



KILIÇ DENİZ ÜRÜNLERİ ÜRETİM İHRACAT İTHALAT TİCARET A.Ş.

EMISSIONS REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2025

GHG Emissions

Report Title: KILIÇ DENİZ 2025 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT

Department: Quality Systems and Sustainability Department

Start Date: 1 January 2025
End Date: 31 December 2025
Report Date: 24 June 2026

CONTENTS

1. ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARIES

1.1. ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

1.2. THE ORGANISATION'S SUBSIDIARIES

1.3. THE ORGANISATION'S OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

1.4. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE GREENHOUSE GAS REPORT

2. GENERAL

2.1. DEFINITIONS

2.2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

2.3. GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY

2.4. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

2.5. SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

2.6. GREENHOUSE GAS STRATEGY

3. GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

3.1. DIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)

3.1.1. Stationary Combustion

3.1.2. Mobile Combustion

3.1.3. Process Emissions

3.1.4. Fugitive Emissions

3.1.5. Land Use Change Emissions

3.2. ENERGY-RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2)

3.2.1. Electricity Consumption

3.2.2. Other Energy-Related Indirect Emissions

3.3. INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)

3.3.1. Purchased Goods and Services

3.3.2. Capital Goods

3.3.3. Indirect Activities Related to Fuel and Energy

- 3.3.4. Waste Generated by Operations
- 3.3.5. Upstream Transport and Distribution
- 3.3.6. Business Travel
- 3.3.7. Employee Commuting
- 3.3.8. Upstream Leased Assets
- 3.3.9. Downstream Transport and Distribution
- 3.3.10. Processing of Sold Products
- 3.3.11. Use of Sold Products
- 3.3.12. End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products
- 3.3.13. Downstream Leased Assets
- 3.3.14. Franchises
- 3.3.15. Investments

3.4. BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

4. GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS

5. SOURCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION

6. BASE YEAR AND BASE YEAR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

7. CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES AND DECISION TREES

- 7.1. SCOPE 1 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES
- 7.2. SCOPE 2 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES
- 7.3. SCOPE 3 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

8. KEY JUDGEMENTS AND UNCERTAINTIES

- 8.1. UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS
- 8.2. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS

9. FACILITY-BASED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

10. PRODUCT-BASED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

1. ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARIES

1.1. ORGANISATIONAL INFORMATION

Company Name: Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri Üretim İhracat İthalat Ticaret A.Ş.

Registered Office Address: Şevketiye, Menteş Village Road No. 3, 48200 Milas/Muğla

Telephone: 0 2152 501 10 00

Postcode: 48200

Website: <https://www.kilicdeniz.com.tr/>

Report Date: 24 June 2026

Report Revision No: 000

Reporting Period: 1 January 2025–31 December 2025

Reporting Frequency: Annual

Person/Department Responsible for the Report: Quality Systems and Sustainability Department

Base Year: 2023

Email: kilicsurdurulebilirlik@kilicdeniz.com.tr

1.2. THE ORGANISATION'S SUBSIDIARIES

The organisation has no subsidiaries.

1.3. THE ORGANISATION'S OPERATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Company Name	Location Name	Type	Country / City
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Mumcular Ice Factory	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Izmir Tuna Cage Operations	Other	Turkey/Izmir
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Kahramanmaraş Processing and Packaging Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Kahramanmaraş
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Menzelet Cages	Other	Turkey/Kahramanmaraş
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Kılavuzlu Cage Farms	Other	Turkey/Kahramanmaraş
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Kahramanmaraş (Fırınız) Hatchery Facility	Other	Turkey/Kahramanmaraş
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Kemikler Market	Retail	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Miami Sales Office	Warehouse	Florida/Miami
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Bodrum Market	Retail	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Izmir Market	Retail	Turkey/Izmir
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Mersin Cage Operations	Other	Turkey/Mersin
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Feed Mill	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Muğla-Aydın Cage Farms	Other	Turkey/Muğla-Aydın
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Mavi Deniz Rendering Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Özbaşer Acclimatisation Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Istanbul Sales Office and Warehouse	Warehouse	Turkey/Istanbul
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Akarca Hatchery Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Kemikler EPS Packaging Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Ören Shipyard	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Didim Hatchery and Acclimatisation Facility	Other	Turkey/Aydın
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Antalya Sales Office and Warehouse	Warehouse	Turkey/Antalya
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Bone Processing and Packaging Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Ören Hatchery Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Giresun Cages	Other	Turkey/Giresun
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Milas Further Processing Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Alagün Hatchery and Acclimatisation Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Mersin Processing and Packaging Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Mersin
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Istanbul Market	Retail	Turkey/Istanbul
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Ankara Sales	Warehouse	Turkey/Ankara
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Güvercinlik Hatchery and R&D Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Karkamış Cage Farms (Urfa-Gaziantep)	Other	Turkey/Gaziantep
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Mersin EPS Packaging Plant	Industrial Facility	Turkey/Mersin
Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	Yaşyer Acclimatisation Facility	Other	Turkey/Muğla

1.4. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE GREENHOUSE GAS REPORT

Organisations manage greenhouse gas risks by aligning with national and international climate change policies, thereby strengthening their competitive position. Organisations that fail to quantify, assess and manage their greenhouse gas emissions may become subject to legal obligations and regulatory requirements resulting from future legislative developments. Such developments may have significant implications for an organisation's operational, corporate and financial performance. The primary objective of this project is to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions arising from the operational activities of Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş. and express them as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

2. GENERAL

This report has been prepared to quantify and report Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.'s greenhouse gas emissions at the corporate level. The reporting process has been carried out in accordance with the internationally recognised Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol).

The GHG Protocol was developed in 1998 by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); it is a globally recognised standard used by businesses, public bodies and other organisations to measure, manage and report their greenhouse gas emissions. The standard provides a comprehensive framework for quantifying, managing and reporting greenhouse gas emissions while supporting organisations in meeting climate-related obligations, developing mitigation strategies and enhancing transparency towards stakeholders. The GHG Protocol classifies emissions into three main scopes:

Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased

electricity, steam, heating and cooling Scope 3: Other

indirect emissions occurring throughout the value

chain

This classification enables organisations to identify, quantify and assess greenhouse gas emission sources in a systematic and consistent manner. In this context, the report provides a detailed assessment of Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.'s direct (Scope 1), indirect energy-related (Scope 2) and Scope 3 (Other indirect emissions occurring throughout the value chain) greenhouse gas

emissions for the year 2025. The report is intended to support the organisation in understanding its environmental impacts, developing emission reduction strategies and strengthening accountability towards its stakeholders. The emission factors, activity data sources and calculation methodologies applied throughout this inventory have been selected in accordance with technical documents recommended by both international authorities, such as the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, and national regulatory bodies (e.g. EPDK, Ministry of Energy).

2.1. DEFINITIONS

Greenhouse gas (GHG) : A naturally occurring or anthropogenic gaseous constituent of the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of terrestrial infrared radiation.

Greenhouse gas source: A physical entity or process that emits greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gas sink: A physical entity or process that removes any greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gas emissions: The total quantity of a specific greenhouse gas released into the atmosphere over a defined reporting period.

Carbon footprint: The total greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), generated directly and indirectly by an organisation, activity, product or service throughout its life cycle.

Greenhouse gas removal: The total mass of a specific greenhouse gas removed from the atmosphere over a given period.

Greenhouse gas activity data: A quantitative measure of an activity resulting in greenhouse gas emissions or removals.

Greenhouse gas inventory: A documented record of an organisation's greenhouse gas sources, sinks, emissions and removals.

Global warming potential (GWP): A factor defining the radiative forcing effect of a specific greenhouse gas, based on its mass in carbon dioxide equivalents, over a specific time period.

Base year: A historical reference year selected for the purpose of comparing greenhouse gas emissions, removals and other greenhouse-gas-related information over time.

***Note** – Base year emissions or removals may be calculated based on a specific time period (one year) or the average of several time periods.*

Facility: A distinct site, installation or operational unit within defined organisational or geographical boundaries.

Organisation: A public or private entity, company, corporation, partnership or other legally recognised body with its own operational and management structure.

Materiality: A concept that may influence greenhouse gas declarations and the decisions of

target users due to one or all of the following: errors, omissions and misunderstandings.

Monitoring: The continuous or periodic assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, or other greenhouse gas data.

Uncertainty: A parameter relating to the result of a calculation that can be associated with the determined quantity and indicates the distribution of values.

2.2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The growing impacts of climate change have made the monitoring, measurement and management of environmental impacts a strategic priority for private-sector organisations. Transparent greenhouse gas accounting and reporting have become essential not only for regulatory compliance but also for strengthening corporate reputation and investor confidence.

Regulations such as the European Union's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard (TSRS), which has come into force in Turkey, mandate that carbon accounting be carried out in a transparent, traceable and comparable manner. Within this framework, greenhouse gas inventory studies are regarded as both a means of ensuring legal compliance and one of the cornerstones of a low-carbon transition strategy.

The primary objectives of this report are to;

- To quantify and document greenhouse gas emissions arising from activities under the operational control of Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş., expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e), in accordance with the GHG Protocol and TSRS.
- To strengthen the company's carbon management processes in line with its approach to sustainability and to establish a transparent, traceable and accountable framework in this area.

This greenhouse gas inventory has been prepared to:

- Establish a robust data foundation for future emission reduction targets (e.g. net-zero target, SBTi alignment),
- Support the continuous improvement of sustainability strategies through annual monitoring of carbon performance.
- fulfil its reporting and communication obligations to stakeholders such as suppliers, investors and regulatory bodies,
- Facilitate the assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities.
- In this regard, for Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş., an organisation with a sustainability vision, greenhouse gas reporting is not merely a compliance obligation; it is also a strategic

management tool in terms of operational efficiency, cost control and corporate reputation.

2.3. GREENHOUSE GAS POLICY

At Kılıç Deniz, we recognise climate action as a fundamental pillar of our sustainable aquaculture strategy. We are committed to measuring, monitoring, reporting and continuously reducing greenhouse gas emissions arising from our operations, production processes and value chain. Carbon footprint management is integrated into our strategic decision-making processes not only in terms of our environmental responsibility but also in terms of operational efficiency, resource management, fish health, supply chain resilience and long-term sustainable growth.

Our carbon management approach encompasses the entire value chain, extending beyond our direct operations. Our assessment covers feed raw material sourcing, energy use, fuel consumption, product transport, packaging use, waste management, cold chain operations and impacts arising from the supply chain. Through this approach, we continuously identify opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and value chain. Our greenhouse gas emissions are quantified and reported in accordance with ISO 14064-1 and the GHG Protocol. We apply a data-driven management approach for the measurement, monitoring and reporting of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. We are committed to ensuring that all activity data used in emissions calculations is reliable, traceable, comparable and verifiable. Emission sources, organisational boundaries, emission factors and data collection methodologies are clearly defined and documented.

To support the achievement of our climate objectives, Priority is given to initiatives that improve energy and resource efficiency across our operations. We continuously evaluate opportunities for renewable energy use and support improvement projects aimed at reducing energy consumption. We are continuously developing lower-carbon practices across the feed production, hatchery, acclimatisation, cage farming, harvesting, processing, packaging, cold storage and logistics processes. In cold chain and transport operations, we aim to reduce emission intensity through measures such as route optimisation, transport efficiency, vehicle load factors and the selection of appropriate transport modes.

We manage feed raw material sourcing through a responsible procurement approach. Our R&D activities support sustainable raw material sourcing, feed efficiency and climate objectives. We consider the impact the impact of factors such as fish health, feed conversion ratio, stock management and production efficiency on environmental performance.

We are committed to establishing science-based emissions reduction targets in line with the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement and to fulfil our responsibility to limit global warming. In this context, we monitor and review our carbon performance annually. Performance is benchmarked against previous reporting periods, operational sites and emission sources. Significant changes are analysed, corrective actions are defined and implementation is monitored.

As Kılıç Deniz, We collaborate closely with our employees, suppliers, customers, academic institutions, consultants and other stakeholders to identify innovative solutions that will help reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, develop our existing partnerships and create a low-carbon value chain. We expect our suppliers and business partners to contribute to combating climate change, data sharing, energy efficiency and emissions reduction, and we share our carbon footprint performance with our stakeholders through our sustainability reports.

2.4. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

As Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri, we recognise our environmental and social responsibilities towards the environment and society; we are committed to continual improvement; we prioritise quality in our products and services; and, as a leading company in terms of technology and quality, our environmental policy is as follows:

- To minimise environmental impacts by preventing pollution at source we may cause to the environment by keeping factors that could lead to environmental pollution under control and by using the best available technologies and environmentally friendly processes.
- To contribute to climate change mitigation by calculating greenhouse gas emissions and implementing reduction measures.
- To regard compliance with all environmental laws and regulations as a minimum requirement, and to continuously improve and regularly monitor compliance with legal requirements.
- To share our environmental awareness and conservation efforts with our employees, customers, suppliers and the wider community; and to organise training and awareness programmes to raise environmental sensitivity.
- To promote responsible supply chain management to prevent deforestation, and to monitor and audit feed procurement processes.
- To continuously monitor and control emissions, waste water and other pollutants arising from our operations; to implement risk management plans while safeguarding community health and safety.
- To minimise waste generation at source, collect it separately and send it for recycling; to ensure the sustainable use of resources by reducing the consumption of natural resources.
- To improve resource efficiency in packaging and packing processes, promote recycling and reduce waste.
- To protect aquatic ecosystems, biodiversity and marine resources; to assess the impacts of aquaculture activities on marine and coastal ecosystems and minimise these impacts.
- To use resources effectively and sustainably in water and wastewater management; to control the environmental impacts of wastewater, ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and permitted limit values, and to prevent pollution.
- To optimise energy and water use through efficient resource management practices.

- To regularly assess the environmental impacts of our facility and improve our environmental performance by ensuring the participation of our stakeholders.

It is our duty to fulfil our responsibilities towards people today and future generations, to act with an awareness of environmental protection, and to promote this awareness. We are committed to being a company that operates with a philosophy of continuous improvement, combining environmental protection with product quality and initiatives to prevent the unnecessary use of resources.

2.5. SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

We Produce for a Sustainable and Healthy Life!

The growing global population, global warming and marine pollution are leading to a decline in species living in the sea and rivers. This situation creates difficulties in accessing sustainable and affordable food sources, and Accordingly, the demand for sustainable aquaculture is increasing. As Kılıç Deniz, we contribute to this mission by producing seafood to increase access to sustainable food, and we aim to shape the future through our responsible production philosophy.

As a global leader in Mediterranean aquaculture through our integrated fish, feed and packaging production activities, we regard sustainability as a fundamental element of our business. We work towards a sustainable future by regularly analysing the impact of our operations on the world, society, life on land and at sea, and biodiversity. In this context;

Protection of Marine Ecosystems: By regularly analysing the risks threatening marine ecosystems, we are committed to ensuring sustainable resource management and preserving the diversity of aquatic species.

Acclimatisation to Climate Change: We are reducing our impact on climate change by transitioning to environmentally friendly and fuel-efficient aquaculture . We are developing new species and conducting research on climate change scenarios. We are implementing energy efficiency projects to reduce carbon emissions arising from our production activities.

Animal Welfare and Ecosystem Conservation: We embrace our responsibility to protect ecosystems and animal welfare.

Reduction of Environmental Emissions: By reducing our climate-damaging environmental emissions, we aim to minimise our negative impact on the environment.

Efficient Use of Water Resources: We aim to ensure the circularity of limited resources by using water resources efficiently.

Production Efficiency: By utilising best practices and technologies in production, we aim to

reduce costs, thereby providing the public with healthy products at affordable prices, while increasing efficiency and making effective use of resources. We are committed to having traceable and continuously improved production processes.

Product Innovation: Through product innovation, we aim to offer high-value-added, healthy and sustainable products.

Stakeholder Engagement: By understanding the expectations of our internal and external stakeholders—who play a key role in the sustainability of our operations—we aim to grow together with our stakeholders through a participatory management approach.

Cooperation with the Local Community: We aim to minimise risks for those living in the regions where we operate, ensure the participation of the local community and provide them with value-added solutions.

Employee Health and Safety: Ensuring the highest standards of health and safety for our employees and in the regions where our operations are based is one of our top priorities.

Employer Brand Value: We aim to enhance our employer brand value by ensuring access to healthy, reliable and sustainable food.

Customer Satisfaction: We aim to enhance the Kılıç Deniz brand value and customer loyalty by ensuring access to healthy, reliable and sustainable food.

Supplier Partnerships: To better understand stakeholder expectations, we aim to develop our partnerships on key priority issues so that we can jointly achieve our sustainability goals, while helping our suppliers reduce their environmental, social and governance risks and ensure their alignment with climate targets.

Social Justice and Diversity: We are committed to implementing measures to ensure social justice, equality, diversity and inclusion in our activities, and to monitoring compliance.

Ethical Principles: We prioritise working in accordance with our ethical principles and all company policies.

Value for Future Generations: We aim to plan and carry out our activities in such a way as to provide our shareholders with a valuable brand and company that will stand the test of time.

Corporate Culture and Resource Management: By developing our corporate culture in line with these objectives, we aim to allocate the resources necessary to achieve our goals.

In line with these objectives, we will develop our way of doing business in the short, medium and long term by combining sustainability principles with an innovative approach, and we will expand our leadership in our sector and production activities in Turkey to a global scale. We will continue

to improve the future of our business through our sectoral leadership and our commitment to responsible management.

2.6. GREENHOUSE GAS STRATEGY

As of the reporting period, Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş. has not established a formal Greenhouse Gas (GHG)/Carbon Reduction Strategy or a board-approved and publicly disclosed net-zero commitment.

Although the Company has not published a standalone greenhouse gas strategy, its approach to greenhouse gas emission reduction is reflected in publicly available documents, including sustainability reports and corporate policies.

The Company monitors and reports its Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 and GHG Protocol standards, and is committed to reducing these emissions through energy efficiency initiatives and renewable energy investments.

3. GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

3.1. DIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1)

Scope 1 emissions comprise greenhouse gas emissions released directly from sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation. This category covers the company’s direct emissions physically emitted from these sources. Scope 1 emissions are classified into the following five categories.

- Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources
- Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources
- Process Emissions
- Fugitive Emissions
- Land-Use Change Emissions

The Company’s Scope 1 inventory for the 2025 reporting period includes the use of natural gas for heating, generator fuel consumption, vehicle fuel consumption, and leaks from fire-suppression systems and air-conditioning/cooling equipment.

Scope	Total Emissions (tCO2e)
-------	-------------------------

Stationary Combustion	10,524.91
Mobile Combustion	13,795.81
Process Emissions	0.00
Fugitive Emissions	751.42
Land-Use Change Emissions	0.00
<u>Total:</u>	25,072.14

3.1.1. Stationary Combustion

Stationary combustion, one of the main sources of Category 1 emissions, refers to emissions resulting from the burning of fuels in stationary equipment such as boilers, furnaces or turbines for the purpose of energy production. Whether they originate from a factory's coal-fired furnace used to generate heat or from a boiler in a building's basement providing hot water, these emissions contribute significantly to an organisation's direct greenhouse gas emissions.

3.1.2. Mobile Combustion

Mobile combustion emissions arise from transportation sources owned or controlled by the organisation, such as company-owned cars, lorries, ships and other vehicles. The magnitude of these emissions depends primarily on the fuel type used and the efficiency of the internal combustion engine. Transitioning to electric vehicles, improving fuel efficiency and adopting lower-carbon alternative fuels can significantly reduce emissions from mobile combustion sources.

3.1.3. Process Emissions

Unlike combustion-related emissions, Process emissions arise from physical or chemical processes associated with specific industrial activities rather than from fuel combustion. For example, during cement production, limestone (calcium carbonate) is heated to produce lime (calcium oxide), and carbon dioxide is released during this process. Similarly, chemical reactions in liquid metal production, chemical manufacturing and other specialised industries can also release greenhouse gases. Reducing these emissions generally requires sector-specific technologies and process optimisation measures.

3.1.4. Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions are unintended releases of greenhouse gases from equipment, systems or infrastructure during normal operations. These are refrigerants, fire extinguishers, fire suppression systems, circuit breakers, fertilisers and wastewater systems.

This category covers the calculation of emissions from refrigerant gases found in cooling systems within the company, such as air conditioning units, refrigerators and water dispensers. Emissions are quantified by applying appropriate leakage rates to the total refrigerant charge of each system.

3.1.5. Land Use Change Emissions

Under Scope 1, land-use change emissions refer to direct greenhouse gas emissions resulting from changes in land use and management practices (e.g. deforestation, soil cultivation) on land owned or directly controlled by the organisation.

3.2. ENERGY-RELATED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 2)

Scope 2 emissions cover greenhouse gas emissions generated indirectly as a result of the organisation's consumption of electricity, heating, cooling or steam purchased from external sources. Although the production of this energy is not under the organisation's direct control, its consumption is directly linked to the organisation's activities and is therefore included in the reporting scope.

Scope 2.1 emissions for the 2025 reporting period comprise indirect emissions associated with grid electricity consumed across the Company's operations. During 2025, Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş. applied I-REC certificates in its market-based Scope 2 accounting, resulting in a 60.42% reduction in reported market-based Scope 2.1 emissions. Accordingly, while the location-based Scope 2.1 emissions stood at 26,074.57 tCO₂e, the market-based emissions fell to 10,320.31 tCO₂e.

Scope 2.2 emissions cover energy purchases for heating and cooling purposes for which the offices do not hold their own contracts; Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş. has no emissions falling within Scope 2.2. The emission factors used in these calculations were applied based on data from the IPCC, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, and the National Electricity Mix.

Scope	Total Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
-------	--------------------------------------

Purchased Electricity (Market-Based Total Emissions = 10,320.31 tCO ₂ e)	26,074.57
Indirect Emissions from Other Energy Sources	0.00
<u>Total:</u>	26,074.57

3.2.1. Electricity Consumption

Indirect emissions from energy consumption are emissions resulting from the energy (such as electricity, steam, heat and cooling) consumed by a business, but not directly produced within its own premises. These emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and other greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere as a result of the combustion of fossil fuels at energy generation facilities, namely power stations and other energy suppliers.

3.2.2. Other Energy-Related Indirect Emissions

Indirect emissions resulting from energy consumption are emissions that a business does not produce directly within its own boundaries, but which arise as a result of the energy (such as electricity, steam, heat and cooling) it consumes. These emissions include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and other greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere as a result of the combustion of fossil fuels at energy generation facilities, namely power stations and other energy suppliers.

3.3. INDIRECT GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)

Scope 3 emissions comprise all other indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur throughout the organisation's value chain and arise as a consequence of its activities but from sources that are not owned or controlled by the organisation. Under the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard, these emissions are classified into fifteen reporting categories.

- Purchased Goods and Services
- Capital Goods
- Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)
- Upstream Transport and Distribution
- Waste Generated by Operations

- Business Travel
- Employee Commuting
- Upstream Leased Assets
- Downstream Transport and Distribution
- Processing of Sold Products
- Use of Sold Products
- End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products
- Downstream Leased Assets
- Franchise Activities
- Investments

Scope	Total Emissions (tCO2e)
Purchased Goods and Services	80,966.21
Capital Goods	2,227.49
Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	5,244.96
Upstream Transport and Distribution	60,907.55
Waste Generated by Operations	15,927.51
Business Travel	78.09
Employee Commuting (including Working from Home, where applicable)	27.51
Upstream Leased Assets	0.00
Downstream Transport and Distribution	71,539.90
Processing of Sold Products	279,593.42

Use of Sold Products	157,901.40
End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	16.57
Downstream Leased Assets	0.00
Franchises	0.00
Investments	0.00
<u>Total:</u>	674,430.61

3.3.1. Purchased Goods and Services

This category includes all upstream (i.e. cradle-to-gate) emissions resulting from the production of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company during the reporting year. Purchased goods include tangible products, while purchased services comprise intangible products.

3.3.2. Capital Goods

This category includes all upstream (i.e. cradle-to-gate) emissions resulting from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by the reporting company during the reporting year. Emissions resulting from the use of capital goods by the reporting company are accounted for under Scope 1 (e.g. for fuel consumption) or Scope 2 (e.g. for electricity consumption) rather than Scope 3.

3.3.3. Indirect Activities Related to Fuel and Energy

Fuel- and energy-related activities include indirect emissions associated with the extraction, production and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or consumed by the organisation but not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. These emissions include upstream emissions arising from fuel extraction, processing, transportation, transmission and distribution activities.

3.3.4. Waste Generated by Operations

This category includes emissions associated with the third-party treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste generated by the reporting company's operations. This category covers various waste treatment methods, such as landfill, recycling, incineration, composting and wastewater treatment.

Emissions arising from all applicable waste treatment processes are accounted for under this Scope 3 category.

3.3.5. Upstream Transport and Distribution

This category includes emissions arising from the upstream transportation and distribution of purchased goods in vehicles and facilities that are not owned or controlled by the reporting company.

3.3.6. Business Travel

This category includes emissions arising from the transport of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aeroplanes, trains, buses and passenger cars.

Emissions from transport in vehicles owned or controlled by the reporting company are accounted for either under Scope 1 (for fuel consumption) or, in the case of electric vehicles, under Scope 2 (for electricity consumption). Emissions from hire vehicles operated by the reporting company that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2 are accounted for under Scope 3, Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets).

Emissions arising from employees' journeys to and from work are accounted for under Scope 3, Category 7 (Employees' commuting).

3.3.7. Employee Commuting

This category includes greenhouse gas emissions associated with employees' travel between their homes and their regular places of work. Employee commuting emissions may arise from the following modes of transport:

- Car journeys
- Bus journeys
- Rail travel
- Air travel
- Other modes of transport (e.g. underground, cycling, walking).

Where relevant, organisations may also include emissions associated with remote working within

this category.

3.3.8. Upstream Leased Assets

This category includes emissions arising from leased assets operated by the reporting company that are not already included within Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category applies only to companies operating leased assets (i.e. lessees).

3.3.9. Downstream Transport and Distribution

This category includes emissions arising from the transport and distribution of products sold during the reporting year using vehicles and facilities that are neither owned nor controlled by the reporting company.

The category also includes emissions associated with downstream storage and retail activities occurring after the point of sale. Outbound transport and distribution services purchased by the reporting company are excluded from Category 9 and are included in Category 4 (Upstream Transport and Distribution) because the reporting company purchases the service. Accordingly, Category 9 only includes downstream transport and distribution emissions occurring after ownership of the product has been transferred to the customer.

3.3.10. Processing of Sold Products

Category 10 includes emissions arising from the processing of intermediate products sold by the reporting company and subsequently processed by third parties (e.g. manufacturers). Intermediate products are products that require further processing, transformation or incorporation into another product before reaching their final use. The associated processing emissions shall be allocated to the intermediate product.

3.3.11. Use of Sold Products

This category includes greenhouse gas emissions arising during the use phase of goods and services sold by the reporting company. A reporting company's Scope 3 emissions arising from the use of sold products include the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of end-users. End users include both individual consumers and commercial customers using the final products.

3.3.12. End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

Category 12 includes emissions associated with the treatment, disposal and end-of-life management of products sold during the reporting year. This category represents the estimated end-of-life greenhouse gas emissions associated with all products sold during the reporting year.

3.3.13. Downstream Leased Assets

This category covers emissions associated with the operation of assets owned by the reporting company (acting as the lessor) and leased to other organisations during the reporting year, which are not currently included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category applies to lessors (i.e. companies receiving payments from lessees). Companies operating leased assets (lessees) should report these emissions under Category 8 (Upstream Leased Assets).

3.3.14. Franchises

Category 14 covers emissions generated through franchise operations not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. A franchise is a business authorised under licence to sell or distribute another company's goods or services at a specified location.

This category applies to franchisors (i.e. companies that grant licences to other organisations to sell or distribute their goods or services in return for payments such as royalties for the use of trade marks and other services).

Franchisors are required to account for greenhouse gas emissions generated by franchise operations in this category (i.e. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from franchisees).

3.3.15. Investments

This category includes Scope 3 emissions associated with the Company's investments made during the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category applies to investors (i.e. companies investing for profit) and companies providing financial services. This category also applies to non-profit investors (e.g. multilateral development banks), and the same calculation methods must be used. Investments are classified as a sub-category of Scope 3 because the provision of capital or finance constitutes a service provided by the reporting company.

3.4. BIOGENIC EMISSIONS

During the 2025 reporting period, emissions arising from the combustion or natural decomposition of non-fossil and biologically derived materials (biomass, biofuel, wood, organic waste, etc.) have been defined as 'biogenic emissions'.

These emissions have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements set out in the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) guidelines, the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol) Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, and the ISO 14064-

1:2018 standard.

In accordance with internationally recognised greenhouse gas accounting standards, the following reporting principles have been applied when reporting gases released from biogenic sources:

Biogenic CO₂ emissions: As the carbon sequestered from the atmosphere through photosynthesis during the growth of biomass is considered part of the short cycle, CO₂ emissions resulting from combustion have not been included in our Company’s total Scope 1 (Direct) emissions. To ensure the integrity of the inventory, these emissions have been disclosed separately in this section as an ‘Memo Item’.

Non-CO₂ biogenic emissions (CH₄ and N₂O): Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) gases released during the combustion or disposal of biomass have been included in the total Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1) due to their global warming potentials (GWP).

Emission Source	Total Emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Wood pellets	103.99
<u>Total:</u>	103.99

4. GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTIONS

The Company’s Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions decreased from 45,768.40 tCO₂e in 2024 to 25,072.14 tCO₂e in the 2025 reporting period, representing a 45.22% reduction. This reduction was primarily attributable to the energy efficiency measures implemented at the EPS production facilities and the feed mill. Direct emissions from fuel combustion were further reduced through the optimisation of production processes and the implementation of energy efficiency measures. In addition, reduced fuel consumption across the Company’s passenger vehicle fleet contributed to the overall decrease in Scope 1 emissions. As part of its ongoing decarbonisation programme, the Company initiated the phased replacement of selected fleet vehicles with electric vehicles during 2025.

Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions increased compared with the previous reporting period. This increase reflects an expansion of the reporting boundary rather than an increase in operational emission intensity. Supermarkets, warehouses, and sales and distribution offices that were previously outside the reporting boundary were incorporated into the 2025 inventory.

Accordingly, the increase in Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions is largely a result of the expansion of organisational boundaries and the implementation of more comprehensive data collection processes.

5. SOURCES EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION

Land Use Change Emissions within Scope 1 have been excluded.

All sources within Scope 2 have been included in the calculation.

As there are no activities subject to calculation within Scope 3, the following categories have been excluded from the calculation:

- Franchises
- Investments
- Downstream leased assets
- Upstream leased assets

6. BASELINE YEAR AND BASELINE YEAR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY

The Company has designated 2023 as its greenhouse gas inventory base year. Previous inventories reported total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions without presenting a breakdown by individual categories.

The table below presents the changes in Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions for 2023–2025.

Emissions Source	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 (tCO ₂ e)	44,879.53	45,768.4	25,072.15
Scope 2 (Market-Based) (tCO ₂ e)	9,842.3	1,964.79	10,320.31
Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	638,748.4	648,754.03	674,430.61
<u>Total:</u>	693,470.23	696,487.22	709,823.07

7. CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES AND DECISION TREES

The greenhouse gas emissions presented in this report have been quantified in accordance with the methodological framework established by the GHG Protocol. The calculations were based on the formula 'Activity Data $\times$ Emission Factor $\times$ GWP'; emission factors were derived from the IPCC 2006 guidelines and the latest coefficients published by national authorities.

The calculation of emissions for each greenhouse gas source was based on three key parameters:

1. Activity Data: Consumption volume (e.g. kWh, litres, Nm³, kg)
2. Emission Factor: The amount of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emitted per unit consumed
3. Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors: For conversion to CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) according to the IPCC 2006

7.1. SCOPE 1 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

Stationary combustion is one of the primary sources of Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions and includes emissions resulting from the combustion of fuels in stationary equipment such as boilers, furnaces and turbines. Regardless of the type of equipment used, stationary combustion represents a significant source of the Company's direct greenhouse gas emissions. The emission factors applied to stationary combustion were obtained from the following reference:

- *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories / Volume 2 Energy / V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion / Table 2.3 Default Emission Factors for Stationary Combustion in Manufacturing Industries and Construction*

For the purposes of this inventory, only CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from stationary combustion have been considered, as other greenhouse gases are regarded as immaterial.

Activity data for stationary combustion were obtained in the following units:

- Tonnes
- Litres
- sm³

Stationary combustion emission factors are expressed in the following units:

- kgCO₂/TJ
- kg CH₄/TJ
- kg N₂O/TJ

Accordingly, the activity data were converted into terajoules (TJ) before applying the relevant emission factors.

Calculation Methodology

For example, where activity data are recorded in litres, the values must first be converted into terajoules (TJ) before the relevant emission factors can be applied. This requires the following fuel-specific parameters:

- Fuel density and lower heating value (LHV) data are required for the conversion process.

Regulation on the Improvement of Efficiency in the Use of Energy Sources and Energy / Lower Heating Values of Energy Sources and Conversion Factors to Petroleum Equivalents

Once all activity data have been converted into TJ, greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using the following equation:

Emissions (individual greenhouse gas) = Activity Data ×

Emission Factor Emissions (tCO₂eq) = Emissions (individual greenhouse gas) × Global Warming Potential GWP)

- *IPCC AR6 Sixth Assessment Report / 7.SM.6 Tables of Greenhouse Gas Lifetimes, Radiative Efficiencies and Metrics*

Once emissions for each greenhouse gas had been quantified, they were converted into carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) using the applicable IPCC global warming potential values.

Natural Gas Consumption

Natural gas combustion generates direct greenhouse gas emissions and is therefore reported under Scope 1.

Primary data source: Annual natural gas consumption derived from utility invoices (kWh).

Emission factor (EF):

-CO₂: 56.1 tonnes/Tj

-CH₄: 0.001 tonnes/TJ

-N₂O: 0.0001 tonnes/TJ

Emission factor source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines, V2 CH2 Table 2.2

Mobile Combustion

Mobile combustion emissions comprise direct greenhouse gas emissions arising from the combustion of fossil fuels in Company-owned or company-controlled vehicles. In accordance with the GHG Protocol, these emissions are classified as 'direct emissions from mobile combustion sources' under Scope 1.

Primary data source: Fuel receipts, consumption records

Emission factor: (Diesel)

-CO₂: 74.1 tonnes/Tj

-CH₄: 0.003 tonnes/Tj

-N₂O: 0.0039 tonnes/Tj

Emission factor: (Gasoline)

-CO₂: 63.9 tonnes/Tj

-CH₄: 0.025 tonnes/Tj

-N₂O: 0.008 tonnes/Tj

Source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines, V2 CH2 Table 2.4

Generator Fuel Combustion

Generators are operated during power outages or when backup electricity is required, resulting in direct Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions.

Primary data source: Fuel receipt slips, consumption records

Emission Factor: (Diesel)

-CO₂: 74.1 tonnes/Tj

-CH₄: 0.003 tonnes/Tj

-N₂O: 0.0006 tonnes/Tj

Emission factor: (Gasoline)

-CO₂: 63.9 tonnes/Tj

-CH₄: 0.005 tonnes/Tj

-N₂O: 0.002 tonnes/Tj

Source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines, V2 CH2 Table 2.4

Fugitive Emissions

Under the GHG Protocol, Fugitive emissions consist of the unintended release of fluorinated greenhouse gases from refrigeration, air-conditioning and fire-suppression systems due to equipment leaks.

Primary data source: Inventories of refrigeration equipment and fire-suppression systems

Source: IPCC 2006 Guidelines,

7.2. SCOPE 2 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions include indirect greenhouse gas emissions associated with the generation of purchased electricity and other forms of imported electricity, steam, heating and cooling, including steam, heating and cooling.

Upstream fuel-cycle emissions, transmission and distribution losses and emissions associated with electricity generation infrastructure are excluded from Scope 2 and are reported under Scope 3, where applicable.

Scope 2 emissions (tCO₂e) = Electricity Consumption × Grid Emission Factor

Primary data source: Electricity bills (annual total kWh)

Emission Factor: **0.434 kg CO₂e/kWh**

Source: Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey

7.3. SCOPE 3 EMISSION FACTORS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGIES

The Scope 3 inventory was developed using two methodological approaches, selected according

to data availability and quality.

- Spend-Based Method: This method was used specifically for raw materials (rubber, metal, etc.), spare parts (bearings, shaft assemblies, etc.) and externally procured services falling under Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services. The organisation's economic expenditure figures (excluding VAT) for the relevant period (from financial records and ERP data) were estimated by multiplying them by the relevant emission factors.

-Activity-Based Method: In categories where concrete activity data is available—such as waste quantities (kg), staff logistics (km/vehicle type) and business travel (passenger-km)— direct activity data were multiplied by the applicable emission factors.

To ensure the international acceptability and transparency of the calculations, the following up-to-date, scientific and accredited data sets were used:

DEFRA (UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors: These were used as the primary data set both for calculating expenditure-based (economic input-output based) purchases of raw materials and services, and for modelling activity-based indirect emissions such as travel, logistics and waste management.

EPA (US Environmental Protection Agency) Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors: These have been used as a supplementary source database in spend-based calculation algorithms to accurately reflect the carbon intensities of procurement items and sectoral expenditure within the supply chain.

IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Guidelines and Global Warming Potential (GWP) Sets: To calculate the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_{2e}) of greenhouse gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, etc.) emitted from various sources and to standardise their global warming potentials, the 100-year GWP values from the IPCC's latest assessment reports have been used as a basis.

8. KEY JUDGEMENTS AND UNCERTAINTIES

8.1. UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS

Uncertainties may arise to a certain extent due to the activity data, emission factors and methodological choices used in the preparation of the corporate greenhouse gas inventory.

The primary sources of uncertainty have been assessed as follows:

- In areas where activity-based data could not be obtained for the Scope 3 categories included in the calculation, a spend-based methodology was used.
- The economic emission factors used in the ‘purchased goods and services’ category represent sectoral average values and may not fully reflect actual supplier-specific emission data.
- For refrigerant gas Fugitive Emissions, IPCC default leakage rates were used due to limited maintenance records.
- Emission factors relating to electricity consumption are based on national grid average coefficients. Seasonal variations in the electricity generation mix may lead to differences in the calculated results.
- While fuel consumption data has been verified primarily through invoices, receipts and financial records, in some cases, estimation uncertainties may arise due to monthly consumption distributions and unit conversions.
- To minimise uncertainties, the aim was to use primary data in all calculations where possible; activity data has been verified against financial records, bills and official consumption documents.
- In the calculations of Scope 3 emissions relating to the processing and use of products sold, although emission factors are sourced from international publicly available sources, they may not fully reflect the actual emissions of the supplier or consumer.
- In areas within the calculation categories where access to direct data is restricted, reasonable assumptions may be made.
- Future reporting periods will focus on to increase access to direct activity data and enhance the reliability of calculations in future calculation periods.

Scope	Category	Total Emission Kg CO ₂ e	Reduced Uncertainty Coefficient KG CO ₂ e	Compound Uncertainty
Scope 1	Category 1	25.072.151,31	688.134.229.602,62	3%
Scope 2	Category 2	26.074.570,00	1.471.267.246.282,12	5%
Scope 3	Category 3	132.553.050,00	92.974.403.361.274,60	7%
Scope 3	Category 4	99.121.210,00	108.636.406.189.242,00	11%
Scope 3	Category 5	157.901.400,00	3.054.274.384.940.100,00	35%
Scope 3	Category 6	284.854.950,00	9.576.222.499.413.760,00	34%

8.2. KEY JUDGEMENTS

During the preparation of the corporate greenhouse gas inventory, various methodological assessments and professional judgements were made in accordance with the principles of the GHG Protocol.

The key judgements made in this context are summarised below:

- The operational control approach was adopted when defining organisational boundaries, and activities under the company's direct operational control were included within the reporting scope.
- Where possible, direct activity data (electricity bills, fuel consumption records, natural gas bills, etc.) has been used for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
- For Scope 3 categories, access to direct activity data has been obtained to the extent possible. In areas where data could not be accessed, reasonable assumptions were applied and assumptions made, based on the company's knowledge.
- National grid emission factors were used in the calculation of electricity-related emissions. The market-based emission reduction mechanism based on renewable energy certificates is also specified in the report.
- Leakage emission calculations were based on the equipment inventory; where maintenance and refuelling records were limited, the default leakage rates recommended by the IPCC were utilised.
- The principle of materiality has been observed within the scope of the report; certain sources whose impact on total emissions is negligible have been excluded from the assessment.
- These judgements were applied to ensure that the greenhouse gas inventory complies with the principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy established by the GHG Protocol.

9. FACILITY-BASED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION INVENTORY

Facility Name	Scope 1 (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 2 (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)
Akarca Hatchery and Acclimation Facility	396,15	1816,93	2.544,69
Alagün Hatchery and Acclimation Facility	68,25	1245,46	3.656,39
Ankara Sales Office	11,13	0	-
Antalya Sales Office and Warehouse	14,895	21,45	2.808,80
Bodrum Retail Store	34,17299	14,33	112,17
Didim Hatchery and Acclimation Facility	342,71	4314,98	14.692,94
Giresun Sea Cage Operations	592,01	1,43	57,77
Güvercinlik Hatchery and R&D Facility	145,540135	1131,67	2.244,89
Istanbul Retail Store	28,558	251,66	112,91
Istanbul Sales Office and Warehouse	62,68	0	1.600,67
İzmir Retail Store	35,272	1,53	43,28
İzmir Tuna Farming Operations	564,395	51,36	5.694,81
Karkamış Sea Cage Operations (Şanlıurfa–Gaziantep)	72,704	123,69	139,35
Kemikler EPS Packaging Facility	2405,605	505,06	607,16
Kemikler Processing and Packaging Facility	940,0465	2317,31	389.408,78
Kemikler Retail Store	20,64	23,41	155,85
Kılavuzlu Sea Cage Operations	176,975	26,59	35,75

Kılıç Deniz Ürünleri A.Ş.	1,2	0	141.562,36
Kahramanmaraş (Fırnız) Hatchery Facility	68,86	82,19	2.021,14
Kahramanmaraş Processing and Packaging Facility	132,871064	2181,54	3.013,34
Mavi Deniz Rendering Plant	2757,61	308,99	1.258,30
Menzelet Sea Cages	74	6,75	39,84
Mersin EPS Packaging Facility	1795,611075	366,93	388,80
Mersin Sea Cage Operations	3902,33	24,06	8.704,43
Mersin Processing and Packaging Facility	225,235316	2631,99	6.517,21
Miami Sales Office	1,81	0	-
Milas Advanced Processing Facility	6,75	795,36	330,68
Muğla–Aydın Sea Cage Operations	6887,286399	0	25.628,18
Mumcular Ice Plant	86,72	597,34	6.679,29
Ören Hatchery Facility	36,88544	1180,73	2.630,01
Ören Shipyard	18,56	7,81	0,27
Özbaşer Acclimation Facility	10,6744	481,81	1.452,06
Yaşyer Acclimation Facility	18,57315	634,23	873,72
Feed Mill	3135,415	4927,98	49.415,02
TOTAL	25072,15	26.074,57	674.430,61
<u>General Total:</u>	725.577,33 tCO ₂ e		
<u>General Total:</u>	709.823,07 tCO ₂ e (with-I-REC)		

10. PRODUCT-BASED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION INVENTORY

Product	2023	2024	2025
Fish	10,6	9,8	8,8