company regulations and to the strengthening of the principles of transparency, accountability, fairness, predictability and effectiveness within the organization, the Audit Committee meets at least four times a year and no less frequently than once every three months.

The Committee evaluates the effectiveness of the risk management system implemented within the Company from the perspective of risk and opportunity governance and, in this regard, operates in coordination and shares information with the other committees established by the Board of Directors. In this context, the Committee serves as a control mechanism within the governance structure by assessing the management of risks and opportunities and overseeing the responses to them.

Sustainability Working Group

The Sustainability Working Group carries out its activities through five sub-working groups under the coordination of the Strategy and Investor Relations Department. The Climate Change and Environment, Digitalization and Innovation, Social Contribution and Stakeholder Engagement, People and Culture, and Corporate Governance sub-groups consist of representatives from various departments. These groups conduct activities specific to their respective areas of expertise, contributing to the early identification of risks. The Company's progress and performance in sustainability are evaluated by the Director of Strategy and Investor Relations at Corporate Governance Committee meetings. All employees, particularly those serving on the working group, enhance their competencies by completing mandatory sustainability training each year.



Strategy

For MLP Care, the sustainability and climate agenda is an area of management directly linked to the safe, uninterrupted delivery of healthcare services to a high standard. Given the high infrastructure dependency of hospital operations, their energy-intensive nature, long-lived asset base and service network spanning multiple geographies, climate-related developments may affect not only the Company's environmental performance but also its facility planning, resource use, investment priorities and organizational resilience. In this context, MLP Care assesses sustainability- and climate-related matters not only from a compliance perspective focused on identifying existing risks, but also from the perspective of future-proofing its business model. The Company's strategic approach is shaped around strengthening the resilience of healthcare infrastructure, developing investment decisions that support service continuity, increasing resource efficiency and establishing an operational structure that is better prepared for changing external conditions. The assessments below set out the overall framework of MLP Care's strategic approach in this regard.

Vade Tanımları

MLP Care uses time horizons aligned with its strategic decision-making, investment planning and operational management processes to assess the impacts of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. Time horizons enable the joint assessment of operational impacts that may arise in the short term and impacts related to infrastructure, investment, and resilience that may become evident over the long term. Accordingly, the short term is defined as 0-2 years, the medium term as 2-10 years and the long term as 10 years or more.

The use of these time horizons enables MLP Care to assess sustainability- and climate-related developments not only in terms of their impacts in the current period, but also as part of its medium- and long-term planning. The time horizons set out below form the basis for classifying when the risks and opportunities within the scope of reporting are expected to occur.

Time Horizon	Period	Rationale for Selection
Short Term	0-2 years	Defines processes focused on operational agility and urgent adaptation requirements whose impacts can be observed within the current period.
Medium Term	2-10 years	Refers to strategic transition phases encompassing the transformation of the Company's business model and its investment cycles.
Long Term	10 + years	Represents the broad time horizon encompassing the structural impacts of climate change and the major investments required for the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Financial Materiality

MLP Care assesses the financial materiality of sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities in terms of their current and potential effects on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. In this context, consideration is given not only to effects directly reflected in the financial statements, but also to effects that may have financial implications for operations, infrastructure investments, service continuity, and growth plans over the medium and long term.

In assessing financial materiality, risks and opportunities are evaluated in terms of impact, likelihood, and level of significance, and their potential effects on financial results are examined in line with the identified time horizons and the analyses performed. MLP Care uses 1% of revenue as the materiality threshold in this assessment.

This financial materiality threshold is used as a reference for determining which sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities should be assessed and addressed in detail within the scope of reporting.

Accordingly, risks and opportunities whose financial effects are expected to exceed the established threshold are included in the report. MLP Care has identified the risk of damage to immovable property from flooding caused by climate change as a priority risk based on its impact, likelihood, and overall risk level. The analyses conducted in relation to this risk indicated that its financial effects could exceed the established materiality threshold. Similarly, the opportunity to support the energy transition through sustainable finance was considered within the financial materiality assessment, taking into account its potential effects on operational costs, energy efficiency investments, and long-term financial resilience.

The following sections present the positions in the value chain, time horizons, potential effects, financial implications, and related assessments of the sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities considered within the scope of reporting.

Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

Climate change has far-reaching consequences that profoundly affect many sectors and ecosystems worldwide. These changes, particularly extreme weather events such as heatwaves, hurricanes, floods, and droughts, undermine societies' infrastructure and economic stability and have serious adverse effects on human health. In this context, limiting the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C under the Paris Agreement is critically important. The tangible consequences of climate change make urgent and decisive action worldwide imperative.

In line with Türkiye's vision of achieving net-zero emissions by 2053, MLP Care considers the Nationally Determined Contribution, the Long-Term Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and international standards when identifying climate-related risks and opportunities. In this context, risks and opportunities related to the Company's transition plan are identified.

As part of its process for assessing sustainability- and climate-related risks, MLP Care identified the risk of damage to immovable property from potential flooding caused by climate change at the highest level in terms of impact, likelihood, and overall risk level and designated it as a priority risk. MLP Care, which has adopted 1% of revenue as its financial materiality threshold, also analyzed the potential effects of this risk within this framework and determined that they could exceed the established threshold.

Accordingly, to manage the risks and opportunities arising from climate change more effectively, MLP Care conducts short-, medium-, and long-term scenario analyses and shapes its strategies in light of these analyses.

Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change

Risk Title	**Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change**
Risk Type	Physical Risk
Risk Category	Acute Risk
Risk Description	Türkiye is exposed to environmental threats posed by climate change. Among these threats, flooding has been identified as the extreme weather event posing the highest risk to MLP Care. Disasters caused by extreme weather events are expected to adversely affect the delivery of healthcare services and hospital infrastructure, leading to increased disease incidence and greater pressure on the healthcare system. As the costs of capital goods and infrastructure investments in the healthcare sector continue to rise, the inability to adequately reflect these increases in service prices further highlights the importance of proactive planning and economic assessments. Moreover, if climate-related risks are not incorporated into strategic decision-making processes, MLP Care's critical property and infrastructure assets could be exposed to the risk of severe damage.
Position in the Value Chain	MLP Care Operations
Impact Time Horizon	Medium-Term
Time Horizon (Years)	2-10 years
Impact Scale	5
Likelihood	4
Current Risk Score	20
Business Activity Vulnerable to the Risk	The potential effects of damage to property from flooding caused by climate change on core operations and the delivery of services to patients were analyzed. This assessment was conducted based on a recent actual incident and within the framework of potential scenarios, taking into account hospitals in different locations. In recent years, water overflow inside one of MLP Care's hospitals during heavy rainfall resulted in flooding and water inundation. This incident affected multiple floors of the hospital and caused various types of damage. Thanks to repair work initiated immediately without awaiting the loss adjuster's report, hospital services continued without interruption. Emergency measures, including water removal, cleaning, technical service intervention, and documenting the damage through photographs and video recordings, were implemented promptly. When considered together with similar floods previously experienced in Türkiye and climate scenario analyses, this incident demonstrates that hospitals in locations with high flood risk may be vulnerable to this threat.

Impact of the Risk on the Business Model and Operations	MLP Care's immovable properties, which are critical to the continuity and uninterrupted delivery of healthcare services (such as hospital buildings, operating rooms, intensive care and emergency units, treatment centers, patient rooms, medical storage facilities, pharmaceutical storage areas, data centers, administrative offices, parking facilities, and patient transfer areas), as well as its infrastructure assets (such as electrical systems, medical gas systems, water supply and waste management infrastructure, information technology systems, heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning equipment, building energy infrastructure, ground-floor and basement structures, and radiology, intensive care, and operating room units), are among the key elements that must be protected against climate-related risks. A marked increase in both the frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall has been observed in the regions where MLP Care operates. In Türkiye, these regions include Istanbul, Samsun, Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Gaziantep, Kocaeli, Ordu, Trabzon, Tokat, Bursa, Mersin, and Izmir, while international operations in Kosovo; Baku, Azerbaijan; and Budapest, Hungary are also considered within this scope. Flooding and inundation caused by heavy rainfall have the potential to disrupt hospital operations in the short or long term due to the damage they may cause to immovable property and infrastructure. Climate projections indicate that such events will increase in both frequency and severity in the coming years. As part of the analyses conducted using city-level data from the extreme precipitation projections of the Turkish State Meteorological Service under the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, WRI's Aqueduct tool assessments of coastal and riverine flooding[5], and the World Bank Risk Map[6], MLP Care's assets and operations that may be exposed to the identified physical climate risk were examined. Preliminary assessments and analysis findings indicate that some hospitals provide services in locations that may be exposed to flood risk and therefore face potential risk. These findings indicate that MLP Care's assets and operations at certain operating locations may be exposed to flood risk. Beyond this preliminary assessment, detailed facility-level risk analyses are conducted by considering the topographical characteristics of the area in which each hospital is located, its existing technical infrastructure, and its emergency response capacity. The analysis identified three main areas of impact. The first is infrastructure damage and operational disruptions. Floods and inundation may cause physical damage to hospital buildings, technical infrastructure, and medical devices, potentially disrupting the delivery of healthcare services. Water ingress may also cause failures in electrical and communication systems, resulting in interruptions to hospital operations. The second is economic costs and planning challenges. Repairing flood-related damage and rebuilding infrastructure may impose a significant financial burden on hospitals. Furthermore, failure to consider climate risks may lead to unexpected financial consequences. The third area is organizational and strategic challenges. Assessing potential flood risk is crucial to MLP Care's operational continuity, reputation management, and regulatory compliance processes. As operational disruptions may undermine patient confidence and lead to regulatory compliance issues, flood risk is taken into account when planning technical infrastructure work.

5. Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool
6. ThinkHazard! Tool

Financial Impact	The loss of capital investments due to damage to property and financial losses arising from operational disruptions are assessed.
Measurement Uncertainties	Exchange rate fluctuations create significant uncertainty in estimating the costs associated with operational changes and the implementation of infrastructure investments. Moreover, uncertainties related to flood risk are not limited to costs but also pose various challenges to operational, technical, and strategic decision-making processes. Inconsistencies in climate models and meteorological data lead to significant variations in projections concerning the frequency and intensity of flooding, making it difficult to predict future extreme rainfall and flood events. Furthermore, the lack of sufficient and reliable data on the resilience of property creates uncertainty as to the conditions under which infrastructure may be damaged and the extent of such damage. This makes it difficult to fully measure and prioritize the risks. The use of different assumptions when calculating the financial impact of flood risk creates uncertainty in determining its exact impact. Furthermore, data limitations and the restricted coverage of geographical risk maps reduce the effectiveness of risk analyses and prevent the full identification of risks in critical regions. When all these uncertainties are considered as a whole, it is vital for MLP Care to adopt cautious, flexible, and multidimensional approaches in its strategic decision-making processes concerning flood risk.
Measurement Metrics	Number of hospitals exposed to flood risk
	Ratio of the non-current assets held by hospitals exposed to flood risk to total assets
	Ratio of hospitals affected by flood risk to MLP Care's total number of hospitals
	Flood risk score in the corporate risk inventory
Measures Taken Against the Risk	Work is ongoing on action plans and monitoring mechanisms aimed at preventing flood events caused by heavy rainfall from disrupting operational processes at hospitals. Steps are planned to invest in energy-efficient and resilient infrastructure to minimize flood-related operational disruptions. Furthermore, insurance coverage arranged for hospitals on a per-square-meter basis provides financial protection against structural damage and equipment losses that may be caused by natural disasters such as floods. In addition, regional risks arising from urban infrastructure will be analyzed and closely monitored in the coming period, and infrastructure reinforcement measures are planned to be implemented. Accordingly, regardless of whether the source of the impact is internal or external, MLP Care will continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of high-quality healthcare services.

Scenario Analysis and Climate Resilience	MLP Care bases the scenario analyses used to assess its climate-related risks on the latest climate projections under CMIP6 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6), which provides the scientific basis for the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. CMIP6 provides more comprehensive and up-to-date projections for climate parameters such as temperature increases, changes in precipitation, and extreme weather events using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), which have replaced the previous generation of scenarios7. This enables MLP Care to analyze physical climate risks in the regions where it operates using the latest scientific data and shape its strategic planning accordingly. The SSP scenarios model potential increases in global temperature through five different socioeconomic development and emissions pathways, ranging from the most optimistic, SSP1-1.9 (a 1.4°C increase by 2100), to the most pessimistic, SSP5-8.5 (a 4.4°C increase by 2100). During the current reporting period, MLP Care considers the outputs of the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios, thereby covering both optimistic and pessimistic scenarios. In addition, MLP Care has incorporated the Net Zero 2050 scenario developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) into its analyses to assess the effects of extreme weather events on capital goods. The NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario is based on the assumption of an orderly transition in which climate policies are introduced early, decisively, and gradually, and envisages achieving global net-zero emissions by 2050. The projection, based on the 1995-2014 reference period, indicates that average long-duration precipitation across Türkiye will increase by 0.5% by 2040 and that this rate will remain unchanged during the 2080-2100 period. Under the SSP2-4.5 scenario, analyses based on the 1981-2010 reference period and a projected global temperature increase of 1.8°C by 2100 indicate that an increase in prolonged precipitation will heighten flood risk. Under this scenario, maximum five-day precipitation is projected to increase by 2.3% during the 2021-2040 period and by 1.7% during the 2041-2060 period. In the long-term projection, this effect is expected to increase by 2.2% during the 2081-2100 period. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, analyses based on the 1981-2010 reference period and a projected global temperature increase of 4.4°C by 2100 indicate that an increase in prolonged precipitation will heighten flood risk. Under this scenario, maximum five-day precipitation is projected to increase by 1.6% during both the 2021-2040 and 2041-2060 periods. In the long-term projection, this effect is expected to decrease by 1.1% during the 2081-2100 period.

7. IPCC AR6 - Çalışma Grubu I Raporu

Opportunity to Support the Energy Transition through Sustainable Finance

Opportunity Title	**Supporting the Energy Transition through Sustainable Finance**	
Opportunity Type	Resource Efficiency and Energy Source	
Opportunity Description	Policy and investment trends aimed at decarbonizing energy systems and improving energy efficiency are gaining momentum globally. According to the World Energy Investment 2025[8] report published by the International Energy Agency, a significant proportion of global energy investment is being directed toward renewable energy, energy efficiency, and electricity infrastructure, and clean energy investment is expected to continue increasing in the coming period. This transition encourages organizations operating in energy-intensive sectors to transform their energy infrastructure into more efficient, lower-carbon systems. The healthcare sector is among the energy-intensive sectors due to the need to provide uninterrupted services, the use of energy-intensive medical equipment, and operational activities requiring high levels of energy consumption, such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning, sterilization, and laboratory processes. According to the Measuring Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Health Systems[9] report published by the World Health Organization, the healthcare sector is responsible for approximately 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions. This makes it necessary for health systems both to become more resilient to the effects of climate change and to reduce their own carbon footprints. Given MLP Care's extensive hospital network operating in various countries, particularly Türkiye, energy efficiency and renewable energy investments are considered to have significant potential to transform the Company's operations. In this context, the Company has identified the use of sustainable finance instruments to finance energy transition investments as a strategic opportunity. Following a resolution by the Board of Directors, approval was obtained from the Capital Markets Board in May 2025 for the issuance of green bonds with an aggregate nominal value of up to TRY 2 billion, and the issuance was completed in June 2025. The bond was issued with a maturity of two years. A significant portion of the proceeds from the green bond issuance is planned to be allocated to solar power plant (SPP) investments, energy efficiency projects, and sustainable building practices. In this context, approximately 95% of the green bond proceeds are expected to be allocated to SPP projects, 3% to pollution prevention and control projects, and 2% to green building practices. This financing mechanism is considered a strategic opportunity that could support MLP Care's energy transition investments and contribute to increasing the use of renewable energy in hospital operations, improving energy efficiency, and reducing operational carbon intensity.	
Position in the Value Chain	**Upstream** (Infrastructure Provision)	**MLP Care Operations** (Core Operations)
Impact Time Horizon	Short Term	
Time Horizon (Years)	0-2 years	

8. World Energy Investment, 2025
9. Measuring greenhouse gas emissions in health systems, 2025

Impact of the Opportunity on the Business Model and Operations	Energy transition investments to be undertaken within the scope of the green bond will contribute to transforming MLP Care's operational infrastructure into more energy-efficient, lower-carbon systems. Given the high electricity consumption of heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems, medical equipment, and other energy-intensive processes in hospital operations, renewable energy investments will contribute to reducing energy costs and enhancing security of energy supply. In 2025, the six operational SPPs generated a total of 86,869 MWh of electricity, 98% of which was consumed in MLP Care's own operations, while the remaining 2% was supplied to the grid, contributing to the electricity system. Through projects implemented on sites in İslahiye, Gaziantep; Boğazlıyan, Yozgat; Akdağmadeni, Yozgat; Hasbey, Sivas; Aşağıpelitözü, Çankırı; and Delice, Yozgat, 85% of the 14 hospitals' total electricity requirement of 85,105 MWh in 2025 was met from renewable sources. Although some of these SPP investments were installed in 2024, payments that remained outstanding as of June 2025 are being financed with proceeds from the green bond issuance. This makes energy costs more predictable, reduces the carbon footprint, and strengthens operational resilience. Furthermore, this transition will contribute to reducing the Company's operational carbon intensity in line with its sustainability strategy and net-zero emissions targets, while supporting its transition toward the delivery of low-carbon healthcare services.
Regions Where the Opportunity is Concentrated	Fourteen hospitals covered by projects implemented on sites in İslahiye, Gaziantep; Boğazlıyan, Yozgat; Akdağmadeni, Yozgat; Hasbey, Sivas; Aşağıpelitözü, Çankırı; and Delice, Yozgat, all of which are financed through the green bond.
Opportunity-Aligned Activity Ratio	A significant portion of the financing obtained through the green bond is planned to be allocated to energy transition investments. In this context, 41% of MLP Care's total of 37 hospitals are covered by renewable energy infrastructure projects financed through the green bond.
Financial Impact	Renewable energy investments are expected to reduce electricity consumption costs and mitigate cost risks arising from fluctuations in energy prices. Furthermore, access to sustainable finance instruments is expected to diversify long-term funding sources and provide financing for energy transition investments. In this context, energy efficiency and renewable energy investments are considered a significant opportunity to reduce operational costs and enhance the Company's financial resilience.
Strategy for Addressing the Opportunity	Following the completion of the green bond issuance, supporting the energy transition represents an opportunity for MLP Care to strengthen its decarbonization efforts and improve the efficiency of its energy infrastructure. Allocating the majority of the financing obtained to solar power plant investments will contribute to increasing the use of renewable energy, managing energy costs more effectively, and reducing carbon intensity. In this way, MLP Care aims both to increase its operational efficiency and to support its journey toward net zero by 2053, in alignment with Türkiye's 2053 Climate Strategy.
Measurement Uncertainties	The calculations used to assess the potential environmental and financial impacts of energy transition investments are based on certain assumptions and estimates. In this context, the financial impacts associated with electricity generation projections for SPP investments may vary depending on technical parameters such as sunshine duration, system efficiency, and capacity factor. Energy cost savings are calculated based on prevailing electricity prices and consumption profiles. However, these calculations involve a high degree of uncertainty, as fluctuations in energy prices and changes in market conditions may produce different financial outcomes.
Climate Resilience	MLP Care considers enhancing the resilience of its strategy and business model a priority in view of the risks posed by climate change, fluctuations in energy markets, and increasing regulatory expectations. Accordingly, renewable energy and energy efficiency investments supported by the green bond are considered an important factor in strengthening the Company's capacity to adapt to climate-related changes and uncertainties. These investments are expected to support security of energy supply, limit the effects of fluctuations in energy costs, strengthen operational continuity, and contribute to the gradual transition of the energy infrastructure toward a more efficient structure.

Climate Resilience and Scenario Analysis

MLP Care has built its growth strategy around an approach focused on investments in technological infrastructure and advanced technology equipment, as well as accreditations relating to the quality of medical services. To make this strategy resilient to the potential effects of climate change, MLP Care conducted a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts of climate change on hospital operations through scenario analyses. Accordingly, MLP Care conducted an assessment focused on infrastructure and service excellence, undertaking a holistic analysis based on the SSP (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) scenarios within the CMIP6 framework, which provides the scientific basis for the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

The SSP scenarios provide a broad spectrum of analyses, ranging from optimistic scenarios in which climate policies are effectively implemented globally and concrete steps are taken to reduce emissions, to pessimistic scenarios in which intensive fossil fuel use continues and policies to combat climate change are not implemented adequately. The SSP5-8.5 scenario is included in physical risk analyses because it represents the scenario in which temperature increases reach their highest levels over the long term. The SSP2-4.5 scenario, meanwhile, is considered a middle-of-the-road scenario in which current socioeconomic trends continue and is used as a reference in MLP Care's operational planning processes.

In addition, as in its 2024 TSRS Report, MLP Care has incorporated the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), a group of central banks and financial supervisory authorities, into its analyses to provide a complementary perspective when assessing physical risks to capital goods. The NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario is based on the assumption of an orderly transition in which climate policies are implemented early, decisively, and gradually, and envisages achieving global net-zero emissions by 2050 while limiting the increase in global temperature to approximately 1.5°C.

Accordingly, as with the SSP (RCP) scenarios during the 2024 TSRS reporting period, the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario was also analyzed at the regional and city levels in the areas where MLP Care operates. This enabled the potential city-level impacts of physical and transition risks to be assessed together, creating a holistic climate risk perspective. In this context, scenario analyses covering temperature increase projections aligned with MLP Care's net-zero emissions target for 2053 have been integrated into the Company's climate risk assessment and strategy development processes.

Related Risk	Scenario	Near Term 2021-2040 (°C)	Medium Term 2041-2060 (°C)	Long Term 2081-2100 (°C)	Description[10]
Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change	SSP2-4.5 (RCP 4.5)	1.5	2.0	2.7	This is a middle-of-the-road scenario in which current socioeconomic trends continue. Through gradual policy interventions, emissions peak around the middle of the century and subsequently begin to decline.
	SSP5-8.5 (RCP 8.5)	1.6	2.4	4.4	This is the most pessimistic scenario, in which fossil fuel-intensive development continues. Climate policy intervention remains minimal, and the most severe physical consequences are projected.
	NGFS Net Zero 2050	1.5	1.5	1.5	This is the most optimistic scenario, in which an orderly transition to a low-carbon economy is achieved. Through early and decisive policy interventions, global net-zero emissions are achieved by 2050, and the temperature increase is limited to 1.5°C throughout the century.

To assess the resilience of its physical assets to climate risks, MLP Care also draws on the climate projections of the Turkish State Meteorological Service in its scenario analyses. In this context, projections of near-term (2021-2040) changes in annual average temperature and precipitation across Türkiye, prepared by the Turkish State Meteorological Service using the HadGEM2-ES, MPI-ESM-MR, and GFDL-ESM2M global climate models in alignment with the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios under the CMIP6 framework, which provides the scientific basis for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), are incorporated into the analysis.

These data serve as an important input in assessing the potential effects of climatic changes in the cities where MLP Care's healthcare facilities are located on operational processes, infrastructure resilience, and service continuity.

Assessments conducted as part of the scenario analysis indicate that MLP Care hospitals must be prepared for increasing flood risk, particularly in relation to radiology and electromechanical areas located on basement and ground floors, as well as operating rooms and intensive care units. Flooding in these areas could cause serious damage to hospital infrastructure. It could also disrupt the functioning of electrical and mechanical systems, resulting in operational interruptions. Furthermore, potential damage to hospital information technology systems (including servers, network infrastructure, and patient record systems) could disrupt access to data when needed.

10. A new scenario framework for climate change research: the concept of shared socioeconomic pathways

Effects of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities on the Company's Strategies

In light of these findings, MLP Care continues to work on strategic decisions aimed at mitigating climate-related risks, safeguarding service continuity, and preserving its long-term financial resilience. Increasing renewable energy transition investments through the green bond issuance stands out as a significant opportunity that MLP Care is evaluating within the framework of its strategy, which prioritizes the resilience of its existing infrastructure. Through green bond financing, MLP Care has begun investing in renewable energy facilities, enabling it to use the electricity they generate at its operational sites. This initiative has also been integrated into MLP Care's low-carbon approach to energy management. The need to anticipate the changes, developments, and uncertainties associated with climate-related opportunities forms an integral part of MLP Care's current strategy. This enables MLP Care to manage its operational transformation effectively in order to integrate the identified climate-related opportunities into its operations.

In light of the findings obtained from its scenario analyses, MLP Care continuously reviews its climate resilience strategy and aims to provide more comprehensive details on these analyses in future reports.

Risk Management

Corporate Risk Management Process

MLP Care manages sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities within the framework of Corporate Risk Management (CRM). Based on the COSO Corporate Risk Management Framework, this structure comprises five core components. These components consist of governance and culture, encompassing risk oversight and organizational culture; strategy and target-setting, ensuring that risks are aligned with business targets; performance, covering the assessment and prioritization of risks; review and revision in response to changing conditions; and information, communication, and reporting, supporting the sharing of risk information.

Risks and opportunities are identified, assessed, and prioritized in accordance with the procedures established by the Quality and Risk Management Directorate. Factors relating to the organization's internal and external environment are also taken into account throughout the process.

Identified risks are monitored through the "Risk Treatment and Monitoring Table", while opportunities arising from the assessment of risks and opportunities are recorded in the "MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Tracking Table", through which the related actions are also monitored. Accordingly, the individuals responsible for opportunity-related actions, target completion dates, and current status are also monitored through the relevant table.

To ensure the continuous improvement of these processes, the Board of Directors monitors the status of actions taken through the "Early Detection of Risk Committee". All these processes are carried out in an integrated manner with MLP Care's overall risk management process. Sustainability- and climate-related risks, opportunities, likelihoods, 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 Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risks and Opportunities. Climate-related risks are assessed under the Strategic and External Risks category within this structure.

In this context, data such as healthcare demand, investment costs, and climate projections are taken into account to assess the potential implications of sustainability- and climate-related developments for demand for healthcare services, their potential effects on investment costs, and future climate conditions.

In identifying the relevant risks and opportunities, MLP Care draws on the applicable sector guidance disclosures issued by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and also conducts internal and external environmental analyses. These analyses assess where the relevant risks and opportunities arise within the business model and value chain, as well as their relationships with stakeholder groups, locations, hospitals, and brand groups (Medical Park and Liv Hospital). The environment in which the Company operates, industry developments, and regulatory changes are also taken into consideration. As a result of these assessments, sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities are categorized within the framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The process is conducted by the Quality and Risk Management Directorate through one-on-one meetings with departments, during which risks and opportunities that may be interconnected across departments are also identified. In alignment with the time horizons used in its strategic decision-making processes, MLP Care defines the short term as 0-2 years, the medium term as 2-10 years, and the long term as 10 years or more when assessing sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. The time horizon over which each risk may materialize is also assessed separately for each risk. Records relating to the associated climate risks are submitted to the Early Detection of Risk Committee.

The sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities disclosed in the report are selected from MLP Care's corporate risk inventory, taking into account their potential impacts on operations, strategic significance, and financial implications. Accordingly, rather than reflecting the entire universe of risks and opportunities, the matters covered in the report represent those considered to have greater priority and higher financial impact as of the reporting period.

The overall approach to identifying risks and opportunities remained unchanged compared with the previous reporting period.

However, the opportunity was reassessed following the completion of the green bond issuance during the reporting period. Previously considered in the context of access to green finance, this opportunity has evolved in the current period into a structure that directly provides funding for energy transition investments following the implementation of the financing mechanism. Therefore, the opportunity was redefined as “Supporting the Energy Transition through Sustainable Finance.” By contrast, the underlying risk definition relating to flood risk within the scope of physical climate risks remained unchanged. Risk-specific assessments continued in light of current conditions and available analyses.

Assessment of Risks and Opportunities

As part of its risk identification activities, MLP Care assesses the likelihood of risks materializing together with their impacts on financial performance, service continuity, legal and regulatory compliance, reputation, and employees. Risk levels are determined based on these criteria, with the risk score calculated by multiplying likelihood by impact. As a result of this assessment, the "Inherent Risk" level is determined for each risk, after which the process is carried out based on the "Risk Impact Level" and "Risk Likelihood Level" criteria.

As part of the analysis of all relevant risk and opportunity categories, the extent of the financial impacts is assessed by considering historical data reviews, scenario analyses (the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios under the CMIP6 framework, which provides the scientific basis for the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, and the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario), and sector benchmarks. Accordingly, potential risks and opportunities are assessed across different time horizons.

Risks and opportunities classified as high or very high are prioritized within the framework of the Company's risk appetite and tolerance, as determined in line with its strategic targets. This prioritization process also takes into account investors' sensitivity to risks and opportunities and the potential effects of these factors on financial results.

MLP Care uses its corporate risk management processes to identify, assess, prioritize, and monitor sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities. The process for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities is guided by the Sustainability Working Group and the relevant committees. Where climate-related data are required during the assessment, support is obtained from the Sustainability Working Group. Risks and opportunities shared with the Quality and Risk Management Director are considered by the Early Detection of Risk Committee. High-impact risks such as climate change and disasters are included in the "Risk Treatment and Monitoring Table", while opportunities are included in the "MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Tracking Table" for monitoring. The risks and opportunities addressed in the TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report are those with a high financial impact. Risks and opportunities whose financial impact does not exceed the financial materiality threshold determined by MLP Care are excluded from the scope of 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 assesses identified sustainability- and climate-related risks according to their risk levels and prepares and monitors the necessary action plans based on this assessment. No action plan is considered necessary for minor or low-level risks, and monitoring these risks alone is deemed sufficient. Action plans are prepared for medium-level risks and implemented within two months. Urgent action plans are prepared for high-level risks and implemented within one month at the latest. For very high-level risks, urgent action plans are prepared and implemented within two weeks.

Under these action plans, risks are managed through four main control activities. Prevention/Avoidance aims to eliminate the risk or discontinue the relevant activity. Impact mitigation focuses on reducing the effects of a risk where preventing it is not possible. Risk sharing and insurance refer to reducing the impact of a risk by sharing a portion of it with another unit or transferring it through insurance. Risk acceptance refers to accepting certain risks without implementing any control measures where such risks are deemed acceptable.

These activities are designed and implemented in line with MLP Care's risk appetite and strategic targets.

Monitoring of Risks and Opportunities

Risks and opportunities are monitored systematically within the Corporate Risk Management framework. All risks are recorded in the "Risk Treatment and Monitoring Table", while opportunities are recorded in the "MLP Care Corporate Risk Management Action Tracking Table." Control measures, improvement actions, and responsible parties are identified for each risk. The Risk Department monitors compliance with the established deadlines and evaluates process performance through key performance indicators. In this context, critical metrics such as employee turnover, training participation rates, training hours per employee, infection rates, days inventory outstanding, equipment failures, and response times are regularly monitored every two months to measure the effectiveness of risk management processes.

The Internal Audit Unit tests the effectiveness of the controls implemented, communicates recommendations for improvement to the Risk Department, and ensures that the necessary measures are taken.

Actions relating to sustainability- and climate-related risks and opportunities are also monitored through the MLP Care Action Tracking Table. This table specifies the individuals responsible for the actions, their current status, and target dates. The Quality and Risk Management Directorate is responsible for keeping the table up to date and ensuring a regular flow of information. Actions are monitored through statuses such as "planned/not started", "planned/in progress", and "completed", thereby supporting the effective management of risks and facilitating regular reporting to senior management.

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	As a result of the materiality assessment, no transition risks requiring disclosure were identified.
Climate-related physical risks—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to climate-related physical risks	Disclosed under **“Business Activity Vulnerable to the Risk”** and **“Financial Impact”** within the section titled “ Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change”
Climate-related opportunities—the amount and percentage of assets or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities	Disclosed under **“Impact of the Opportunity on the Business Model and Operations”** and **“Financial Impact”** within Section titled “Opportunity to Support the Energy Transition through Sustainable Finance.”
Capital deployment—the amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed towards climate-related risks and opportunities	Disclosed under **“Measures Taken Against the Risk”** within the section titled “ Risk of Property Damage Due to Flooding Caused by Climate Change” and under **“Opportunity-Aligned Activity Ratio”** within Section titled “Opportunity to Support the Energy Transition through Sustainable Finance.”
For internal carbon prices, the entity shall disclose: • 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.	Given the sector in which MLP Care operates, no disclosure regarding internal carbon pricing is available. Accordingly, this information cannot be disclosed.
For remuneration, the entity shall disclose: • 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	The relevant disclosure is provided under the section titled **MLP Care Sustainability Governance Structure**.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations

In calculating its greenhouse gas emissions, MLP Care uses emission factors obtained from internationally recognized and reliable sources, including IPCC reports, academic publications, and official energy data. Selecting sources appropriate to different countries and fuel types is intended to maximize the accuracy and reliability of the calculations.

For Scope 1 emissions, various IPCC reports (Vol. 2, Ch. 2; Vol. 2, Ch. 3; and AR6) were used as the basis for calculating emissions from sources such as natural gas consumed for heating, generator fuels, and fuel used by company vehicles. Different tables from the relevant IPCC reports were used as reference sources for each fuel type. Emission factors for the anesthetic gases Isoflurane, Sevoflurane, and Desflurane were obtained from academic studies published on “pubs.acs.org.”

For Scope 2 emissions, calculations of emissions associated with electricity consumption in Türkiye were based on data from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. For emissions arising from electricity consumption at international locations such as Hungary, Azerbaijan, and Kosovo, “Ember-Climate” data reflecting the electricity generation mixes of the respective countries were used.

Emissions (ton CO_2e)	2025
Scope 1	57,938.61
Scope 2 – Location-Based	75,319.67
Scope 2 – Market-Based	35,896.83
Total Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 Location-Based)	133,258.27
Total Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 Market-Based)	93,835.44
Scope 1 Emission Intensity (kg CO_2e / Patient)	8.17
Scope 2 Emission Intensity (kg CO_2e / Patient)	10.37

Energy Consumption Metrics

Energy Consumption	2025
Natural Gas (GJ)	287,240.30
Electricity (GJ)	259,814.89
Gasoline (GJ)	11,491.07
Diesel (GJ)	13,763.11
Fuel Oil (GJ)	3,062.56
Total (GJ)	575,371.92

Sector-based Metrics: TSRS 2 Volume 28 - Health Care Delivery

Topic	Code	Metrics	Unit Of	2025
Energy Management	**HC-DY-130a.1**	Total energy consumed	Gigajoule	575,371.92
		Percentage of grid electricity	Percent (%)	45
		Percentage of renewable energy	Percent (%)	53
Waste Management	**HC-DY-150a.1**	Total amount of medical waste	Metric tons (t)	4,305.90
Waste Management	**HC-DY-150a.2**	Total amount of pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	5,093.64
		Total amount of hazardous waste pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	4,861.22
		Total amount of non-hazardous pharmaceutical waste	Metric tons (t)	232.42
Activity Metrics	**HC-DY-000.A**	Number of facilities	Number	37
		Number of beds	Number	7,191
	HC-DY-000.B	Number of inpatient admissions	Number	7,077,123
		Number of outpatient visits	Number	

Strategic Initiatives and Targets on the Path to Net-Zero Emissions

Due to its high electricity consumption and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions, the healthcare sector plays a critical role in combating climate change. While maintaining its sector-specific priorities, MLP Care is taking concrete steps to combat climate change through both short- and long-term targets. MLP Care regards its short-term and interim targets as building blocks that support the achievement of its long-term target.

MLP Care has established two key targets for its operations: reducing emissions intensity and developing a decarbonization roadmap. Of the targets addressed during the reporting period, the emissions reduction target involves reducing gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensity. In 2025, Scope 1 emissions intensity, which is targeted for reduction, amounted to 8.17 kg CO_2e per patient, while Scope 2 emissions intensity amounted to 10.37 kg CO_2e per patient.

The long-term emissions reduction vision is to achieve net-zero emissions by 2053, in alignment with Türkiye's Nationally Determined Contribution. To support this target, MLP Care has initiated efforts to develop a decarbonization roadmap focusing primarily on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

The work undertaken as part of the roadmap includes setting, publicly disclosing, and validating an emissions reduction target in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). MLP Care does not plan to use any carbon credits in pursuit of this target.

To effectively monitor the decarbonization roadmap it will follow throughout the long-term journey toward its net-zero target, MLP Care has adopted a holistic approach and placed the energy transition at the center of its operational and infrastructure planning. MLP Care plans to implement energy transition projects through a green bond to be issued with the aim of strengthening operational resilience against the impacts of climate change. As part of its green bond plan, MLP Care commits to allocating 95% of the bond proceeds to solar power plant projects, 3% to pollution prevention and control projects, and 2% to projects aimed at increasing the use and certification of green buildings. MLP Care remains firmly committed to its strategy of achieving net-zero emissions by defining short-, medium-, and long-term actions based on the principles of enhancing climate resilience and reducing carbon emissions.

Imprint

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