Climate Change 2015 - ÇİMSA ÇİMENTO SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

CC0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization.

ÇİMSA is one of the industrial companies of Sabancı Group, Turkey's leading industrial and financial conglomerate. Sabancı Group companies are market leaders in their respective sectors that include financial services, energy, cement, retail and industrials. Listed on the Borsa Istanbul (BIST), Sabancı Holding has controlling interests in 12 companies that are also listed on the BIST.

Sabancı Group companies currently operate in 16 countries and market their products in regions across Europe, the Middle East, Asia, North Africa, North and South America. Having generated significant value and know-how in Turkey, Sabancı Holding has experienced remarkable growth in its core businesses. The Holding's reputation, brand image and strong joint ventures helped further extend its operations into the global market. Sabancı Holding's multinational business partners include such prominent companies as Ageas, Aviva, Bridgestone, Carrefour, Citi, E.ON, Heidelberg Cement and Philip Morris.

In addition to coordination of finance, strategy, business development and human resource functions, Sabancı Holding determines the Group's vision and strategies.

In 2014, the consolidated revenue of Sabancı Holding was TL 27.4 billion (US$ 12.5 billion) with operating profit of TL 5.1 billion (US$ 2.3 billion). The Sabancı Family is collectively Sabancı Holding's major shareholder with 57.7% of the share capital. Sabancı Holding shares are traded on the Borsa Istanbul with a free float of 40.1%, the largest float percentage among holding companies. Depository

receipts are quoted on the SEAQ International and PORTAL.
Çimsa has been established in Mersin in 1972. Clinker production capacity of Çimsa's facilities in Mersin, Kayseri, Eskisehir and Niğde, which started its activities in 1975 with its first production facility reached from 5 million tons to 5.5 million tons. Çimsa, by manufacturing special cements such as white cement and Calcium Aluminate Cement and innovative concretes besides grey cement, is leading the Turkish cement and ready-mixed concrete regarding innovation.

ÇİMSA is one of the pioneering companies on Sustainability in cement industry in Turkey. We are the first Turkish company becomes a member of WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI), published first GRI A+ Sustainability Report and first signatory of UN Global Compact in its sector in Turkey.

CC0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed
Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014

CC0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. If you are responding to the Electric Utilities module, this selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response.

Select country
Turkey

CC0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

TRY

CC0.6

Modules

As part of the request for information on behalf of investors, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sub-industries, companies in the oil and gas sub-industries, companies in the information technology and telecommunications sectors and companies in the food, beverage and tobacco industry group should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sector groupings (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will not appear below but will automatically appear in the navigation bar when you save this page. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdp.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see https://www.cdp.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx.

Further Information

Module: Management

Page: CC1. Governance

CC1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your organization?

Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

CC1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

Climate Change is one of the most important subjects in sustainability management at Çimsa. The sustainability performance and the targets are particularly managed by a Sustainability Committee which reports to Board of Directors. The committee is led by the CEO and meets in every 3 months. Chief Tecnicial Officer is the main responsible person for environmental aspects of sustainability and he is responsible for leading, monitoring and managing the sustainability committee and the action plans taken by the committee.

CC1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

CC1.2a

Please provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	In cement industry emissions could be particularly reduced by 2 sources. The first one is to increase the ratio of additives to clinker and the other is to reduce energy emissions both by increasing the use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency. The Board is the main responsible of the performance driven by ÇİMSA and these 2 points are of their main KPIs. For example: energy reduction per ton of clincer, reducing the use of fossil fuels by increasing the use of alternative fuels, increase clinker cement ratio which directly affects the GHG emission because of the clincer incorporation rate, increase the use of alternative raw materials instead of naturel additives. ÇİMSA puts great importance to Sustainable Business Model, therefore behavioral change on Climate Change is one of the topics to be integrated both to core business and corporate culture.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Other: CTO - Chief Technical Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	Chief Tecnicial Officer is the main responsible person for environmental aspects of sustainability in ÇİMSA and she/he is responsible for leading, monitoring and managing the sustainability committee and the action plans taken by the commitee. Energy reduction per ton of clincer, reducing the use of fossil fuels by increasing the use of alternative fuels, increase clinker cement ratio which directly affects the GHG emission because of the clinker incorporation rate, increase the use of alternative raw materials instead of naturel additives are of main KPIs. Bonus is delivered as a monetary reward once a year according to the KPIs, therefore there is a monetary rewards for Climate Related issues for CTO.
Energy managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	In cement industry emissions could be particularly reduced by 2 sources. The first one is to increase the ratio of additives to clinker and the other is to reduce energy emissions both by increasing the use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency. Consequently; energy managers are the main responsible persons for energy and emission reduction issues. Energy reduction per ton of clincer, reducing the use of fossil fuels by increasing the use of alternative fuels, developing energy efficiency projects are of the KPIs which directly affects the GHG emissions. Bonus is delivered as a monetary reward once a year according to the KPIs, therefore there is a monetary rewards for Climate Related issues for Energy Managers.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
Environment/Sustainability managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	In cement industry emissions could be particularly reduced by 2 sources. The first one is to increase the ratio of additives to clinker and the other is to reduce energy emissions both by increasing the use of alternative fuels and energy efficiency. Therefore; reducing the use of fossil fuels by increasing the use of alternative fuels,increase the use of alternative raw materials instead of naturel additives. Sustainability Reporting, Climate Change Management (including CDP- Climate Change and CDP-Water Reporting), environment and waste management legal compliance on environment are of main KPIs.
Facility managers	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	ÇİMSA has more than one facilities for cement production and grinding. In each facility; Facility Managers are the main responsible persons for energy efficiency, emission reduction, waste management processes. For example; energy reduction per ton of clinker, reducing the use of fossil fuels by increasing the use of alternative fuels, increase clinker cement ratio which directly affects the GHG emission because of the clincer incorporation rate, increase the use of alternative raw materials instead of naturel additives. Bonus is delivered as a monetary reward once a year according to the KPIs, therefore there is a monetary rewards for the performances of Facility Managers.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project Behaviour change related indicator	ÇİMSA has a suggestion system for employee engagement and continous improvement. Not only employees who have Environmental KPIs, but also all employees are included and encouraged to provide suggestions for improvements on Climate Change Management. The system is called "Idea Factory" and the suggestions are assessed by relevant experts on each topic. As a conclusion; ideas are assessed and the ones deeemed worthy are rewarded cheques inline with the value added by their ideas.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivized performance indicator	Comment
All employees	Recognition (non-monetary)	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behaviour change related indicator	ÇİMSA has a suggestion system for employee engagement and continous improvement. Not only employees who have Environmental KPIs, but also all employees are included and encouraged to provide suggestions for improvements on Climate Change Management. The system is called "Idea Factory" and the suggestions are assessed by relevant experts on each topic. As a conclusion; ideas are assessed and the ones deemed worthy are rewarded both by cheques and "Certificate of Appreciation". The certificate of appreciation is given in a meeting by Upper Management, therefore it also gives a recognition to the rewarded employee.

Further Information

Page: CC2. Strategy

CC2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

CC2.1a

Please provide further details on your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment

Frequency of monitoring	To whom are results reported?	Geographical areas considered	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Six-monthly or more frequently	Board or individual/sub-set of the Board or committee appointed by the Board	The main focus of interest is our country; Turkey. In the second circle; we evaluate the countries of export for our products and the countries of import for our raw materials.	> 6 years	Our company wide risks are assessed mainly by Board and our Corporate Risk Management Department. Ordinary risks assessed in 130 items, which also includes the Climate Change Management related risks. Some of the items could be both assessed in risk and opportunity aspect. Examples of the risk&opportunity items are; - Efficient use of energy, use of alternative resources, - Sufficiency of both R&D operations & projects and supportive actions&projects mutual for the environment, - Prevention of the physical effects of Climate Change, - Legal compliance on environment. Risk & Opportunity Management System is performed & revised annually and critical risks are tracked monthly.

CC2.1b

Please describe how your risk and opportunity identification processes are applied at both company and asset level

Company level Risk & Opportunity assessment processes could be divided into 2 main parts. The first one is driven by Çimsa, risks are assessed and monitored in a wide range of categories such as operational, environmental, compliance, competition, financial, sustainability, crisis management, etc. Our enterprise risk management process contains climate change risks integrated into the overall risk management activities. The second one is driven by Sabancı Group, which is the holding (parent company) of ÇİMSA.

In asset level; compliance with government regulations, reducing the financial effect about failure to comply with the law in environmental aspects are very important in Sabancı Group. In ÇİMSA risk & opportunities evaluated and tracked in asset level are;
- Efficient use of energy, use of alternative resources,
- Sufficiency of both R&D operations & projects and supportive actions&projects mutual for the environment,
- Prevention of the physical effects of Climate Change,
- Legal compliance on environment.

Risk & Opportunity Management System is performed & revised annually and critical risks are tracked monthly.

CC2.1c

How do you prioritize the risks and opportunities identified?

In order to keep our risk assessments up-to-date, a workshop is held yearly and top management review Çimsa's risk map. They evaluate risks that company face, which consists of 130 identified risks in 2014, in terms of their probability and impact and then prioritize them. After identification of critical

risks, KRIs, their limits and responsible departments are set for monitoring purposes. These risks are monitored monthly and action plans are followed accordingly. Results are shared with a committee which has members from the board.
We evaluate each risk as an opportunity and we internalized the continious improvement approach. We put effort to integrate the Climate Change Management to our core business processes and products. Our product named CEM IV / B(P)32,5R , which has Environmental Product Decleration attached below could be an solid example.

CC2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

CC2.2a

Please describe the process of how climate change is integrated into your business strategy and any outcomes of this process

Climate change is integrated into our company’s overall business strategy. Sustainability is one of the four main strategic objectives of the Company and it takes part in the Company's Mission Statement. Climate Change Management performance is followed as a part of this objective.

We do evaluate Climate Change Management Risks & Opportunities and integrate them into our core business activities. We develop our strategies, systems, processes and products inline with this. Beyond that we perform R&D activities on that purpose. We developed less pollutant (or emittant) and more environmental products. ÇİMSA is one of the pioneering companies, who has Environmental Product Decleration (EPD) in Turkey. Our product named CEM IV / B(P)32,5R , which has Environmental Product Decleration attached below could be an solid example.

Our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to follow up the climate change performance are alternative fuel rate, electricity consumption, clinker/cement ratio, kiln heat consumption, tCO2/ton clinker, tCO2/ton cementitious and absolute gross CO2 values.
They are followed at plant level individually, and consolidated for annual reporting at Çimsa Group level. This KPIs are keys to input in modelling for future scenarios.

Our strategy for climate change related initiatives are:

-Waste Heat Recuperation (WHR) investments (the waste heat recovery system that started in 2011 has been put to use in April 2012 and electricity production started. With this project, the waste gas coming from 1 st and 2 nd facility production lines are aiming to be transformed to electricity and generate 20% of its electricity consumed in these two lines)
-Increasing the use of alternative fuels by HOTDISC System (The HOTDISC is a safe, simple and effective combustion device – a large, moving hearth furnace – integrated with the preheater and calciner systems. It has proven to be the best available technology for substituting calciner fuel with coarse alternative fuels. The HOTDISC combustion device provides the flexibility to burn all kinds of solid waste in sizes up to 1.2 metres in diameter, from sludge or grains to huge whole truck tyres. This eliminates the need for expensive shredding of lumpy waste material.)

-Improving energy efficiency and process technology
-Reduction in clinker/cement factor
-Cooperation with national and local authorities on environmental issues
-Stakeholder engagement

By this way,our intensity figure gross tCO2/ton cementitious value; it decreased in the reporting year despite the increase from 2012 to 2013.

CC2.2c

Does your company use an internal price of carbon?

No, and we currently don't anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC2.3

Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate change through any of the following? (tick all that apply)

Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

CC2.3a

On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate Position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Mandatory carbon reporting	Support	The mandatory carbon reporting regulation in Turkey came into the force 17th of May 2014. The carbon monitoring plans were prepared and submitted to Ministry of Environment by our cement plants in September 2014. 01.01.2015-31.12.2015 is first monitoring period. At the end of the year we will prepare our GHG report and submit to Ministry of Environment to be evaluated for compliance.	We supported the Mandatory Carbon Reporting legislation and took the necessary precations and actions for full compliance.
Other: climate change adaptation	Support with minor exceptions	We express our opinion through Turkish Industry & Business Association (TUSİAD) Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (TÇMB) about climate change. The mandatory carbon reporting regulation in Turkey came into the force 17th of May 2014.	As ÇİMSA; we support the Climate Change Adaptation and Mandatory Carbon Reporting legislation with minor exception. The exception point was as follows: Turkey is an emerging economy, therefore its fragile economy should not be exposed to risks due to the limitation of production. Instead of that; the use of new technology, process improvements investments on renewable energy should be encouraged by more focusing on intensity targets rather than focusing on absolute targets.

CC2.3b

Are you on the Board of any trade associations or provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

CC2.3c

Please enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?

Trade association	Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?	Please explain the trade association's position	How have you, or are you attempting to, influence the position?
Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (TÇMB)	Consistent	TCMA is a strong and an active association of cement manufactoring companies in Turkey. Beyond business wise topics it also started to guide and raise the awareness of its members on Sustainable Business. It tries to develop action plans for cement manufacturers.	The Vice Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Sustainablity Sub-Comittee is a member of our Board and the Cement Group Head of Sabancı Holding. Therefore, we take an active role in pioneering the cement industry on sustainability in Turkey. Çimsa's Environment and Resource Recovery Manager is the chairman of the Waste Committee of TCMA. He shares his accumulated experience and fosters the use of alternative raw materials and alternative fuels which is important for reducing emissions at cement industry.
Business and Sustainable Development Association	Consistent	Business & Sustainable Develeopment Association is a part of global organization, World Business Counncil for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). It performs to foster sustainable development and raise the awareness. It tries to develop action plans for switching to Sustainable Business.	Çimsa is a member of Business and Sustainable Development Association and actively engage. Involve all the meetings and shares its opinions for decision making / action taking processes. Also provides feedbacks and vision on behalf of cement industry for the further plans.
Cement Sustainability Initiative	Consistent	Core members of the Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) include cement companies who are also members of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). They manage the CSI, maintain the CSI Charter (which identifies company commitments and responsibilities), define and fund its work program, and invite new members. Reducing CO2 emissions from cement production is a key focus of the CSI's work.	We engage with CSI and search for the solutions to mitigate and adapt to our Climate Change effects. We also discuss about legislations and also gather opinions from pioneering and peer companies all around the World.
Sabancı Holding	Consistent	Çimsa is a group company of Sabancı Holding and there is an Environment Committee established by the members from all Sabancı Group companies.	Çimsa is also a member and reflects its own and industries opinions. Common solutions are searched for environmental issues and legislations.

CC2.3h

What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our company strategy is to track the environmental legislation of climate change continuously and attend platforms such as, Climate Change Committees of Ministry of Environment, TÇMB (Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association) and IMSAD.
We take an active role in some associations on the sustainability, climate change and environmental issue.
We improve common solution about environmental issues, sharing studies and improvements in production processes, sharing targets about climate change with all companies related to the Sabancı Holding.
In cement industry, efforts are driven to decrease CO2 emissions. Most important pillars are; reduction of kiln heat consumption, reduction of electrical consumption, increasing of alternative fuel by reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing of cement additives.
Also Çimsa becomes the first Turkish company joining Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI). As sustainability commitee members, we take part in task forces of CSI since 2013.

CC2.4

Would your organization's board of directors support an international agreement between governments on climate change, which seeks to limit global temperature rise to under two degree Celsius from pre-industrial levels in line with IPCC scenarios such as RCP2.6?

No

CC2.4a

Please describe your board's position on what an effective agreement would mean for your organization and activities that you are undertaking to help deliver this agreement at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP 21)

As ÇİMSA; we support the Climate Change Adaptation efforts. We believe Turkey is an emerging economy, therefore its fragile economy should not be exposed to risks due to the limitation of production. Instead of that; the use of new technology, process improvements investments on renewable energy should be encouraged by more focusing on intensity targets rather than focusing on absolute targets for sustainable development.
We shared our opinions by different relevant associations (like Turkish Industry & Business Association (TUSİAD) Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (TÇMB)), which are also active in COP 21 Conference processes. Therefore it could be assumed that we also indirectly shared our opinions to COP 21.

Further Information

Please see the attach document, which is an EPD for a product of ÇİMSA for the Questions CC.2.1.c and CC.2.2.a

Attachments

EPD-CIM-2011111-E-hq.pdf

Page: CC3. Targets and Initiatives

CC3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Intensity target

CC3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Normalized base year emissions	Target year	Comment
Int1	Scope 1	92.4%	0.08%	metric tonnes CO2e per metric tonne of product	2014	0.726	2015	We care energy & emission efficiency and put effort to decrease the intensity figure for emission per cement. Our intensity figure for 2014 is 0.7256 metric tonnes CO2 / cementitious and we aim to decrease it to 0.725 metric tonnes CO2 / cementitious in 2015. That means 0.0829% decrease in intensity figure.
Int2	Scope 1	92.4%	0.09%	Other: metric tonnes CO2e per metric clinker	2014	0.872	2015	We care energy & emission efficiency and put effort to decrease the intensity figure for emission per cement. Our intensity figure for 2014 is 0.872 metric tonnes CO2 / clinker and we aim to decrease it to 0.871 metric tonnes CO2 / clinker in 2015. That means 0.0853 % decrease in intensity figure.

CC3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comment
Int1	Decrease	0.08	No change	0	Our intensity figure for 2014 is 0.7256 metric tonnes CO2 / cementitious and we aim to decrease it to 0.725 metric tonnes CO2 / cementitious in 2015. That means 0.0829% decrease in intensity figure. Our Scope 1 emmisions are 3,386,365 metric tonnes CO2e and Scope 2 is 203,208 metric tonnes CO2e. Our Scope 1+2 is 3,589,573 metric tonnes CO2e and the relevant mitigation means 2,807 tCO2e in absolute emissions. Anticipated change percentage in Scope 1+2 is 0.0782%.
Int2	Decrease	0.08	No change	0	Our intensity figure for 2014 is 0.872 metric tonnes CO2 / clinker and we aim to decrease it to 0.871 metric tonnes CO2 / clinker in 2015. That means 0.0853 % decrease in intensity figure. Our Scope 1 emmisions are 3,386,365 metric tonnes CO2e and Scope 2 is 203,208 metric tonnes CO2e. Our Scope 1+2 is 3,589,573 metric tonnes CO2e and the relevant mitigation means 2,887 tCO2e in absolute emissions.. Anticipated change percentage in Scope 1+2 is 0.0804%.

CC3.1d

For all of your targets, please provide details on the progress made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
Int1	0%	0%	We put the target this year, therefore the time and the amount of mitigation is zero.
Int2	0%	0%	We put the target this year, therefore the time and the amount of mitigation is zero.

CC3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

CC3.2a

Please provide details of how the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party

Çimsa Eskişehir Plant is disposing of industrial alternative fuel (RDF-Refuse Derived Fuel) about 43,000 tonnes per year. This co-processing contributes in third parties to minimize their negative

impact on the environment such as decreasing GHG emissions generated from waste landfilling.This is the energy recovery process, which helps us to reduce our fossil fuel consumption.
Çimsa puts forth the sustainable product approach with the environmental products having less GHG emissions due to less clinker amount. On the other hand our innovative products which has high isolation capability gives rise to energy efficiency which generates low GHG emissions.

CC3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

CC3.3a

Please identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings

Stage of development	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	2	2807
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	1	84725
Not to be implemented		

CC3.3b

For those initiatives implemented in the reporting year, please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)	Scope	Voluntary/ Mandatory	Annual monetary savings (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Investment required (unit currency - as specified in CC0.4)	Payback period	Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Energy efficiency: Processes	Replacement of new clinker cooler system by old one in Niğde Plant	1000	Scope 1	Voluntary	600000	2927100	4-10 years	21-30 years
Energy efficiency: Processes	Improvements are done in alternative fuel feeding system to increase quantity of alternative fuel usage.	1807	Scope 1	Voluntary	593000	90000	<1 year	11-15 years

CC3.3c

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	As one of our sustainability based tasks is to steer market to foster the extensive usage of blended cement, which has more additives rather than clinker. Because clinker has higher emission than the other additives used in cement. Blended cement is manufactured by recycling wastes of other industries like blast furnace slag, fly ash instead of the cement including high percentage of clinker. For that reason; Çimsa puts importance on R&D activities and sustainable products with its environmental products having less carbon dioxide oscillation due to less clinker amount and its product quality.
Employee engagement	Employees are one of the most important stakeholders of Çimsa. Emloyees' role is extremely critical in the achievement of company's sustainability objectives both in operation and production processes. The behavioral change of employees will both help the integration of sustainability aspects to core business activities and also achievement of the targets in an effective and efficient way.
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	Technologies in production processes to be supported by innovative implementations also play a big role in energy savings. Energy Management System ISO 50001 standard ensuring a systematic approach to energy management has been integrated in our Çimsa Kayseri Plant to mitigate energy losses and decreasing costs. It also helps to implement processes ensuring us to understand our base energy consumption. It ensures us to form our action plans, to determine our objectives to decrease our consumption and to form energy performance indicators; to determine improvement opportunities to develop our energy performance and to determine our priorities.

Further Information

Page: CC4. Communication

CC4.1

Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Status	Page/Section reference	Attach the document
In voluntary communications	Complete	pg 28-39	CIMSA Sustainability Report-2013.pdf
In mainstream financial reports in accordance with the CDSB Framework	Complete	pg 50-52, 56	2014 CIMSA Annual Report.pdf

Further Information

Module: Risks and Opportunities

Page: CC5. Climate Change Risks

CC5.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation
Risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters
Risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC5.1a

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in regulation

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimate financia implicatio
International agreements	Due to the delay in ratification of Kyoto Protocol, Turkish Government could not determine clearly the sectoral position. In near future, the negotiations could have driving force against national actions. As we are energy intensive sector, limiting of emissions could cause decreasing of our clinker production.	Reduction/disruption in production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	Very likely	High	If our production decreased 50%, this r cause 547 Million TL income decrease f a year. Ou 2014 turnc is 1094 Million TL therefore v could assu that the turnover w be halfed.

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimate financia implicatio
Fuel/energy taxes and regulations	Due to the arising carbon emissions of electrical energy sector, the cost of upgrading the unit price of electricity could increase and as a result, it will increase the energy operating costs of ÇİMSA.	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Medium-high	If electricit unit price i increased 10%, ener cost will increase 117,369,18 TL
Carbon taxes	Emergence of future regulations on carbon taxes and the uncertainity of the carbon price will adversely affect our opertional cost (profitability)	Increased operational cost	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium-high	If carbon t unit price i assumed t be 1 TL, o total annua tax is calculated 3,386,365 If carbon t unit price i assumed t be increas from 1 TL TL, our ye tax would become as 6.772.730

CC5.1b

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by change in physical climate parameters

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Mar r
Change in mean	CİMSA operates in cement	Increased operational cost	1 to 3 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	It may increase the energy	As (are ass

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Ma
(average) precipitation	industry and cement industry is very depended on natural recources (limestones, etc.). Increase in mean precipitation may adversely effect our production processes and GHG emissions particularly in 2 ways. 1) Floods many bring difficulties in supplying raw materials from quarries and it may lead disruptions in raw materials. 2) To produce cement we should decrease the humidty in those natural resources, therefore we heat them in kilns. We significant amount of fuels used during our processes rises from this process. For these reasons; increase in mean precipitations						consumption and it could also increase our emisssions. Beyond that, cost of raw materials used could be higher. For example; if we assume that this effect will increase our emissions by 10% and if we assume we are paying 1 TL tax per tCO2e of emission, the financial impact will be 338,636.5 TL increase in tax.	

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Mar r
	may increase our fuel consumption and consequently our emissions.							

CC5.1c

Please describe your inherent risks that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Ma
Reputation	Çimsa is reputational, public traded and exporting company and also one of Sabancı Group companies. Any detrimental effect created by Çimsa may harm its reputaion, brand value and turnover as well.	Reduced demand for goods/services	Up to 1 year	Direct	Unlikely	Medium-high	The financial impact may be decrease in sales. If we assume a Climate Change Management sourced issue led a 10% decrease in turnover, it means a 109.4 Million TL loss. If our market value decreases by 1%, this may cause 20 million TL decrease for a year.	As ar as an ma Cl Ch Al en wi sta e.g as to th an se an inc ad th co to ov va en

Further Information

Page: CC6. Climate Change Opportunities

CC6.1

Have you identified any inherent climate change opportunities that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation

Opportunities driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

CC6.1a

Please describe your inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Es fi imp

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Es fi imp
Other regulatory drivers	In cement industry, we can use alternative fuels like used tyres, biomass and wastes containing biomass. Therefore; it is both important for reuse and waste management. If a new regulation to incentivise the use of alternative fuels comes into force, it means an additional support mechanism for us.	Other: lower absolute CO2 value	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium	We 2,7 of t alte fue 201 TL mo inc ton tyre dis anc alte fue pro pro cen ind me 278 of a inc Çim
Product labelling regulations and standards	If "Product Labeling" regulations will be published by Turkish authorities, the Turkish cement sector and ÇİMSA need to be work on reducing CO2 emissions and this situation will contribute Çimsa's domestic sales and exports.	New products/business services	Up to 1 year	Direct	Very likely	Low-medium	The imp be in c anc we tha inc der 10% me inc turr 109 TL.

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Es fi imp
Cap and trade schemes	As cement sector is a high CO2 emissions, it is possible to get important gains by making some improvements. Obtained emissions mitigations could be assesed as carbon credit at the carbon market.	New products/business services	>6 years	Direct	Likely	Medium	The est fina imp will with am GH em mit we tota CO em 1% ass sell cer it w 169 US

CC6.1b

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in physical climate parameters

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	Ma

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications	M
Change in mean (average) precipitation	We produce cement and if there happens an increase in mean precipitation, the demand on cement could rise to be prevented against the detrrimental effects of the Climate Change. Some investments like infrastructures, dams, discharge systems, retaining walls may be needed.	Increased production capacity	3 to 6 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium-high	The financial impact may be increase in demand and sales. If we assume that the increase demand is 10% than it means an increase in turnover by 109.4 Million TL.	W th op fro Cl try th de str an W wi sta

CC6.1c

Please describe the inherent opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications

Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact	Estimated financial implications
Reputation	ÇİMSA is one of the Sabancı Group companies which has a high brand value. it is also one of the pioneering companies in cement industry in Turkey. therefore its climate change mitigation and adaptation activities has an impact on ÇİMSA's reputation.Çimsa's energy efficency and efforts to foster climate change management activities in cement sector increases its stock prices. Besides, Çimsa can provide cheap credit facilities from banks and to be one step ahead among the other competitors.	Increased stock price (market valuation)	1 to 3 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-high	Estimated financial implications could be both from market value side and also could increase as our sales. If our market value increase by 1%, this may cause 20 million TL value contributed to our company. If we assume a Climate Change Management sourced issue led a 10% increase in turnover, it means a 109.4 Million TL of increase in revenue.

Further Information

Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading

Page: CC7. Emissions Methodology

CC7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Scope	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Scope 1	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	3386365
Scope 2	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014	203208

CC7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use
WBCSD: The Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol

CC7.2a

If you have selected "Other" in CC7.2 please provide details of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

CC7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	Other: WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol Version 3.1
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

CC7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data at the bottom of this page

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Refuse-derived fuel	83	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default
Other: Coal+anthracite+waste coal	96	Other: kg CO2/GJ	IPCC default
Petroleum coke	93	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default
Other: Heavy fuel	77	Other: kg CO2/GJ	IPCC default
Natural gas	56	Other: kg CO2/GJ	IPCC default
Lignite	101	Other: kg CO2/GJ	IPCC default
Waste oils	74	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default
Other: Tyres	85	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default
Other: Other fossil based wastes	80	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default
Other: Biomass content from alternative fuels	110	Other: kg CO2/GJ	CSI default

Further Information

Page: CC8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Operational control

CC8.2

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

3386365

CC8.3

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figures in metric tonnes CO2e

203208

CC8.4

Are there are any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

CC8.4a

Please provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 2 emissions excluded from this source	Explain why the source is excluded

Source	Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source	Relevance of Scope 2 emissions excluded from this source	Explain why the source is excluded
Ready mixed concrete business line	No emissions excluded	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Ready mixed concrete is an other business line in Çimsa and we did not include the activities & emissions released from this business line at the moment. We hope to include it in the future.
In Mersin Plant we produce grey cement and in addition to that we also produce White Cement and CAC - Calcium Aluminate Cement.	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated	White Cement and CAC - Calcium Aluminate Cement have different processes and different emission intensities. At the moment, we are measuring and tracking our emissions for these products as well. We hope to include them in the future.

CC8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%	Data Gaps Assumptions Metering/ Measurement Constraints Sampling Data Management Other: Default factor from CSI(Cement Sustainability I)	Data Gaps, Assumptions, Sampling, Data Management, Default Emission Factor from CSI are the sources of uncertainity. However our Quaility Management Department cross checks the calculation & the methods to minimize the uncertainity.
Scope 2	More than 2% but less than or equal to 5%	Data Gaps Assumptions Sampling Data Management Other: Published emission factor	The uncertainity in Our Scope 2 emissions is lower than Our Scope 1 emissions. Bescuse the annual emission factor for the grid is declared by the relevant governmental authority and the enegry consumed by our plants are measured by meters.

CC8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 1 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 2 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC8.8

Please identify if any data points have been verified as part of the third party verification work undertaken, other than the verification of emissions figures reported in CC8.6, CC8.7 and CC14.2

Additional data points verified	Comment
No additional data verified	Our Scope 1 & 2 emissions are not verified.

CC8.9

Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?

No

Further Information

Page: CC9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country?

No

CC9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By facility

CC9.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Mersin Cement Plant (Grey Cement)	1094746	36.8	34.633333
Eskişehir Cement Plant	1197718	39.78	30.520556
Kayseri Cement Plant	695305	38.75	35.549791
Niğde Cement Plant	398217	37.947292	34.686367
Ankara Grinding Plant	379	39.971003	33.11712

Further Information

Page: CC10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2014 - 31 Dec 2014)

CC10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country?

No

CC10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By facility

CC10.2b

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by facility

Facility	Scope 2 emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)
Mersin Cement Plant (Grey and White Cement)	53495
Eskişehir Cement Plant	73855
Kayseri Cement Plant	39643
Niğde Cement Plant	30098
Ankara Clinker Grinding Plant	6117

Further Information

Page: CC11. Energy

CC11.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 40% but less than or equal to 45%

CC11.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has purchased and consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	3685912
Electricity	430525
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

CC11.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Other: Coal+anthracite	458760
Petroleum coke	2485693
Other: Heavy fuel	4443
Natural gas	27770
Lignite	499027
Waste oils	6943
Other: Tyres	13052
Refuse-derived fuel	176895
Other: other fossil based wastes	8609
Other: Biomass content from alternative fuel	4721

CC11.4

Please provide details of the electricity, heat, steam or cooling amounts that were accounted at a low carbon emission factor in the Scope 2 figure reported in CC8.3

Basis for applying a low carbon emission factor	MWh associated with low carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Comment
Non-grid connected low carbon electricity not owned by company, no instruments created	46534	In Cimsa Mersin Plant we produce our own electricity from the waste gases of 1 st and 2nd production kilns. By this method; we generate %20 of our electricity spend in these two production lines. During the reporting year, we generate 46534 MWh electricity and all is used for our production prosesses

Further Information

Page: CC12. Emissions Performance

CC12.1

How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Decreased

CC12.1a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Emissions reduction activities	0.48	Decrease	With the help of emission reduction activities 0.48% of decrease in emissions is achieved. That means an absolute emission of 17,797 tCO2e.

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Divestment	0	No change	No divestment has been done during reporting process.
Acquisitions	0	No change	No acquisitions took place during reporting process.
Mergers	0	No change	No mergers took place during reporting process.
Change in output	2.93	Decrease	Due to increase in production a maximum of 2.93 % of decrease in emissions are realized. Clinker production is increased by 2.93%, but cementetious production increased by 1.62 %. Decrease of 2.93% in emissions means an absolute emission of 108,882 tCO2e.
Change in methodology	0	No change	No change in methodology took place during reporting process.
Change in boundary	0	No change	No change in boundary took place during reporting process.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	It is assumed that there had been no physical operating conditions took place during reporting process.
Unidentified	0	No change	It is assumed that there had been no unidentified effects took place during reporting process.
Other	0	No change	No other

CC12.2

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.003281	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	18.76	Decrease	Total emissions released in 2014 is 3,589,573 tCO2e. The total turnover for 2014 is 1,094,000,000 TL and for 2013 is 953,700,000 TL. Therefore, while intensity figure was decreasing 18.76 % the turnover increased by 12.82% .

CC12.3

Please describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
3704	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE employee	4.5	Decrease	The tCO2e emissions decreased by 4.5% while total number of employees decreased by 0.93%.

CC12.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Reason for change
0.872	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: Grey Clinker production	0.55	Increase	Total grey clinker production was decreased in 2014 with respect to 2013, therefore we loss the advantage of masss production efficiency. (Scope1)
0.726	metric tonnes CO2e	Other: Cementitious product	0.87	Decrease	While intensity figure for clinker, which is the crucial ingredient in cementitous products, has increased, the intensity figure for cementitious product is decreased by 0.87% . Our policy and efforts to decrease the emission intensity was important on the overachievement of this target, because total additive and alternative fuel quantities were increased in Cementitious products .

Further Information

Page: CC13. Emissions Trading

CC13.1

Do you participate in any emissions trading schemes?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next 2 years

CC13.2

Has your organization originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

No

Further Information

Page: CC14. Scope 3 Emissions

CC14.1

Please account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Purchased goods and services	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Purchased Goods & Services. We are eager to do so in the future.
Capital goods	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Capital Goods. We are eager to do so in the future.
Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Relevant, calculated	35054	OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN ABROAD LOADING PORT and TURKEY UNLOADING PORT Formula: ∑(Distance between two	80.00%	Petroleum coke and coal transport activities are included in reported figures (except abroad logistic until

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
					loading port to vessels) . Those two items are compose of most of energy source for Çimsa .%80 coverage is given considering only transport activities of those two items..
			ports x weight of goods x CO2 emission factor for 1 km-1 ton for related vessel) CO2 emission factor : Reference Greenhouse Gas Calculator Emission Factors 5 g CO2e/t-km for bulk shipping. Distance between abroad loading port and Turkey unloading port is calculated by official road map tools ROAD TRANSPORTATION : Formula: ∑(1 round trip distance x number of round trip x CO2 emission factor for 1 km for related vehicle) 1 round trip distance : Either measured by vehicle devices or calculated by official road map tools Number of round trip : Total weight received from supplier in 2014 /average weight shipped in 1 trip considering vehicle type. Source of CO2 emission factors: :Reference Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 0,987 t/km RAILTRANSPORTATION : Formula: ∑(Distance between two end-stations x weight of goods x CO2 emission factor for 1 km-1 ton) CO2 emission factor : Reference Greenhouse Gas Calculator Emission		

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
			Factors 17.85 g CO2e/t-km.		
Upstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	34766	Formula: ∑(1 round trip distance between supplier or customer and Çimsa locations x number of round trip x CO2 emission factor for 1 km for related vehicle) 1 round trip distance between supplier or customer and Çimsa locations: Either measured by vehicle devices or calculated by official road map tools Number of round trip : Total weight received from supplier or delivered to costumer in 2014 /average weight load shipped in 1 trip considering vehicle type. Source of CO2 emission factors (road,sea,railway) : Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	90.00%	Most of the materials which are transported to Çimsa Cement Production Plants are composed of limestones, other aggregates.and chemicals by tier 1 suppliers. Those are already included in given figures. And %50 of sold goods are delivered to customer by tier 1 logistic service supplier of Çimsa Cement Production facilities.which are included in this report as upstream .

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Waste generated in operations	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Waste Generated in Operations. We are eager to do so in the future.
Business travel	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Business Travel. We are eager to do so in the near future.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Employee commuting	Relevant, calculated	234	Formula: ∑(number of round trip x passenger capacity of related vehicle for 1 trip x reference route diistance measured by vehicle device x CO2 emission factor for 1 km – 1 passenger for related vehicle) Source of CO2 emission factors (bus,minibus) : Man Bus and Truck Company web-site (BUS co2 factor 11 gr/ person-km, MINIBUS 8 gr/person-km)	100.00%	Employee commuting is realized by scheduled buses & minibuses. Since employee number carried in each trip is assumed as equal to full capacity of vehicles, this calculation may include a little overestimation.
Upstream leased assets					As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Upstream Leased Assets. We are eager to do so in the future.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Downstream transportation and distribution	Relevant, calculated	9763	Formula: ∑(1 round trip distance between customer and Çimsa locations x number of round trip x CO2 emission factor for 1 km for related vehicle) 1 round trip distance between Çimsa and customer locations: Averega values are taken as reference distances which calculated by using actual measurement data gathered for upstream ones for each location. Number of round trip : Total weight sold to customer in 2014 /average weight load shipped in 1 trip considering vehicle type. Source of CO2 emission factors (road,sea,railway) : Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	80.00%	%50 of sold goods are delivered to customer as exwork or FOB which transportation from Çimsa plants to customer locations are controlled by customer, Only CO2 emissions due to the inland transport are included in that report.For exported goods, overseas activities were kept as out of scope in 2014 due to complexity of supply chain.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Processing of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company, therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Processing of sold goods. We are eager to do so in the future.
Use of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company. In addition to that, we are exporting to many countries. Therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Use of Sold Products. We are eager to do so in the future.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
End of life treatment of sold products	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company. In addition to that, we are exporting to many countries. Therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 End of Life Treatment of Sold Products. We are eager to do so in the future.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Downstream leased assets	Relevant, not yet calculated				As we are operating in Turkey, the Life Cycle Analysis and/or Emission Accounting is not so common in every industry/company. In addition to that, we are exporting to many countries. Therefore there is no data available and it is so hard to calculate the emisssion released by Scope 3 Downstream Leased Assets. We are eager to do so in the future.
Franchises	Not relevant, explanation provided				ÇİMSA has no franchises.
Investments	Not relevant, explanation provided				We dont have investments during reporting process.

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Evaluation status	metric tonnes CO2e	Emissions calculation methodology	Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners	Explanation
Other (upstream)	Relevant, calculated	868	Formula: ∑ (number of working hours of vehicle x amount of fuel consumption of related vehicle in 1 hour x CO2 emission factor per 1 lt fuel cnsumption of related vehicle) Source of CO2 emission factors : Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	90.00%	We operate in cement industry and transportation also took place inside the Cement Plants by leased vehicles. According to CSI (Cement Sustainability Initiative) guidelines, we are declaring it in other upstream emissions.
Other (downstream)	Not relevant, explanation provided				No other downstream emission is evaluated.

CC14.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported Scope 3 emissions

No third party verification or assurance

CC14.3

Are you able to compare your Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year with those for the previous year for any sources?

Yes

CC14.3a

Please identify the reasons for any change in your Scope 3 emissions and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	Reason for change	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)	Other: Imported quantity of petroleum coke increased	16	Increase	Due to our business activitities; higher quantitiy of fuel & energy related activities were driven. Therefore emissions were increased.

CC14.4

Do you engage with any of the elements of your value chain on GHG emissions and climate change strategies? (Tick all that apply)

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers
Yes, other partners in the value chain

CC14.4a

Please give details of methods of engagement, your strategy for prioritizing engagements and measures of success

Engagement activities among our value chain are realized in a systematic manner for organization of events, seminars and social activities held with our customers and suppliers as well as conducting measurings through several questionnaires and also performing field visits and enriching the sharing and communions. We are also in engagement with CSI, Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (TÇMB) and WBCSD.
In 2014, Çimsa has been realized a special survey with its suppliers including questionnaire about sustainability issues to be able to understand their awareness and capacities.By the evaluation of this study, Çimsa gave priority to capacity raising programs. In 2014, in Eskişehir and Mersin premises, Çimsa realized two stakeholders meetings including our suppliers and customers to share Çimsa's sustainability approach.
Additionaly, Çimsa delivers/shares its sustainability efforts and approaches via its published GRI - Sustainability Reports since 2011 to its value chain.
As Çimsa we are aware that our risks areas based on sustainability are more important today. Therefore in risk management adaptation of occupational health and safety, water, energy costs, emissions, supply chain into these subjects have begun to be particularly underlined and studies are widened for the required precautions. The subjects of sustainability have begun to be the subjects in the establishment of our risk management.
Therefore, in 2014 we have spent our sources to engagement activities especially with our contractors.

Çimsa includes conformity with all environmental laws and regulations required by government in its contracts as a condition for its suppliers contracts for goods and services. Our policy, not being satisfied by only this, is to carry our objectives beyond the laws and regulations while acting in cooperation with our suppliers.
In 2014, Çimsa provided economical driving, efficient driving, prevention of noise, spillage and dust emission and safe driving trainings as well as training for raising environmental awareness to drivers performing transportation resulted by Çimsa operations.
Çimsa acts as an active members of all project teams in CSI (Cement Sustainability Inıtiative) since 2013 .This creates great advantage to Çimsa to adapt global best practices into our sustainability management plan

CC14.4b

To give a sense of scale of this engagement, please give the number of suppliers with whom you are engaging and the proportion of your total spend that they represent

Number of suppliers	% of total spend	Comment
60	37%	60 suppliers contains suppliers that we have shared our missions either by delivered Çimsa GRI Annual Reports, or participation to Capacity Increase Sessions,or signed contacts which contains sustainability related terms %37 (out of 2014 total purchasing volume) %75 (out of 2014 purchasing volume except energy)

CC14.4c

If you have data on your suppliers' GHG emissions and climate change strategies, please explain how you make use of that data

How you make use of the data	Please give details
We do not have any data	We started to engage with our suppliers about sustainability aspects via surveys, trainings. However we dont have substantive data about their emissions.

Further Information

Module: Sign Off

Page: CC15. Sign Off

CC15.1

Please provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response

Name	Job title	Corresponding job category
Gürol ÖZER	Chief Technical Officer - CTO	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Further Information

CDP: [X][-,-][P2]