

Environmental and Social Credit Standard

Garanti Bank SA

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1. Introduction

Garanti Bank SA has identified sustainability as one of its strategic priorities, focusing on supporting its clients in the transition toward a more sustainable future, mitigating climate change, fostering inclusive growth, and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources.

Climate change is one of the great challenges facing humanity and requires large volumes of investment. Clients, markets, and society as a whole not only expect large companies to create value, but also to contribute positively to society.

Garanti Bank SA recognizes its impact on the environment and society. Therefore, it seeks to contribute to sustainable development by mitigating environmental and social impacts, both directly, through the responsible use of natural resources and relationships with stakeholders; and indirectly, through the projects it finances.

For this reason, this standard, publicly known as the Environmental and Social Loan Standard (hereafter, “the Standard”) has been established to identify activities and sectors that, while contributing to economic growth and social progress, can also have significant environmental and/or social impacts.

2. Purpose

The Standard derives from Garanti Bank SA’s General Sustainability Policy, which sets forth the primary principles, objectives, and guidelines for sustainable development management and control.

The Standard aims to establish criteria for identifying, evaluating, and monitoring activities with environmental and/or social impacts common to **all sectors**, as well as activities with high environmental and/or social impacts specific to the **mining, agribusiness, energy, infrastructure, and defense** sectors. These criteria include restrictions specific to sectors identified due to their high potential for environmental and social impacts, as well as restrictions common to all sectors, such as **prohibited activities** or **activities requiring special attention**.

3. Identification of Activities and Sectors

During the creation of the Standard across the BBVA Group, the identification of high-impact environmental and social activities and sectors is based on a risk approach that considers their financial relevance to BBVA, their connection to environmental and social risks, and their potential to concentrate material controversies. It also takes into account the priorities of specialized stakeholders who demand rigorous standards.

BBVA conducts periodic reviews to identify emerging environmental and social risks, analyse sector dynamics, and adjust its Standard based on industry exposure. Specifically, BBVA relies on international standards and references, best industry practices, and a structured stakeholder

engagement process. Garanti Bank SA also takes this Standard as a reference and applies it, as does the rest of the Group.

3.1 International Standards and Treaties:

The identification of activities and sectors also considers specific international standards, treaties, and references, as well as best practices for each industry. For more details, refer to Annex I.

3.2 Listening to Stakeholders

BBVA engages with various stakeholders, including sustainability analysts, institutional investors, and civil society organizations, to understand their expectations regarding high environmental and/or social impact activities.

BBVA also monitors expectations expressed by regulatory and supervisory entities concerning environmental and social risk management. BBVA has adopted an inclusive working approach across the Group, including Garanti BBVA and Garanti Bank SA.

3.3. Thermal Coal Phase Out Target

Garanti BBVA has set itself the objective of eliminating its exposure to coal clients under the terms described in section 5.3 of this document. This objective underpins the identification of specific prohibited activities in the mining and energy sectors.

Complementing this thermal coal phase-out goal, Garanti BBVA is setting decarbonization targets for its credit portfolio in certain high-emission sectors, although these targets fall outside the scope of this Standard.

Being in the same group with Garanti BBVA, Garanti Bank SA is aligned with the group's aforementioned targets.

4. Scope of Application

The Standard applies to all business units within Garanti Bank SA. It is mandatory for all members of these units in activities arising from their roles or functions within Garanti Bank SA.

The restrictions in sections **5. Prohibited Activities** and **6. Activities Requiring Special Attention of the Standard** apply to all legal entities within Garanti BBVA, where applicable, jointly across all sectors and/or sector-specific.

■ **Defense Sector:** Prohibited activities in this sector apply to clients across all segments considered defense and security companies (e.g., entities involved in manufacturing, marketing, or maintaining defense and security materials and their transactions¹), as well as their operations, that engage in prohibited activities.

■ **Mining Sector:** Clients with mining assets whose primary activities include exploration, development or exploitation of those assets (insofar as they engage in a prohibited or special attention activity).

¹ For clarification purposes, defense material includes not only weapons but also dual-use materials (for civilian use that can be applied to military use). Private security companies providing services with armed or unarmed personnel in places such as shopping malls or bank buildings are not covered by this Standard.
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■ **Agribusiness Sector:** Clients whose primary activity is soil cultivation, forest management, livestock farming and fishing (as long as they engage in a prohibited or special attention activity). This includes high-impact products such as palm oil, soybeans, cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, beef, rubber, intensive aquaculture and forest products such as paper and pulp. Activities not covered for the purposes of this Standard include the manufacture or distribution of agricultural machinery, pesticides and fertilizers, the manufacture of processed food and beverages and the distribution of food and beverages.

■ **Energy Sector:** Clients who own energy assets and whose primary activity is the exploration, development or exploitation of these assets (as long as they engage in a prohibited or special attention activity). Energy assets include the exploration, production, transportation and refining of oil and gas, renewable energy projects (wind, solar, hydroelectric, biomass and biofuels), thermal power generation plants (combined gas cycles and coal plants) and the transmission and distribution of electricity.

■ **Infrastructure Sector:** New construction projects for transport infrastructure (highways, ports, terminals, airports, metro, tram and railway), environmental (waste and water management - treatment, management and distribution-), social (educational and health) and telecommunications (communication cables and networks and data centres) - as long as they involve a prohibited activity or a special attention activity.

5. Prohibited Activities

5.1. Activities Common to All Sectors Covered by the Standard

If there is sufficient evidence² that a new client or new project subject to this Standard engages in any of the following “prohibited activities”, said new client or new project will not be financed. If any of the activities described in this section are detected in existing clients, the entity will activate proposals for managing the relationship with the client that could even lead to discontinuing the financing.

In general, Garanti Bank SA establishes the following prohibited activities, common to all sectors covered by the Standard:

■ Clients of whom Garanti Bank SA has sufficient evidence that they are using child or forced labor, or participating in human trafficking as these concepts are defined in the International Labour Organization Conventions.

■ Clients listed on black lists published by national and international authorities on money laundering and the financing of terrorism and clients subject to financial sanctions by the EU, the US and the United Nations³.

² For these purposes, Garanti Bank SA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is complemented, in certain cases, by an internal analysis by expert teams.

³ International financial sanctions are coercive measures applied against States, jurisdictions or individuals that pose a threat to international peace and security. Chapter VII of the UN Charter provides the legal basis for the imposition of coercive measures within the United Nations. In the EU, restrictive measures are configured as a key tool of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), which includes the defence of human rights, democratic values and principles of international law as well as the preservation of international peace and security. The US Department of the Treasury, through the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), imposes economic and trade sanctions in order to protect the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

- New projects that involve the settlement or violation of the rights of indigenous or vulnerable groups without their free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).
- New projects that put UNESCO World Heritage sites, RAMSAR-listed wetlands of international importance, Zero Extinction Alliance sites and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category I-IV areas at risk.
- New projects in critical habitats in the Brazilian Cerrado and Amazon biomes that do not have biodiversity management in line with international good practices.

5.2. Defence Activities

Garanti Bank SA recognizes the right of countries to defend themselves and protect their citizens in a manner consistent with legitimate national security and defense strategies. However, if it has sufficient evidence⁴ that a client or defense sector operation subject to this Standard engages in any of the following “prohibited activities,” it will not provide financial services to said client or will not finance the operation:

- Procedures or manufacturers or traders of controversial weapons⁵ and their key components: anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium and white phosphorus munitions and nuclear weapons (in the case of nuclear weapons, (in the case of nuclear weapons, the ban will apply to those operating in countries that are not signatories or that do not comply with the Non-Proliferation Treaty).
- Arms trade operations with origin or destination in countries sanctioned with arms embargoes imposed by the United Nations, the European Union and the United States. In determining the countries sanctioned with an arms embargo, these organizations take into account criteria related to human rights violations.
- Arms trade operations with intermediaries or in which the end user is not a public organization
- Arms export operations with companies that do not have relevant export licence.
- Export operations of dual-use material to countries sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council, the European Union or the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

⁴ For these purposes, Garanti BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases by an ad hoc internal analysis.

⁵ In defining controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons, cluster weapons, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium munitions and white phosphorus munitions), Garanti BBVA applies the criteria of international conventions, as set out in Annex I of this document. In relation to depleted uranium and white phosphorus munitions, the definitions used by the independent external advisor who draws up defense exclusion lists for Garanti BBVA are followed, in the absence of international conventions and legal frameworks that regulate their use. In relation to nuclear weapons, these are considered controversial due to their potential impact on the civilian population and their indiscriminate nature when used, but they are not prohibited by international law. The ownership, production, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons are strictly regulated and supervised through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty referred to in Annex I of this document. As part of this treaty, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States are allowed to produce and possess nuclear weapons.

In the case of investment products, Garanti Bank SA will not invest, in the production or trade of controversial weapons or in bonds issued by countries subject to arms embargoes by the United Nations Security Council, the European Union or the United States⁶.

5.3 Thermal Coal (Mining and Energy Sectors)

Garanti BBVA has set itself the goal of eliminating its exposure⁷ to clients with thermal coal mining activity or electricity generation from thermal coal, in the terms indicated below, by the end of 2040 at the latest, through dialogue with these clients and active monitoring of their portfolio. In any case, being in the same group with Garanti BBVA, Garanti Bank SA will continue to support these clients with sustainable solutions⁸ for use of funds in order to help them in their transition.

■ A client with thermal coal mining activity is understood to be:

A client with 5% or more of their revenues from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining. Other indirect activities associated with the above are excluded from the calculation of the percentage of revenue, such as trading, transportation or other auxiliary services for mining. For clarification purposes, metallurgical coal mining is not considered as long as it does not come from thermal coal.

■ A client with an activity of generating electricity from thermal coal is understood to be:

A client whose main activity is the generation of electricity and which has 5% or more of their installed capacity for the generation of electricity from thermal coal. Electricity generation is considered to be the client's main activity when the income from that activity represents 25% or more of the client's total income.

Thermal Coal Mining

In order to progressively achieve the aim of phasing out its exposure to coal clients, the following restrictions are established for new clients, and Garanti Bank SA will not provide financing to:

■ New clients with 25% or more of their revenues from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining dedicated to power generation.

■ New clients with revenues equal to or greater than 5% and less than 25% from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining dedicated to power generation, but who do not have a public commitment to reduce their operations related to thermal coal in line with Garanti BBVA's phase-out objective.

Exceptions: The above restrictions will not apply if the financing is intended for a sustainable purpose⁹ or if it is intended for the dismantling of thermal coal mines.

Restrictions on New Thermal Coal Mining Projects

⁶ Index funds established by Garanti BBVA Asset Management to track a specific index, private funds in which participation shares can be sold exclusively to predetermined investors, and client portfolios managed within the scope of Discretionary Portfolio Management are not included in the scope.

⁷ Non-Performing Loans are not included in the calculation of exposure (Stage 3: Defaulted Exposures under Garanti Bank SA's consolidated accounting reporting in accordance with IFRS 9).

⁸ Which are used for sustainable purposes in accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

⁹ Which are used for sustainable purposes in accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

Additionally, Garanti Bank SA will not finance new projects for the exploration or exploitation of new thermal coal mines, or for the expansion of an existing thermal coal mine (regardless of whether the client derives revenue from thermal coal activities, financing will not be provided for new projects within this scope).

Electricity Generation from Thermal Coal

In order to progressively achieve the aim of phasing out group's exposure to coal clients, the following restrictions are established for new clients, and Garanti Bank SA will not provide financing to:

- New clients with an installed capacity for generating electricity from thermal coal of 25% or more.
- New clients with an installed capacity for generating electricity from thermal coal equal to or greater than 5% and less than 25%, but who do not have a public commitment to reduce their operations related to thermal coal, in line with group's phase-out objective.

Exceptions: The above restrictions will not apply if the financing is intended for a sustainable purpose¹⁰ or if it is intended for the dismantling of thermal coal-fired electricity generation plants.

Restrictions on New Electricity Generation from Thermal Coal Projects

Additionally, Garanti Bank SA will not finance new projects for the construction of new thermal coal-fired power plants, including new self-consumption plants, or for the expansion of an existing thermal coal-fired power plant (regardless of the client's ratio of installed capacity from thermal coal activities, financing will not be provided for new projects within this scope).

5.4. Other Sector-Specific Prohibited Activities:

If there is sufficient evidence¹¹ that a project subject to this Standard engages in any of the following prohibited activities, the project will not be directly funded.

5.4.1 Prohibited Activities in the Mining Sector

- New artisanal or informal mining
- New asbestos extraction, processing and marketing projects
- New mine projects with no site closure and reclamation plan
- New mines without occupational health and safety management plan
- New mining projects with tailings dams not managed according to industry best practices

¹⁰ Which are used for sustainable purposes in accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

¹¹ For these purposes, Garanti BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases by an ad hoc internal analysis
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- New projects that dispose of tailings in coastal or shallow waters
- New seabed mine projects
- New mining projects in areas of armed conflict

5.4.2 Prohibited Activities in the Agribusiness Sector

- New projects to burn natural ecosystems with the purpose of clearing land for the development of agricultural or livestock projects.
- New projects to clear High Conservation Value and High Carbon Forests.
- New projects for palm oil operations that are not certified or are not in the process of being certified by the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- New palm oil projects in swamps and peat-rich areas.
- New deep sea bottom trawling projects (deeper than 600m below sea level)

5.4.3 Prohibited Activities in the Energy Sector

- New projects or expansion of existing projects¹² of exploration, drilling and extraction (upstream) of oil and gas (conventional or unconventional¹³)
- New projects for Arctic¹⁴ exploration, production and transport of oil and gas.
- New oil sands exploration, production and transportation projects.
- New hydropower plant projects without adequate environmental and social risk management systems in relation to dam safety, environmental impact, labour regulations and population resettlement.

5.4.3 Prohibited Activities in the Infrastructure Sector

- New desalination plant projects that lack adequate measures to mitigate the impact of brine removal and/or sweater extraction

6. Activities that Require Special Attention

¹² Developments already considered in the Final Investment Decision (FID) of an existing project will not be considered project extensions.

¹³ For these purposes, "unconventional" includes Arctic oil and gas projects, fracking, oil sands and ultra-deep water.

¹⁴ Arctic has the meaning stated in the "[Arctic Council's Assessment and Monitoring Programme \(AMAP\)](#)"

If there is sufficient evidence¹⁵ that a client subject to this Standard engages in any of the "activities that require special attention", Garanti BBVA shall assess the environmental and social impacts derived from the activity to be financed and shall initiate a plan for dialogue and support given to the client (or potential new client), which will include measures aimed at understanding and trying to correct the situation. This shall be followed up on, and may lead to discontinuing financing and/or the relationship with existing clients, or failure to initiate a relationship with potential new clients.

Garanti Bank SA establishes the following activities requiring special attention, common to all sectors, as follows:

- Clients for whom Garanti Bank SA has sufficient evidence that they incur in material violations of applicable human rights laws and regulations¹⁶ (not included in the prohibited activities described above) or that are involved in human rights abuses, regardless of whether such involvement violates local legislation in each country.

In addition, Garanti Bank SA has identified activities that require special attention, specific to the sectors in which clients operate, as follows:

6.1. Mining:

- Producer clients for whom there is evidence of material controversies related to Mountaintop Removal extraction methods (hereinafter MTR)

- Clients for whom there is evidence of controversies related to artisanal or small-scale mining

6.2. Agribusiness:

- Clients for whom there is evidence of controversies related to the production or trade of substances subject to international prohibitions

- Clients engaged in the production, processing and marketing of palm oil through companies that are not members or are not in the process of becoming members of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)¹⁷ or equivalent certifications.

- Clients engaged in non-health related animal testing unless required by local law

¹⁵ For these purposes, Garanti BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases by an ad hoc internal analysis

¹⁶ Those laws and regulations that are taken into account at all times by the independent external analyst who supports the execution of due diligence processes.

¹⁷ For members of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil please visit: <https://rspo.org/search-members/>

■ Clients for whom there is evidence of controversies related to the production or trade of products regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)¹⁸

■ New first-generation biofuel production projects.

6.3. Energy:

■ Clients involved in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants or uranium enrichment facilities with sanctions from the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

■ Clients involved in oil sand exploration, drilling and extraction (upstream) activities.

7. Governance and Oversight Model

BBVA's Environmental and Social Framework has been prepared and coordinated by the Global Sustainability Unit and Global Risk Management CIB, and was approved on December 19, 2024 by the Global Head of CIB & Sustainability.

This Standard was revised to take into account updates made as part of BBVA's Environmental and Social Framework alignment efforts. It was endorsed by Credit Policies and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) Department within Wholesale Credit Management and was approved by Garanti Bank SA's Management Committee on February 20, 2026. It was reviewed and validated by the Relevant Areas and will take effect on 20.02.2026. It will remain in effect until the Management Committee approves its amendment or a new regulation to replace it.

This version includes the trends in sustainability, social and environmental risks, as well as the expectations of the interest groups at the time of its preparation. These aspects, together with best practices and sector standards, as well as the possibility of implementing restrictions, will be taken into account in future revisions.

This version of the Standard will be applicable from the effective date indicated above, without retroactive effect, until the date on which it is replaced, if applicable, by a later version. The data contained therein are subject to change without prior notice.

At least once a year, or upon the occurrence of any event requiring changes to this Standard, the Credit Policies and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) Department will review it and submit it to the consideration and approval of the Management Committee.

¹⁸ The requirements of the "Regulation on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" are taken into account. Please visit the link below for details of the species:

• <http://www.cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

Annex – 1 Reference Standards and Best Practices

1. Standards Applicable to All Sectors:

Garanti Bank SA takes into consideration the following international standards and treaties in relation to all sectors covered by this Standard:

In Human Rights:

- [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)
- [International Labour Organization \(ILO\) Conventions](#)
- [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)
- [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#)
- [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#)

On Environmental Issues:

- [Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)
- [Carbon Disclosure Project \(CDP\)](#)
- [Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures](#)
- [Collective Commitment to Climate Action in the financial sector](#)

Other General Standards:

- [United Nations Global Compact](#)
- [United Nations 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)
- [IFC Performance Standards and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines](#)
- [Equator Principles 4](#)
- [Principles for Responsible Investment \(PRI\)](#)

- [Principles for Responsible Banking promoted by UNEP-FI](#)
- [2 Degrees Investing Initiative](#) (Sustainable Finance Observatory)

2. Mining – Standards and Best Practices

Garanti BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices in the mining industry, international standards and treaties, such as:

- [Sector-specific International Finance Corporation \(IFC\) environmental, health and safety guides](#)
- [Principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals \(ICMM\)](#)
- [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative \(EITI\)](#)
- [Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights \(Voluntary Principles\)](#)
- [International Labour Organization \(ILO\) in the C 176 Safety and Health in Mines Convention](#)
- [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of minerals from Conflict-Affected and High Risk Areas relative to tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and mineral derivatives and gold](#)
- [Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposals](#)
- [Kimberley Process Certification Scheme](#)
- [World Nuclear Association Sustaining Global Best Practices in Uranium Mining and Processing](#)
- [Minamata Convention on Mercury](#)
- [International Cyanide Management Code](#)
- [Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance \(IRMA\)](#)

3. Agribusiness – Standards and Best Practices

Garanti BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the agribusiness industry, international standards and treaties on agribusiness such as:

- [International Finance Corporation \(IFC\) sector-specific environmental, health and safety guidelines](#)

■ [Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources \(FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and World Bank\)](#)

■ [The WWF 2050 Key Performance Criteria](#)

■ [Convention on Biological Diversity \(1992\)](#) and [The Nagoya Protocol \(2010\)](#)

■ [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#)

■ [Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants \(POPs\)](#)

■ [FAO-OECD Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains](#)

■ [Assured Food Standards \(AFS\)](#)

■ [Global Good Agricultural Practice \(GlobalG.A.P\)](#)

■ [Sustainable Agriculture Practice Standard](#) and [Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform](#)
Palm Oil

■ [Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil \(RSPO\)](#)

■ [RSPO Principles and Criteria for Responsible Palm Oil Production](#)

Soy

■ [Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association \(RTRS\)](#)

■ [Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production](#)

■ [CGF Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines](#)

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Sugar and Cotton

- [Common Code for the Coffee Community \(4C\)](#)
- [Ethical Tea Partnership \(ETP\)](#)
- [World Cocoa Foundation \(WCF\)](#)
- [Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard \(SAN\)](#)
- [UTZ Certified](#)
- [Bonsucro](#)
- [Better Cotton Initiative](#)

Wood

- [Forest Stewardship Council \(FSC\) Certification](#)
- [Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification \(PEFC\)](#)
- [FSC chain of custody certificate](#)

Tobacco

- [Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by the World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- [The FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries](#) and [Fisheries Management: The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries](#)
- [The Aquaculture Stewardship Council](#)
- [Voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests \(FAO, 2012\)](#)
- [Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas \(FAO\)](#)
- [The UN Resolutions pertaining to sustainable fisheries \(including ban of driftnets\)](#)
- [Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\) Certifications](#)

Beef Production

- [The Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef \(GRSB\)](#)

4. Energy – Standards and Best Practices

Garanti BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the energy industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- [IFC Sector-Specific Environmental, Health and Safety Guides](#)
- [Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative \(EITI\)](#)
- [International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association \(IPIECA\)](#)
- [Petroleum Governance Initiative](#)
- [Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership](#)
- [Golden Rules of the International Energy Agency \(IEA\)](#)
- [The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships \(MARPOL\)](#)
- [Oil Spill Response Project](#)
- [World Commission on Dams \(WCD\) Framework](#)
- [Environmental, Health, and Safety Approaches for Hydropower Projects \(IFC\)](#)
- [International Hydropower Association Sustainability Assessment Protocol](#)
- [Energy and Biodiversity Initiative \(EBI\)](#)
- [The Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials \(RSB\) Principles and Criteria](#)

5. Infrastructure - Standards and Best Practices

Garanti BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the infrastructure industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- [Sector-specific International Finance Corporation \(IFC\) environmental, health and safety guides](#)
- [OECD Framework for better governance of infrastructures](#)
- [World Commission on Dams \(WCD\) Framework](#)
- [Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method \(BREEAM\)](#)
- [Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design \(LEED\)](#)
- [The United Nations Model Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods](#)
- [Hong Kong Ship Recycling Convention](#)

6. Defense - Standards and Best Practices

Garanti BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the defense industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- [United Nations Arms Trade Treaty \(2014\)](#)
- [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty \(1970\)](#)
- [Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Means \(1925\)](#)
- [Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction \(1997\)](#)
- [Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological \(Biological\) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction \(1972\)](#)
- [Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction \(1993\)](#)
- [Convention on Cluster Munitions \(2008\)](#)
- [Common Position 2008/944/CFSP \(2008\)](#)