



ÇİMSA ÇİMENTO SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Established in Mersin in 1972, Çimsa operates with its 3 integrated factories and 28 ready-mixed concrete facilities in Mersin, Eskişehir, and Afyonkarahisar in Turkey. Globally, it also manages production activities in Spain with 1 integrated cement factory in Buñol, and in America with 1 cement grinding facility. Additionally, it operates terminals in Germany, Spain, Italy, and Northern Cyprus and research and development activities are conducted at Formülhane and Sabancı Technology Center. As one of the leading brands in the field of construction materials with its white cement and calcium aluminate cement (CAC) products and concrete products, Çimsa continues its international operations through Sabancı Building Solutions B.V., formed by combining its financial strength with its main shareholder Sabancı Holding. Through this partnership, it aims to expand its construction materials portfolio in developed geographies with sustainable and value-added products and solutions. On December 8, 2023, Çimsa increased its partnership stake to 50.1% by purchasing a 10.1% share from Sabancı Holding, thereby acquiring Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (SBS BV) as its subsidiary. Çimsa adopts a market-oriented approach to meet its customers' product and service demands comprehensively and in a timely manner, reaching this goal through an extensive distribution network. As a reliable business partner, Çimsa provides the necessary materials for living spaces and infrastructure for future generations. Leading the industry in its geographies, Çimsa produces special products such as white cement and CAC, in addition to gray cement and concrete products. Çimsa continues to shape the future by investing in advanced construction materials, decarbonization processes, digitalization, and productivity-focused construction materials technology ecosystem. In line with this, it embraces forward-looking growth strategies by enhancing its brand recognition internationally and contributing to the industry in the areas of innovation and sustainability.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/30/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

TRCIMSA91F9

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In supply chain management, we prioritize the proper and fair use of natural resources and have implemented the "Sustainable Supply Chain Management" model by adopting a "Sustainable Business Model" approach instead of traditional methods. By collaborating with our suppliers within an ESG focused ecosystem, we drive the transformation of our supply chain. This approach ensures that our supplier network not only reduces its environmental impact but also enhances economic efficiency and creates social value, contributing to a sustainable future. In 2023, as part of our efforts to establish the Sustainable Supply Chain Management business model, we:

- Launched the Digital Supplier Portal to efficiently manage communication with suppliers, track data, and streamline reporting to increase efficiency.
- Developed a roadmap to align our supplier network with our sustainability goals, including:
- Publishing the Çimsa Responsible Procurement Policy to

support our collaborative ecosystem. The policy mandates sustainability and ethical practices in its supply chain, covering environmental management, human rights, equality, diversity, and anti-corruption. Suppliers must comply with labor laws, occupational health and safety standards, and responsible resource consumption. Çimsa supports and audits suppliers to ensure adherence, with compliance required within 12 months or upon contract renewal.

- Conducting third-party due diligence to ensure suppliers adhere to principles related to Ethics, Human Rights, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, Occupational Health and Safety, and Environment before starting collaborations.
- Raising awareness about sustainability in ESG dimensions through emails or informational meetings and outlining Çimsa's procurement practices.
- Measuring supplier maturity using the Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey distributed via the portal.
- Analyzing current sustainability practices of suppliers based on their services and industries, providing feedback, and creating action lists for improvement without imposing sanctions.
- Focusing in 2024 on designing and expanding training programs tailored to suppliers' development areas and customizing these programs upon request.
- Tracking action lists for corrective activities post-training and reviewing processes to support supplier development.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority</p>	<p><i>the company's focus and strategic priorities do not consider plastics as a critical material in their industrial processes.</i></p>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In the short term, we assess risks and opportunities related to immediate uncertainties, including extreme weather events such as storms, droughts, and floods. This period also covers regulations on climate change. Our goal is to develop solutions to these issues within 1 to 3 years. This timeframe allows us to swiftly respond to immediate environmental challenges and regulatory changes, ensuring compliance and operational continuity.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our medium-term horizon encompasses actions planned for up to 10 years. During this period, we aim to achieve significant milestones in our environmental strategy. On March 30, 2023, Çimsa committed to setting a near-term carbon emission reduction target in line with climate science through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). The validation process for this target submission, made in October 2023, was completed in April 2024. Risks and opportunities identified in the medium term are integrated into our board-level strategies, involving investment decisions that align with our sustainability goals. This timeframe allows us to make substantial progress while adapting to evolving market and regulatory conditions.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term horizon is dedicated to strategic planning and actions towards achieving our 2050 net zero target. We focus on investing in R&D projects, developing new technologies for asset management, carbon capture, biomass waste utilization, and alternative energy sources. This period allows us to align our business operations with the commitments of the Paris Agreement, leveraging advanced technologies to drive sustainable growth. Our long-term planning ensures that we remain at the forefront of innovation and sustainability, securing our position in the market for decades to come.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts</p>

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities</p>	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- WRI Aqueduct

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- IPCC Climate Change Projections

- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint
- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Landslide
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Heat stress
- Sea level rise
- Temperature variability
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation
- Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators	

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In managing our risks and opportunities, Çimsa employs a comprehensive process that aligns with global best practices. Our approach integrates the assessment of dependencies, impacts, and opportunities into our company-wide risk management strategy. We use a "risk radar" to systematically identify and prioritize potential risks based on their probability and impact, categorizing them accordingly. This method helps us determine which risks and opportunities could significantly affect our financial or strategic positioning. We also utilize scenario analysis to explore different future conditions and their potential impacts on our operations. For data not directly obtained from our operations, we rely on robust methodologies and various data sources to ensure accuracy and relevance. Our Risk Early Detection

Committee, reporting to the Board of Directors, oversees these processes, ensuring that risk management is proactive and adaptive. This committee meets regularly to assess risks, develop mitigation strategies, and ensure compliance with our risk appetite. Additionally, we provide continuous training to our employees, fostering a strong culture of risk management across all levels of our organization.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At Çimsa, we integrate the assessment of climate change-related risks and water-related risks using a comprehensive methodology aligned with IPCC definitions and TCFD recommendations. This process starts with identifying environmental dependencies and impacts across our value chain. Our Environmental and Social Risk Management System evaluates these dependencies, such as the reliance on freshwater for manufacturing processes and the susceptibility of our operational locations to climate hazards like river floods and droughts. By leveraging data from sources like Copernicus, ISIMIP, and the World Bank, we model the likelihood and magnitude of these risks, considering both current and future scenarios (e.g., RCP 8.5 for 2050). The interconnections between climate and water risks are then quantitatively scored based on exposure and vulnerability, allowing us to identify synergies and potential trade-offs. Our approach ensures that dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are not assessed in isolation but as interconnected elements influencing our overall risk landscape. For example, water stress is both a dependency and a risk, directly affecting our raw material extraction and cement manufacturing processes. Droughts and water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, can lead to operational disruptions and increased costs. Simultaneously, our coastal facilities face relocation risks due to rising sea levels, further highlighting the intertwined nature of these risks. The integration of these assessments into our "risk radar" framework helps us prioritize risks based on their potential impact on our financial and strategic positioning. This holistic approach is overseen by our Risk Early Detection Committee, ensuring proactive and adaptive risk management across all levels of the organization. As Çimsa, we face challenges in fully integrating environmental interconnections due to data variability and complex dependencies. We refine our methods using multiple data points and scenario analysis to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our ongoing training ensures employees understand these interconnected risks, fostering a strong risk management culture. This approach enhances our resilience and allows us to capitalize on opportunities from understanding our environmental dependencies and impacts.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

At Çimsa, most of our production water comes from wells, making water stress in our operational regions a significant risk. We prioritize locations with high water stress by using tools and data from sources like WRI and RCP 8.5 scenarios. We assess the dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities related to water at each location, considering factors such as water stress levels and flood risks. Locations like Afyon, Eskişehir, and Mersin, with high water stress scores, are identified as priority areas, while our sites in the USA and Spain have medium water stress levels. We continuously refine our methods, using multiple data points to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our process includes ongoing training to ensure employees understand the interconnected risks. Future plans involve enhancing data collection, using updated water stress maps, and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. By identifying common risks, we coordinate management processes effectively, improving resilience and taking advantage of opportunities related to water management.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Ã‡imsa TCFD.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Çimsa, we define significant financial impacts as situations where the magnitude of the impact is greater than 1% of the revenue, which equates to losses over 205 Million TRY or production losses of 49.700 tons. We assess these impacts by considering their occurrence frequency, time horizon, and likelihood based on historical

and predictive data. These impacts are categorized into short, medium, or long-term, aligning with our strategic planning. We employ a matrix approach using multiple metrics to evaluate their combined significance, applying specific weightings to each. These metrics and their thresholds are reviewed annually to ensure they remain relevant to our current business environment and strategic priorities. This structured approach enables us to effectively manage risks within our operations.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

At Çimsa, we define significant financial impacts as situations where the magnitude of the impact is greater than 1% of the revenue, which equates to losses over 205 Million TRY or production losses of 49.700 tons. We assess these impacts by considering their occurrence frequency, time horizon, and likelihood based on historical and predictive data. These impacts are categorized into short, medium, or long-term, aligning with our strategic planning. We employ a matrix approach using multiple metrics to evaluate their combined significance, applying specific weightings to each. These metrics and their thresholds are reviewed annually to ensure they remain relevant to our current business environment and strategic priorities. This structured approach enables us to effectively manage opportunities within our operations.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Details of the policies and processes your organization has in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts over water bodies and ecosystems: At Çimsa, we have strong policies in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants. We monitor wastewater pollutant loads and regularly analyze parameters such as BOD, COD, TSS, and pH bimonthly through an accredited laboratory. Details of an established standard followed by the company: This ensures compliance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation. By adhering to established standards and regulations, we effectively manage potential water pollutants and protect water bodies and ecosystems. A description of the metrics and/or indicators used to identify pollutants: We use specific metrics such as BOD, COD, TSS, and pH to monitor the quality of wastewater discharged, as these parameters are critical indicators of water pollution and help us identify any deviations from acceptable levels. The allowed quantity for BOD, COD and TSS is defined in mg/L within the scope of the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation, varying by industry. As stated in our water policy, we are committed to complying with the national water regulations to which we are subject.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The pollutants are BOD, COD and TSS parameters. Potential impact of BOD: BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) measures the oxygen used by microorganisms to break down organic matter in water. High BOD can deplete oxygen, harming fish and other aquatic life. Potential impact of COD: COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) measures the total oxygen needed to oxidize organic material in water. High COD indicates a lot of organic matter, which can reduce oxygen levels and harm aquatic ecosystems. Potential impact of TSS: TSS (Total Suspended Solids) are solid particles in water. These can block sunlight and oxygen, making water turbid and unpleasant, and harming aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

How the procedures selected manages the risks of Potential impacts: We manage the risks of potential water pollutants by closely monitoring the pollutant load in our discharged wastewater. An accredited laboratory regularly analyzes treated wastewater to ensure compliance with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation. We specifically analyze BOD, COD, TSS, and pH parameters. To reduce the amount of pollutants discharged into water bodies, we use more efficient water treatment systems. We also focus on R&D projects to lower water consumption and pollution levels. For example, our HyperCog digitalization project includes a Human-Machine Interface (HMI) module designed to decrease energy, water, and fuel consumption in white cement production lines. This project uses image processing and machine learning technologies to optimize resource use, improve product quality, and reduce environmental impact. A description of how success is measured and evaluated: We measure the success of these procedures by regularly reviewing wastewater analysis results against regulatory standards and internal targets. The effectiveness of our R&D projects is evaluated based on reductions in water consumption and pollutant levels. We also track improvements in efficiency and product quality. Regular audits and performance reviews ensure continuous improvement and compliance with our environmental objectives.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

The risks and opportunities related to plastic are not an immediate strategic priority.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) poses a significant risk for Çimsa due to its impact on the cement sector, which is energy-intensive and emits a large amount of CO2. Starting in 2026, CBAM will require a carbon price to be paid for goods imported into the EU, ensuring these prices match the carbon costs of domestic production. The free allowances will be gradually reduced, decreasing by 2.5% in 2026, up to 48.5% by 2030 and 100% by 2034. In 2023, 12% of Çimsa's exports went to EU countries, potentially increasing export costs under CBAM. This regulation affects Çimsa's financial strategies and competitiveness in the EU market, requiring the company to adapt its operations and pricing to meet these new carbon pricing measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2023, 12% of Çimsa's product sales were made to EU countries. The sales volumes by product were: 360,000 tonnes is White Cement, 165,000 tonnes is White Clinker and 46,586 tonnes is Calcium Aluminate Cement. The embedded emission values for these products in 2023 were 0.940 tons CO2/ton for white cement, 1.015 tons CO2/ton for white clinker, and 0.836 tons CO2/ton for calcium aluminate cement. It is expected that by 2026, sales to EU countries will remain the same. From 2026, free allowances will be removed, and companies will have financial obligations due to carbon emissions. The gradual removal of free allowances is planned as follows: 2026: -2.5%, 2027: -5%, 2028: -10%, 2029: -22.5%, 2030: -48.5% and 2034: -100%. If Çimsa is unable to reduce its embedded emission values by 2026 and beyond, this will have a significant financial impact on Çimsa's cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

86555115

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

86555115

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

4901531405

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

4901531405

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

For medium-term, expected sales values in Europe for 2029: • White Cement: 360,000 tons • Calcium Aluminate Cement: 46,586 tons • White Clinker: 165,000 tons The cost per ton of CO2 is assumed to be 80 EUR. The exchange rate for the euro in 2029 is assumed to be the average euro exchange rate in 2024: 81.08 TRY. For long-term, expected sales values in Europe for 2034: • White Cement: 360,000 tons • Calcium Aluminate Cement: 46,586 tons • White Clinker: 165,000 tons The cost per ton of CO2 is assumed to be 80 EUR. The exchange rate for the euro in 2029 is assumed to be the average euro exchange rate in 2024: 95 TRY. The financial obligation for each product is calculated as follows: Financial obligation (Çimsa's embedded emission - EU benchmark value) * expected carbon price * quantity sold * clinker ratio * free allowance exit ratio * TRY/EUR expected exchange rate For 2029, • For White Cement: $(0.833 - 0.742) * 105 * 360,000 * 91.5\% * 22.5\% * 81.08 = 57,668,396$ TRY • For Calcium Aluminate Cement: $(0.645 - 0.742) * 105 * 46,586 * 100\% * 22.5\% * 81.08 = -8,608,821$ TRY • For White Clinker: $(0.833 - 0.742) * 105 * 165,000 * 100\% * 22.5\% * 81.08 = 28,886,719$ TRY Total financial impact: 86,555,115 TRY (medium-term) For 2034, • For White Cement: $(0.608 - 0) * 160 * 360,000 * 91.5\% * 100\% * 95 = 3,043,659,929$ TRY • For Calcium Aluminate Cement: $(0.645 - 0.742) * 160 * 46,586 * 100\% * 100\% * 95 = 333,269,507$ TRY • For White Clinker: $(0.471 - 0) * 160 * 165,000 * 100\% * 100\% * 95 = 1,524,601,968$ TRY Total financial impact: 4,901,531,405 TRY (long-term)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

4299991011

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Alternative Fuel Investment Cost 1,402,795,343 TRY Electricity Energy Efficiency Investment Cost 90,529,686 TRY Thermal Energy Efficiency Investment Cost 635,843,120 TRY Product Transition Investment Cost 1,765,115,917 TRY Renewable Energy Investment Cost 386,615,011 TRY HyperCog: 3,559,161 TRY New World: 4,371,576 TRY C World: 5,970,894 TRY Re-Con: 2,595,387 TRY Iceberg: 1,930,061 TRY Forge: 664,854 TRY Total Investment Cost 4,299,991,011 TRY

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate and control CO2 emissions, Çimsa has implemented various projects with significant results and future potential. The Geo-Crete project reduced Scope 1 carbon emissions by 90% by using fly ash and slag in clinker-free geopolymers concrete. The White-Star project developed a green cement with 20-30% lower CO2 emissions than traditional cement, meeting industry standards. The Re-CON project focuses on using construction demolition waste, replacing 50% of natural coarse aggregates in concrete, and planning to explore using waste powder as a cement replacement in 2024. These projects support collective action initiatives like Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. For example, the HyperCOG project optimized resource use in white cement production through digital technologies, increasing efficiency and reducing fossil fuel use. The Iceberg project promotes sustainable building practices by recycling materials from demolished buildings to produce eco-hybrid cement. Lastly, the Forge project develops protective coatings to enhance material lifespan and reduce CO2 emissions in harsh production environments. These initiatives involve collaborations with industry partners and research institutions, aiming for broad environmental benefits. By significantly reducing CO2 emissions, these projects help Çimsa avoid the financial risks associated with carbon pricing mechanisms, ensuring compliance with evolving regulations and enhancing market competitiveness in a low-carbon economy.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Sakarya

Other, please specify :Goksu River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme precipitation, floods and droughts are expected in our geography with moderate confidence, according to the IPCC Assessment Reports. Furthermore, water scarcity is a high risk for the Mediterranean, as stated in IPCC's 1.5 Degree Special Report. In view of the vital role of water in cement/concrete production, we consider water scarcity as a chronic physical risk in our risk assessments. At each of our plants, we use scenarios to monitor our vulnerability to water scarcity. Based on our scenario results, we define action plans. Some of the work we are doing in this regard is: • To reduce the water footprint of our processes through R&D projects. • To adhere to ISO 14046 Water Footprint Environmental Management Standards in all our factories and aim to reduce water consumption by monitoring consumption rates. The responsibility for managing and controlling water consumption is assigned to the Sustainability Management Department as well as to the production plants. The possible price of groundwater consumption is defined as the risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The financial impact of water risk is calculated on the basis of the selling price of water for the industrial sector in Mersin and the volume of water consumed at our plant. The selling price of water in this region is TRY 23.96 per cubic meter. Normally, we do not pay for the use of groundwater, but the emergence of this risk could increase our production costs by about 56-81 million TRY and affect Çimsa's cash flows.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

56842255

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

81203222

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Water consumption volume in 2023: 2,408,582 cubic meter Water consumption volume in 2030 business as usual scenario: 2,408,582 cubic meter If Cimsa would reach its water consumption target by 30%, the water consumption volume in 2030 optimistic scenario: 1,686,007 cubic meter The selling price of water in 2030: 33.71 (2023 price * annual inflation rate) Potential financial impact best case: 1,686,007 * 33.71 56,842,255 (min) Potential financial impact worst case: 2,408,582 * 33.71 81,203,222 (max)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

- Establish site-specific targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

63118484

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Digital Water Meter Investment Cost 3,118,484 TRY Rainwater Harvest Investment Cost 50,000,000 TRY Modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plant Investment Cost 10,000,000 TRY Total Investment Cost 63,118,484 TRY

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We realized a “sub-metering project” in order to monitor our water consumption in our factories more accurately, to develop improvement projects at high consumption points and to minimize our water consumption. This project is a key component of our strategic approach to sustainable water management. We have also planned a CAPEX budget for fresh water and wastewater management until 2030. This budget is important for meeting Çimsa's water-related goals, which include using less water, improving water use efficiency, and managing water resources responsibly. We plan to invest a total of 63,118,484 TRY in this effort. This money will be used for different projects, such as new water management systems, improving our current infrastructure, and developing new ways to save water. In this way, we aim to respond our water-related risk with these investments.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

206676876

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, there is no vulnerable value to both transition and physical risks. Alternative Fuel Investment Cost 15,772,390 TRY Electricity Energy Efficiency Investment Cost 10,220,886 TRY Thermal Energy Efficiency Investment Cost 14,293,375 TRY Renewable Energy Investment Cost 166,390,226 TRY Total Investment Cost 206,676,876 TRY.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

63118484

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

In the reporting year, there is no vulnerable value to both transition and physical risks. Digital Water Meter Investment Cost 3,118,484 TRY Rainwater Harvest Investment Cost 50,000,000 TRY Modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plant Investment Cost 10,000,000 TRY Total Investment Cost 63,118,484 TRY.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify :Goksu River

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

At Çimsa, most of our production water comes from wells, making water stress in our operational regions a significant risk. We prioritize locations with high water stress by using tools and data from sources like WRI and RCP 8.5 scenarios. We assess the dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities related to water at each location, considering factors such as water stress levels and flood risks. Locations like Afyon, Eskişehir, and Mersin, with high water stress scores, are identified as priority areas, while our sites in the USA and Spain have medium water stress levels. We continuously refine our methods, using multiple data points to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our process includes ongoing training to ensure employees understand the interconnected risks. Future plans involve enhancing data collection, using updated water stress maps, and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. By identifying common risks, we coordinate management processes effectively, improving resilience and taking advantage of opportunities related to water management.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Sakarya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

26-50%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

At Çimsa, most of our production water comes from wells, making water stress in our operational regions a significant risk. We prioritize locations with high water stress by using tools and data from sources like WRI and RCP 8.5 scenarios. We assess the dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities related to water at each location, considering factors such as water stress levels and flood risks. Locations like Afyon, Eskişehir, and Mersin, with high water stress scores, are identified as priority areas, while our sites in the USA and Spain have medium water stress levels. We continuously refine our methods, using multiple data points to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our process includes ongoing training to ensure employees understand the interconnected risks. Future plans involve enhancing data collection, using updated water stress maps, and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. By identifying common risks, we coordinate management processes effectively, improving resilience and taking advantage of opportunities related to water management.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

Guadalquivir

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

At Çimsa, most of our production water comes from wells, making water stress in our operational regions a significant risk. We prioritize locations with high water stress by using tools and data from sources like WRI and RCP 8.5 scenarios. We assess the dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities related to water at each location, considering factors such as water stress levels and flood risks. Locations like Afyon, Eskişehir, and Mersin, with high water stress scores, are identified as priority areas, while our sites in the USA and Spain have medium water stress levels. We continuously refine our methods, using multiple data points to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our process includes ongoing training to ensure employees understand the interconnected risks. Future plans involve enhancing data collection, using updated water stress maps, and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. By identifying common risks, we coordinate management processes effectively, improving resilience and taking advantage of opportunities related to water management.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :San Jacinto

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

At Çimsa, most of our production water comes from wells, making water stress in our operational regions a significant risk. We prioritize locations with high water stress by using tools and data from sources like WRI and RCP 8.5 scenarios. We assess the dependency, impact, risk, and opportunities related to water at each location, considering factors such as water stress levels and flood risks. Locations like Afyon, Eskişehir, and Mersin, with high water stress scores, are identified as priority areas, while our sites in the USA and Spain have medium water stress levels. We continuously refine our methods, using multiple data points to improve accuracy and anticipate future impacts. Our process includes ongoing training to ensure employees understand the interconnected risks. Future plans involve enhancing data collection, using updated water stress maps, and conducting comprehensive risk assessments. By identifying common risks, we coordinate management processes effectively, improving resilience and taking advantage of opportunities related to water management.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

7

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

77248

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

4760000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Environmental opportunities identified	
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Spain
- Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

According to the announcement in the Official Gazette on March 16, 2024, about the "Promotion of Green Cement with Low Carbon Emission in Public Procurement Contracts," from 2025 onwards, the use of green cement with low carbon emissions will be encouraged in public procurement contracts, and limitations will be placed on other types of cement. This announcement aims to promote the use of green cements (such as CEM II, CEM III, CEM IV, CEM V, and others) with lower clinker content and carbon emissions, highlighting their environmental benefits, technical advantages, and cost-effectiveness. The limitations are defined for public construction contracts and cement-containing procurement contracts. To encourage the use of green cement with environmental sustainability and technical advantages, the clinker ratio in cement used in public construction contracts and procurement contracts will be limited to a maximum of 80% from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2029. From January 1, 2030, the clinker ratio in cement for these contracts will be limited to a maximum of 75%. This new regulation provides a significant opportunity for Çimsa by increasing the demand for its sustainable products in public tenders. By leading in low-emission products, Çimsa can secure more public contracts and strengthen its market position. This shift towards low-emission products in public projects highlights Çimsa's role in supporting environmental goals and meeting new market demands.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Çimsa's focus on sustainable products not only meets environmental goals but also sets the company up for financial growth. The expected increase in revenue from sustainable products should strengthen Çimsa's financial position, providing a steady and growing cash flow. This growth will allow for more investment in innovation and sustainability projects, ensuring long-term profitability and stability against market changes. By 2030, the higher revenue from sustainable products will likely improve Çimsa's financial stability.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

25630643750

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

51261287500

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Çimsa's revenue in 2023: 20,504,515,000 TRY Percentage revenue from sustainable products in 2023: 4.2% Revenue from sustainable products in 2023: 852,895,565 TRY GDP Growth & Inflation until 2030: 5 Expected revenue in 2030: $20,504,515,000 * 5 = 102,522,575,000$ TRY Expected sustainable product revenue percentage in 2023 (min): 25% Expected sustainable product revenue percentage in 2023 (max): 50% Expected sustainable product revenue in 2030 (min): $102,522,575,000 * 25\% = 25,630,643,750$ TRY Expected sustainable product revenue in 2030 (max): $102,522,575,000 * 50\% = 51,261,287,500$ TRY

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

865830000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Bunol Factory Calcined Clay Investment: 129,890,000 TRY Bunol Factory Slag Grinding Mill Enhancing Mill Investment: 356,100,000 TRY Eskişehir Factory Silo Investment for Transition to Blended Cement Products and Reduction of Clinker Usage Rate: 189,920,000 TRY Mersin Factory Silo Investment for Transition to Blended Cement Products and Reduction of Clinker Usage Rate: 189,920,000 TRY Total Investment Cost: 865,830,000 TRY

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The strategy to realize this opportunity, they are making several key investments. These include the Bunol Factory Calcined Clay Investment, which supports sustainable cement production by using lower-emission calcined clay, and the Bunol Factory Slag Grinding Mill Enhancing Mill Investment, aimed at improving production efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, Çimsa is investing in new silos at the Eskişehir and Mersin factories to transition to blended cement products, which use less clinker and are more environmentally friendly. These investments will help Çimsa enhance its sustainable product offerings, reduce its carbon footprint, and strengthen its market position.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Sakarya
- Other, please specify :Goksu River

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With our water management system, we have the following objectives, • Improvement of water quality • Reduction of water consumption • Enhancement of our market value, brand value and company image • Creation of competitive advantage • Reaching a reduction in operating costs by improving efficiency • Growing revenue by increasing demand for existing products and by developing new products. Improved water quality and reduction of water consumption will support our relationships with our stakeholders. Meeting the expectations of our stakeholders through environmental stewardship creates opportunities that enhance our reputation and financial strength. We communicate with our stakeholders on a regular basis to implement our water strategy, monitor their expectations, needs and requirements, and in addition, we receive consultancy on water management to improve our efficiency. In 2023, we also implemented sub-metering system to track our water consumption.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The main water consumption in our process is in the cooling process. By treating domestic wastewater and reusing this treated water for cooling exhaust gases, we have significantly reduced water consumption in our production process and decreased our dependency on water. This reduction in water consumption positively impacts Çimsa's financial position and cash flow. By using treated wastewater, we lower our operational costs, as we rely less on external water sources. This cost-saving measure improves our profitability and allows us to allocate more resources to other important areas of the business, such as innovation and sustainability initiatives. Moreover, the reduction in water dependency makes our production process more resilient to water shortages and price fluctuations. This stability contributes to a more predictable cash flow, enhancing our financial planning and reducing the risks associated with water scarcity.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

12992516

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

12992516

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Unit water price in 2023: 23.96 TRY/m³ Water consumption in 2023: 2,408,582 m³ Amount paid for water in 2023: 57,709,614 TRY 2030 water reduction target: 16% Çimsa BAU water consumption in 2030: 2,408,582 If Çimsa would reach its target in 2030: 2,023,208 Annual inflation rate: 5% Expected water price in 2030: 34 TRY/m³ If Çimsa would reach its target in 2030: 2,023,208 * 34 68,210,706 TRY If Çimsa would not reach its target in 2030: 2,408,582 * 34 81,203,222 TRY 81,203,222 TRY - 68,210,706 TRY 12,992,516 TRY

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

63118484

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Digital Water Meter Investment Cost 3,118,484 TRY Rainwater Harvest Investment Cost 50,000,000 TRY Modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plant Investment Cost 10,000,000 TRY Total Investment Cost 63,118,484 TRY

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We realized a “sub-metering project” in order to monitor our water consumption in our factories more accurately, to develop improvement projects at high consumption points and to minimize our water consumption. This project is a key component of our strategic approach to sustainable water management. We have also planned a CAPEX budget for fresh water and wastewater management until 2030. This budget is important for meeting Çimsa's water-related goals, which include using less water, improving water use efficiency, and managing water resources responsibly. We plan to invest a total of 63,118,484 TRY in this effort. This money will be used for different projects, such as new water management systems, improving our current infrastructure, and developing new ways to save water. In this way, we aim to respond our water-related risk with these investments.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

852895565

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Çimsa's 2023 revenue: 20,504,515,000 Revenue from sustainable products in 2023: 4.2% Revenue from sustainable products in 2023: 20,504,515,000 * 4.2%
852,895,565 TRY

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

22912948

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

OPEX value was decreased due to water recycling.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The policy emphasizes the importance of diversity within the Board of Directors, considering various competencies and backgrounds. It mandates that candidates for the Board should be chosen based on measurable performance indicators, ensuring independence and goodwill. Special attention is given to different ages, genders, educational backgrounds, and professional experiences, without discrimination. The policy also covers female representation. As Çimsa, we support female employees in management roles and aim for at least one-third of the Board to be women. When candidates have similar qualifications, priority is given to female candidates. Progress towards this goal is shared with the public annually, and targets are reviewed and updated as necessary.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board of Directors: As the highest-level unit, the Board of Directors (BoD) is concerned with combining Çimsa's business and sustainability strategy, including the financial effects of sustainability components such as social and environmental issues. Our BoD and CEO follow the long-term implementations of Çimsa's vision, strategy and projects as we move towards being carbon neutral on the 2050 route. Both non-financial financial targets are closely followed by the BoD and the CEO. In line with the sustainability strategy initiated in 2021, the Board of Directors directed efforts towards determining science-based targets in 2022. Under the guidance of the Board of Directors, Çimsa committed to setting near-term emission reduction targets to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023. Our target submission in October 2023 was validated in April 2024. We pledge for a sustainable future as part of a process where we will transparently report progress on our decarbonization journey. The BoD pioneered the development of new products with Environmental Product Declarations and the diversification of the sustainable

product portfolio in line with the EU Taxonomy. Within the scope of the social component of sustainability, the BoD has initiated projects to increase the number of female employees. The BoD is also responsible for reviewing investments and budgets. Executive Committee: Climate Change policies & strategies, performance & targets are managed by the Executive Committee (EC) led by the CEO and informed by the Sustainability Management Committee. The Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainability is also a member of the EC. At the quarterly meetings, projects that will support climate action are reviewed according to strategic areas that will guide growth and integration. As part of the integrated risk assessment adopted by Çimsa, the Sustainability Management Committee (SMC) deals with climate-related issues with a holistic approach, taking into account risk and opportunities (R&O) and risk management-oriented procedures. In this approach, the SMC implements the risk management process, defines alternative solutions and budgets for climate-related risks and approves the required budget for identified high risks. The SMC works directly with the Sustainability Directorate to fulfill these duties. The Directorate meets every month and determines the highest climate change risks and possible legislative changes related to these risks. It then shares these risks with the Corporate Risk Department (CRD) and the SMC. At this point, the SMC acts with an integrated risk assessment management approach and implements appropriate transition plan that will minimize or even eliminate risks and effects. Since Çimsa positions the management of Climate change and its impact on business activities as the top priority, great importance is attached to the development and smooth implementation of low carbon transition.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board of Directors: As the highest-level unit, the Board of Directors (BoD) is concerned with combining Çimsa's business and sustainability strategy, including the financial effects of sustainability components such as social and environmental issues. Our BoD and CEO follow the long-term implementations of Çimsa's vision, strategy and projects as we move towards being carbon neutral on the 2050 route. Both non-financial financial targets are closely followed by the BoD and the CEO.. The BoD pioneered the development of new products with Environmental Product Declarations and the diversification of the sustainable product portfolio in line with the EU Taxonomy. The BoD is also responsible for reviewing investments and budgets. Executive Committee: Climate Change policies & strategies, performance & targets are managed by the Executive Committee (EC) led by the CEO and informed by the Sustainability Management Committee. The Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainability is also a member of the EC. At the quarterly meetings, projects that will support climate action are reviewed according to strategic areas that will guide growth and integration. As part of the integrated risk assessment adopted by Çimsa, the Sustainability Management Committee (SMC) deals with climate-related issues with a holistic approach, taking into account risk and opportunities (R&O) and risk management-oriented procedures. In this approach, the SMC implements the risk management process, defines alternative solutions and budgets for climate-related risks, and approves the required budget for identified high risks. The SMC works directly with the Sustainability Directorate to fulfill these duties. The Directorate meets every month and determines the highest climate change risks and possible legislative changes related to these risks. It then shares these risks with the Corporate Risk Department (CRD) and the SMC. At this point, the SMC acts with an integrated risk assessment management approach and implements appropriate transition plan that will minimize or even eliminate risks and effects.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Board of Directors: As the highest-level unit, the Board of Directors (BoD) is concerned with combining Çimsa's business and sustainability strategy, including the financial effects of sustainability components such as social and environmental issues. Our BoD and CEO follow the long-term implementations of Çimsa's vision, strategy and projects as we move towards being carbon neutral on the 2050 route. Both non-financial financial targets are closely followed by the BoD and the CEO.. The BoD pioneered the development of new products with Environmental Product Declarations and the diversification of the sustainable product portfolio in line with the EU Taxonomy. The BoD is also responsible for reviewing investments and budgets. Executive Committee: Climate Change policies & strategies, performance & targets are managed by the Executive Committee (EC) led by the CEO and informed by the Sustainability Management Committee. The Vice President of Human Resources and Sustainability is also a member of the EC. At the quarterly meetings, projects that will support climate action are reviewed according to strategic areas that will guide growth and integration. As part of the integrated risk assessment adopted by Çimsa, the Sustainability Management Committee (SMC) deals with climate-related issues with a holistic approach, taking into account risk and opportunities (R&O) and risk management-oriented

procedures. In this approach, the SCM implements the risk management process, defines alternative solutions and budgets for climate-related risks, and approves the required budget for identified high risks. The SCM works directly with the Sustainability Directorate to fulfill these duties. The Directorate meets every month and determines the highest climate change risks and possible legislative changes related to these risks. It then shares these risks with the Corporate Risk Department (CRD) and the SMC. At this point, the SCM acts with an integrated risk assessment management approach and implements appropriate transition plan that will minimize or even eliminate risks and effects.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :GCCA Membership Trainings/Meetings

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :GCCA Membership Trainings/Meetings

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
 Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a member of the Executive Committee (EC), the CEO leads the EC and holds the highest senior management-level position responsible for climate change issues. The CEO's responsibilities include managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities; measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets; developing and implementing a climate transition plan; and overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues. Additionally, the CEO provides employee incentives related to environmental performance. Each C-suite officer within the EC conducts studies in their respective areas on climate-related risks and opportunities, presenting their findings to the EC and the CEO. This information is consolidated quarterly, compiled into a comprehensive report, and presented to the Board of Directors by the CEO.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a member of the Executive Committee (EC), the CEO leads the EC and holds the highest senior management-level position responsible for water-related issues. The CEO's responsibilities include conducting environmental scenario analysis, setting corporate environmental targets, measuring progress towards these targets, and providing employee incentives related to environmental performance. The CEO reviews investment plans to manage water-related risks and opportunities and oversees acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures accordingly. Each C-suite officer within the EC conducts studies in their respective areas on the risks and opportunities related to water management. They present their findings to the EC and the CEO. This information is consolidated quarterly, compiled into a comprehensive report, and presented to the Board of Directors by the CEO.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As a member of the Executive Committee (EC), the CEO leads the EC and holds the highest senior management-level position responsible for biodiversity-related issues. The CEO's responsibilities include conducting environmental scenario analysis, setting corporate environmental targets, measuring progress towards these

targets, and providing employee incentives related to environmental performance. The CEO reviews investment plans to manage biodiversity-related risks and opportunities and oversees acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures accordingly. Each C-suite officer within the EC conducts studies in their respective areas on the risks and opportunities related to biodiversity management. They present their findings to the EC and the CEO. This information is consolidated quarterly, compiled into a comprehensive report, and presented to the Board of Directors by the CEO.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

32

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Çimsa, incentives are provided to improve performance indicators, accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy, and strengthen responsible production practices while achieving climate-related targets. These incentives are tailored to the specific units of all our employees. Additionally, sustainability incentives constitute 32% of the total incentives provided to our C-level executives, reflecting our commitment to integrating sustainability into all levels of the organization.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Çimsa, incentives are provided to improve performance indicators, accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy, and strengthen responsible production practices while achieving climate-related targets. These incentives are tailored to the specific units of all our employees. Additionally, sustainability incentives constitute 32% of the total incentives provided to our C-level executives, reflecting our commitment to integrating sustainability into all levels of the organization.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Board approval of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the CEO's key performance indicators (KPIs) for 2023, a significant focus lies on progressing towards environmental targets, obtaining board approval for the climate transition plan, implementing emissions reduction initiatives, reducing emissions intensity, and increasing the utilization of alternative fuels and raw materials. These metrics align with our near-term Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) commitment, aiming to reduce gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions per ton of cement product by 42.1% by 2033, relative to the 2021 base year. Alongside, we have established long-term emission intensity reduction targets and aim to increase the consumption of alternative raw materials and fuels. The CEO's role encompasses tracking milestones towards our 2050 carbon neutral commitment and ensuring medium-term targets are aligned with our transition plan. These objectives are defined through quantifiable targets across various periods. In our performance evaluation framework, climate change targets account for 32% of all objectives, with attainment of 80% of targets entitling the individual to a 10% annual salary bonus, indicating both short-term and long-term incentive structures.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO's incentives are integral to achieving our environmental commitments and climate transition plan. By linking a significant portion of their compensation to environmental targets, we ensure alignment with our sustainability objectives, driving a shared commitment across the organization. This accountability motivates the CEO to prioritize initiatives like emissions reduction and alternative fuel use, integrating sustainability into decision-making processes. The incentive structure provides a clear framework for monitoring progress and making necessary adjustments to strategies. By tying environmental targets to incentives, we demonstrate our long-term commitment to sustainability, attracting top talent and reinforcing our reputation as a responsible corporate citizen. Overall, these incentives drive our environmental agenda forward, keeping sustainability central to our corporate strategy.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics**Resource use and efficiency**

- Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations
- Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)
- Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

Engagement

- Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Within the CEO's key performance indicators (KPIs) for 2023, a significant emphasis is placed on advancing environmental sustainability objectives. These metrics include reducing water consumption volumes and improving water efficiency in direct operations, as well as minimizing water withdrawal and consumption throughout the downstream value chain. Additionally, the CEO's scorecard incorporates targets for enhancing wastewater quality within direct operations and implementing employee awareness campaigns or training programs on environmental issues. These performance metrics underscore our commitment to responsible water management and environmental stewardship, aligning with broader sustainability goals. In our performance evaluation framework, these environmental targets are

integrated alongside other objectives, reflecting our dedication to holistic corporate responsibility. Furthermore, it's noteworthy that these targets are part of an incentive plan that encompasses both short-term and long-term goals, demonstrating our commitment to sustainable practices over time. Achievement of these targets not only contributes to operational efficiency but also reflects our commitment to environmental sustainability and responsible resource management.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

The CEO's incentives are instrumental in propelling the achievement of our environmental commitments and climate transition plan, particularly in the realm of water management. By aligning a substantial portion of their compensation with targets focused on reducing water consumption, improving water efficiency, and enhancing wastewater quality, we underscore our dedication to responsible water stewardship across our operations and value chain. This accountability empowers the CEO to prioritize initiatives aimed at conserving water resources and minimizing our environmental footprint. Moreover, the incentive structure provides a robust framework for monitoring progress, enabling timely adjustments to strategies to ensure the attainment of our water-related objectives. Through the integration of water targets into the CEO's incentives, we signal our enduring commitment to sustainability, fostering a culture of innovation and environmental responsibility within the organization. In essence, the CEO's incentives not only drive individual performance but also significantly contribute to our broader environmental goals, advancing our journey towards a more sustainable future with every drop saved and every improvement made in water management.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Procurement Officer (CPO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Çimsa provides a financial incentive to its purchasing department to enhance engagement with suppliers on climate change issues. This incentive allows the department to offer long-term contracts and additional financial support to suppliers who improve their environmental performance and adopt low-carbon production processes. By doing so, Çimsa encourages its suppliers to invest in green transformation projects, accelerating the company's progress toward its climate goals. This strategy not only helps suppliers reduce their environmental impact but also enables Çimsa to implement its sustainability vision across a wider network.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This approach ensures that Çimsa's efforts go beyond its own operations by involving its entire supply chain in sustainability initiatives. By encouraging suppliers to adopt more environmentally friendly practices, Çimsa helps reduce not only its own carbon footprint but also that of its partners. This strategy sets higher standards for sustainability within the industry and creates positive change throughout the supply network. As a result, Çimsa supports global climate goals and demonstrates leadership in sustainable business practices.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Environmental Management Policy (Policy) has been created to outline the roadmap for Çimsa Çimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş and its subsidiaries (the "Company") to adopt environmental excellence practices in all operations and processes, and to present the principles and guidelines it addresses with a continuous improvement perspective within this scope. With the mission of building a sustainable future, as a building materials manufacturer aware of its environmental responsibility, we aim to conduct our activities in a way that minimizes environmental impacts. We monitor our environmental footprint to protect tomorrow from today, and we work to take our performance to higher levels and make it sustainable.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Management Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Policy outlines the strategies, targets, and commitments of Çimsa Çimento Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. and its subsidiaries for water management, focusing on reducing water consumption, minimizing our water footprint, and promoting sustainable water management across all operations. The Policy emphasizes managing acute drought and chronic water stress, which are among the most significant physical risks the Company may face under all climate scenarios. While fulfilling its responsibilities in water management, Çimsa is committed to acting in compliance with local and international water management standards, legal regulations, and best practices.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Water Management Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

UN Global Compact: As a participant in the UN Global Compact, Cimsa, a prominent player in the cement industry, strives to set a leading example among cement manufacturers in Turkey. We are committed to promoting and integrating the ten principles and shared values of the Global Compact throughout our value chain and partnerships. Our objective is to be an exemplary model for responsible business conduct and to encourage the widespread adoption of these principles within our cement industry. TCFD: In our annual integrated report, Cimsa adheres to the guidance framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We aim to disclose comprehensive information on the financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities, enabling us to effectively integrate these factors into our business and investment decisions. By following the TCFD guidelines, we strive to enhance our understanding of climate-related impacts and align our strategies with sustainable practices for the cement industry. SBTi: As Cimsa, we're taking proactive measures to reduce carbon emissions by aligning with the Science Based Targets initiative. After completing validation studies for the target application process in October 2023, we're pleased to announce their successful conclusion by April 2024. Our commitment includes significant reductions in Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2033. Transparent reporting is integral to our promise of a sustainable future as we pledge to openly track our progress on the decarbonization journey. GRI: As Cimsa, we prepared our 2023 Integrated Activity Report in compliance with GRI Standards.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

cimsa-efr-2023-eng.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

At Çimsa, we have a particular process in place to ensure that our external engagement activities align closely with our environmental commitments and transition plan. This process begins with a full assessment of potential stakeholders across our value chain to identify those whose interests are closely aligned with our

business objectives and sustainability goals. We prioritize engagement with stakeholders who share our vision for a low-carbon economy and demonstrate a commitment to environmental management. Our governance model further reinforces this alignment by prohibiting engagement with any stakeholders whose interests or activities contrast with our strategic direction. By maintaining a clear focus on collaboration with agreed partners and stakeholders, we ensure that our external engagement activities support our efforts to drive positive environmental outcomes and achieve our transition plan goals.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The mandatory GHG reporting regulation in Turkey came into force in May 2014. Each year, we prepare, verify, and submit GHG reports for our cement plants to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. These reports are evaluated for compliance, ensuring commitment to regulatory requirements

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Transparency and due diligence

Mandatory environmental reporting

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As Çimsa, we recognize the crucial role of environmental regulations in guiding our sustainability efforts. Compliance with the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) regulation directly supports our goals of reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency, and promoting sustainable practices. Informed by a deep understanding of MRV, our engagement activities drive stakeholder communications and partnerships aimed at advancing environmental objectives. We measure the success of our engagement through diverse metrics, including compliance levels, stakeholder input, and progress towards our environmental targets. Through alignment with regulatory mandates and effective stakeholder engagement, we're committed to driving meaningful progress towards a more sustainable future.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is a regulatory program designed to limit greenhouse gas emissions from industries in the European Union. It sets a cap on emissions and allows companies to trade emission allowances, creating incentives for reductions in emissions.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As Çimsa, the EU Taxonomy is essential in guiding our sustainability efforts and supporting our environmental commitments and transition plan. By aligning our operations, in Buñol factory in Spain, with the Taxonomy's rigorous criteria, we effectively reduce carbon emissions, improve energy efficiency, and promote sustainable practices. This framework informs our stakeholder engagement and strategic initiatives, ensuring transparent communication and fostering partnerships committed to sustainability. We measure success through compliance levels, stakeholder feedback, progress towards environmental targets, and relevant certifications, demonstrating our dedication to a sustainable and low-carbon future.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a proposed EU policy to address carbon leakage and maintain fair competition across industries under varied global climate policies. It entails imposing tariffs on imported goods according to their carbon footprint, aligning their costs with domestic products. This seeks to reduce global emissions while safeguarding the competitiveness of EU industries complying with strict climate regulations.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)
- North America
- Oceania
- South America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As Çimsa, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is crucial to our environmental commitments and transition plan. Currently, we are in the transition period, with full financial obligations starting in 2026. CBAM aims to reduce global emissions and prevent carbon leakage by imposing a future carbon price on imports. This mechanism informs our engagement strategies by promoting collaboration with suppliers, investing in verification processes, and enhancing stakeholder communication. It directly supports our climate transition plans by encouraging the reduction of carbon emissions across our supply chain and aligning with our goal to decrease our carbon footprint. We measure the success of our engagement through compliance levels, emission reductions, and stakeholder feedback. Compliance levels ensure we are prepared for full implementation, tracking emission reductions helps us evaluate our low-carbon strategies, and regular stakeholder feedback measures our alignment with environmental objectives. Through transparent reporting and active engagement, we are committed to achieving our environmental goals and contributing to a more sustainable industry.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Sustainable Products Taxonomy is a classification system that categorizes products based on their environmental impact, helping consumers choose greener options, guiding businesses in product development, and informing policy for promoting sustainability.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

- Circular economy
- Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Europe

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As Çimsa, we are actively expanding our range of sustainable products, with a primary focus on reducing the clinker-cement ratio, a key criterion soon to be defined within our future product and services taxonomy. This taxonomy will be in alignment with the EU Taxonomy, recognizing the EU as a significant economic partner for both Turkey and Çimsa. By ensuring our product portfolio adheres to strict taxonomy expectations, we aim to mitigate regulatory risks and support our preparation for innovative products and advancements within the cement industry. This strategic alignment not only helps us navigate regulatory transitions but also directly contributes to our climate transition plans. We measure the success of our engagement with the Sustainable Products Taxonomy through adherence to defined sustainability metrics, stakeholder feedback, and progress toward our environmental targets. Through initiatives like reducing clinker-cement ratios, integrating alternative materials, and enhancing energy efficiency across our operations, we aim to achieve measurable and impactful results in our journey toward sustainability.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

ISO 14001 and Water Pollution Control Regulation

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Water pollution

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Turkey

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Mandatory Reporting

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As Çimsa, we recognize the critical importance of water management in our climate transition plan and broader environmental commitments. Compliance with regulations such as the Water Pollution Control Regulation and standards like ISO 14001 is integral to achieving our environmental goals. These regulations and standards provide a framework for systematically managing our water usage, reducing pollution, and improving overall environmental performance. Our engagement is informed by a deep understanding of these regulations and standards, guiding our water management strategies and initiatives across all operations. Success in our engagement is measured through various metrics, including reductions in water consumption, improvements in water quality, and compliance with regulatory requirements. By aligning our actions with these regulations and standards, we aim to minimize our environmental impact, optimize our water usage, and contribute to a more sustainable future.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Turkish Cement Manufacturers Association (Turk Cimento)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change
 Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

TCMA (Turk Cimento) is a strong and an active association of cement manufacturing 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 Sustainability Sub-Committee are members of our Board, the Industry Group Head of Sabancı Holding and CEO of Çimsa. Therefore, we take an active role in pioneering the cement industry on sustainability in Turkey. Çimsa's Environment and Sustainability Executive is a member of the Environment and Climate Change Committee of TCMA (Turk Cimento). She shares his accumulated experience and fosters the use of alternative raw materials and alternative fuels which is important for reducing CO2 emissions at the cement industry.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

663346.98

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

TCMA is a leading shelter organization for cement industry and brings sustainability and climate mitigation related topics to the front fitting to the needs of industry shareholders. CIMA takes actively part in the organization and also benefits the valuable interaction and learning platform.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Global Cement and Concrete Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Core members of the Global Cement and Concrete Association. (GCCA) include cement companies who are also members of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). They manage and maintain the GCCA Charter (which identifies company commitments and responsibilities), define and fund its work program, and invite new members. Reducing GHG emissions from cement production is a key focus of GCCA's work. We are in Cement Innovation, Cement Best Practice, and Reporting working groups. We engage with GCCA and search for solutions to mitigate and adapt to our Climate Change effects. We also discuss legislation and also gather opinions from pioneering and peer companies all around the World. The event focused on how, through sharing knowledge and experience, the private sector can capture and build on the opportunities offered by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and understand the risks of inaction.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

982148.34

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

CIMSA takes part in development of industry related tools, reports and assessments. As an active member, CIMSA attributes importance to the continuity of GCCA's activities, in this regard continual funding is a sign of supporting the growth and influence of the association.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Association of Turkish Construction Material Producers (IMSAD)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

IMSAD is a non-governmental organization representing the construction industry domestically and abroad. IMSAD sustainability committee focuses on the environment, energy management, energy efficiency to develop climate change adaptation policies. Besides; it aims the coordination within the construction industry and performs to take the necessary actions on these issues in the name of industry. It works to raise awareness by informing its members. Çimsa is a member of the Sustainability Committee which conducts the above-mentioned duties precisely. The Environment and Sustainability Executive is also a member and shares its own improvement works in sustainability meetings, contributes to the IMSAD sustainability report, follows all construction industry working about sustainability issues for the sustainability world.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

150300

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

CIMSA credits the significance of the reports and work regarding sustainable construction materials, by funding continuity of this work is supported. CIMSA also transfers knowledge regarding sustainable product development with the large network platform. CIMSA also takes part in EU Taxonomy related work and Turkish EU Taxonomy development.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :TUSIAD (Turkish Industry and Business Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

TUSIAD (Turkish Industry and Business Association) is the main association of the Turkish Business Society. Therefore, it is the main channel of communication between the Turkish Business and Industrial Sector and the Turkish Government. Environment and Sustainability Executive is actively involving TUSIAD's Environment and Climate Change Committee. TUSIAD prepared its Position Paper on the Material Issues of Fighting Against Climate Change. ÇİMSA is willing to convey its accumulated experience on the transformation of the cement industry for the Low Carbon Economy in Turkey.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

40000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

TUSIAD is the leading association which is also a shelter organization for development of public opinion on sustainability which also brings significant topics and agenda for cement industry.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :GCCA Innovandi

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Launched in 2020, the Innovandi Global Cement and Concrete Research Network is a consortium which critically brings together academia (over 40 leading global institutions) and industry (34 cement and concrete manufacturers, admixture companies, equipment and technology suppliers) to collaborate on essential actionable pre-competitive research, in areas such as calcined clays, concrete recycling, kiln electrification and carbonation. CIMSA promotes proliferation of industry knowledge between shareholders which significantly contributes to the decarbonization through circular economy practices and electrification.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

982148.34

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

CIMSA takes part in development of industry related tools, reports and assessments. As an active member, CIMSA attributes importance to the continuity of GCCA's activities, in this regard continual funding is a sign of supporting the growth and influence of the association.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :Oficemen

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Spanish Cement Association (Oficemen) is a private non-profit organization representing the cement industry, committed to serving the public, being socially responsible, and respecting the environment. Çimsa's position aligns closely with Oficemen's, especially on environmental issues, as both prioritize sustainability and responsible practices in the cement industry. Our involvement in Oficemen's environment and climate working group shows our dedication to working together to achieve shared environmental goals. By actively participating and contributing to discussions, Çimsa aligns itself with Oficemen's vision for sustainable development. Additionally, we use our expertise to influence Oficemen's position by promoting innovative approaches and best practices that support environmental protection and lower carbon emissions. By encouraging open discussions and collaboration within the working group, Çimsa aims to influence Oficemen's position to better align with our shared goals for a greener and more sustainable future.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

1467675

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding aims to access Oficemen's resources, such as reports and tools, which would also benefit Çimsa's sustainability efforts.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (SKD)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Çimsa's position closely matches that of the Business Council for Sustainable Development Türkiye (SKD) on environmental issues. We both focus on promoting sustainable practices and caring for the environment within the business community. By publicly supporting SKD's position and taking part in their projects, Çimsa shows its commitment to shared environmental goals and sustainable development. Our alignment with SKD's position highlights our belief in the power of collaboration and industry cooperation to tackle environmental challenges effectively. Together, we aim to influence and shape the conversation on sustainability, encouraging positive change and creating a more environmentally conscious business environment.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

30000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Turkish Business World and Sustainable Development Association (SKD) is a non-governmental organization established in 2004 and it represents the World Business Council for Sustainable Development in Turkey. Çimsa is a member of SKD (Business World and Sustainable Development Association) and involving in Sustainability Committee. Çimsa is planning to get engaged to access to the Turkey Materials Marketplace platform which is a cloud-based platform designed to facilitate cross-industry materials reuse among Turkish companies & communities. This is new and innovative business opportunities to reduce waste-to-landfill and carbon footprint, collaborate with like-minded peers, and implement real strategies within a new circular economy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

The UN Global Compact is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative focusing on human rights and ethics. Çimsa is committed to conforming to the 10 principles of the Global Compact in all its activities. Çimsa completed its notifications within the early transition project by complying with the new UNGC Communication on Progress (CoP) system, which changed in 2023.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Çimsa's position on environmental issues is consistently aligned with the principles and objectives of the UN Global Compact. As an active participant, Çimsa publicly promotes and supports the sustainability goals set forth by the UN Global Compact. Our commitment to environmental stewardship, including initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy, and enhance resource efficiency, reflects our shared values with the UN Global Compact. Additionally, Çimsa engages in dialogue with the UN Global Compact to exchange best practices, share insights, and contribute to shaping global sustainability standards and initiatives. Through collaborative efforts and advocacy, we strive to influence and advance the environmental agenda in line with the principles advocated by the UN Global Compact.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

15000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

UN Global Compact Turkey, which is one of the nearly 70 local networks of UN Global Compact around the world, aims to contribute to the sustainable development of Turkey with its multi-stakeholder member structure, which includes non-governmental organizations, universities and municipalities, as well as companies that take responsibility for sustainable development. It offers a development, sharing and collaboration platform for While UN Global Compact Turkey supports the development of its members in the field of sustainability with the activities it organizes, the resources and tools it offers; It functions as a meeting point for sharing good practices and establishing collaborations both locally and globally. Through the collaboration with UN Global Compact Turkiye, Cimsa closely follows, the global and local sustainability agenda; good practices in the field of sustainability with ensured visibility of achievements- particularly the cases suitable for the cement industry- and reaches an extensive network of companies of almost every industry and size represented in more than 160 countries. Particularly for circular economy knowledge and industry experiences, Cimsa embraces new collaborations within the unique multi-stakeholder network of the UN Global Compact. Cimsa informs its sustainability strategy with the global sustainability agenda highlighted by UN Global Compact Turkey also for internal education and capacity building benefits from the tools, resources, and training by UN Global Compact Turkiye.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement
 Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI
- IFRS
- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Water accounting figures
- Water pollution indicators
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

-Content of environmental policies: page 35 -Governance: pages 110-112 - Dependencies & Impacts Risks & Opportunities: pages 114-116 -Strategy: pages 114-116
-Value chain engagement: pages 53-54 -Emissions figures: page 38 -Emission targets: page 38 -Water accounting figures: page 46 -Water pollution indicators: page 173

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

cimsa-efr-2023-eng.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify : Enhanced environmental mandates and regulations on existing products and services, increased pricing of GHG emissions

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify : Rate of progress in renewable energy technologies

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In our scenario analysis using the IEA Net Zero by 2050 (NZE 2050) scenario, we focused on these key points and assumptions: Stakeholder demands and needs: In a world aligned with the Paris Agreement and aiming for less than 2C warming, the cement industry faces increasing pressure from society to reduce its climate impact, aiming for no negative impact by 2050. Stakeholders like NGOs push for stricter sustainable practices. Investors look more at climate risks and align their investments with corporate sustainability goals. Renewable energy and breakthrough technologies, including Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS): More investment, financial incentives, and policy support help advance technology crucial for reducing carbon emissions. The use of alternative fuels, electric kilns, and hydrogen in production, along with reduced clinker use through supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs), lowers emissions. A lot of CO2 is captured in heavy industries, especially in cement, where other solutions are limited. Progress in renewable energy technologies: Efficient technology is key to reducing carbon emissions. By 2050, renewables and biomass should provide 70% of the world's primary energy. In the cement industry, regulations and investments drive the use of alternative fuels and the gradual phase-out of coal and other fossil fuels. Circular and sustainable construction: Innovations in recycling design promote circular products, reducing the demand for and emissions from cement. As the construction industry decarbonizes, there's a focus on lowering operational emissions. Circular

construction norms and regulations increase the demand for low-carbon, circular building materials like ground limestone and calcined clay. Moving to greener energy sources reduces the cement industry's reliance on fossil fuels.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Çimsa committed to setting near-term carbon emission reduction targets in line with climate science to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023. This commitment, aimed at aligning with the 1.5C targets, is a crucial part of our decarbonization pathway, ensuring that our goals are scientifically validated and aligned with global climate objectives. The validation process for the target submission made in October 2023 was completed in April 2024, further solidifying our strategic approach to achieving our decarbonization milestones. Cimsa strictly follows the trend regarding clinker-ratio rate decline and annual emission reduction rate (CAGR) forecasted for the cement industry between 2020-2030 and after 2030, aligning our decarbonization pathway with IEA NZE 2050 for short-term, mid-term, and long-term targets. All in all, with the SBTi validation process completed, Çimsa has solidified its decarbonization milestones and required transition actions in line with the IEA NZE 2050 scenario.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the WRI Aqueduct scenario to address the water availability. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: Water Availability: In a Paris-aligned,

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The decision to incorporate the WRI Aqueduct scenario into Çimsa's strategic planning is driven by our commitment to comprehensive risk assessment and proactive water resource management. The WRI Aqueduct scenario offers valuable insights into potential future water-related risks and their implications for our operations and supply chain. By leveraging the WRI Aqueduct scenario in our strategic planning, Çimsa acknowledges the importance of understanding and addressing water-related challenges, including water scarcity, quality issues, and regulatory constraints. This scenario enables us to assess the vulnerability of our operations to water-related risks and develop targeted mitigation and adaptation measures to enhance resilience. Furthermore, the inclusion of the WRI Aqueduct scenario enhances Çimsa's sustainability strategy by providing a holistic view of water risks across our value chain. By understanding the potential impacts of water stress on our operations, Çimsa can identify opportunities for efficiency improvements, resource conservation, and stakeholder engagement. While our primary focus remains on achieving water stewardship goals aligned with global best practices and standards, the consideration of the WRI Aqueduct scenario ensures that Çimsa adopts a proactive and forward-thinking approach to water risk management. This proactive stance underscores our commitment to sustainable water management, resilience, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060	

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the RCP 2.6 scenario to address the extreme weather events and changes in weather patterns and rising sea level. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: Extreme weather events: In a Paris-aligned,

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The adoption of the RCP 2.6 scenario is integral to Çimsa's resilience-focused business strategy and financial planning. By selecting this scenario, Çimsa is proactively positioning itself to navigate climate-related risks and uncertainties effectively. The alignment of Çimsa's near-term targets with the objectives of RCP 2.6 underscores our commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. By embracing the stringent mitigation measures outlined in RCP 2.6, Çimsa aims to enhance its resilience to potential regulatory changes, market shifts, and physical impacts associated with climate change. This scenario serves as a strategic guidepost, informing our decision-making processes and investments to ensure long-term viability and competitiveness in a carbon-constrained world. The robustness of the RCP 2.6 scenario, derived from comprehensive climate modeling and research conducted by reputable institutions such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), instils confidence in Çimsa's strategic direction. By incorporating insights from this scenario into our financial planning, Çimsa strengthens its ability to anticipate and address emerging environmental challenges while capitalizing on opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. In summary, the selection of the RCP 2.6 scenario reflects Çimsa's commitment to sustainability, resilience, and proactive risk management. By leveraging this scenario as a guiding framework, Çimsa aims to forge a path towards a more sustainable and prosperous future for all stakeholders.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 7.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060	

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the RCP 7.0 scenario to address the changes in weather patterns and rising sea level. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: Changes in weather patterns and rising sea level: In a hot house 3.5-4C world, Total precipitation decreases significantly across Southern Anatolia and the Aegean, while the Black Sea region is more scenario-dependent, with total precipitation either decreasing or increasing slightly. Increase in mean temperatures accelerate significantly after mid-century.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The decision to utilize the RCP 7.0 scenario in Çimsa's strategic planning is rooted in our commitment to robust risk management and proactive adaptation to potential future challenges. While RCP 7.0 represents a high-emission pathway compared to other scenarios, its consideration is essential for Çimsa to assess and mitigate risks associated with a range of possible climate futures. By incorporating the RCP 7.0 scenario into our strategic planning, Çimsa acknowledges the importance of scenario analysis in identifying vulnerabilities and opportunities across our operations and value chain. This scenario enables us to explore a broader

spectrum of potential climate-related impacts, including extreme weather events, regulatory changes, and shifts in market dynamics. Furthermore, the inclusion of the RCP 7.0 scenario enhances Çimsa's resilience strategy by providing insights into potential future trajectories of greenhouse gas emissions and their implications for our business. By understanding the risks associated with a high-emission scenario, Çimsa can develop robust mitigation and adaptation measures to safeguard our operations and investments. While our primary focus remains on achieving ambitious emission reduction targets aligned with low-emission pathways such as RCP 2.6, the consideration of the RCP 7.0 scenario ensures that Çimsa adopts a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to climate risk management. This proactive stance underscores our commitment to sustainability, resilience, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060	

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the RCP 8.5 scenario to address the extreme weather events. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: Extreme weather events: In a hot house 3.5-4C world, Flood frequency is expected to increase in the Black Sea region, while flooding is expected to significantly decrease in the Inner and Southeast Anatolian regions, owing to reduced water availability. Likelihood of extreme drought events in the Mediterranean increase by over 200%.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The decision to incorporate the RCP 8.5 scenario into Çimsa's strategic planning is driven by our commitment to robust risk assessment and proactive adaptation to potential future challenges. While RCP 8.5 represents a high-emission pathway compared to other scenarios, its consideration is essential for Çimsa to understand

and address the full spectrum of potential climate-related risks. By including the RCP 8.5 scenario in our strategic planning, Çimsa acknowledges the importance of scenario analysis in identifying vulnerabilities and opportunities across our operations and value chain. This scenario enables us to explore a wide range of potential climate futures, including extreme weather events, regulatory changes, and shifts in market dynamics. Furthermore, the incorporation of the RCP 8.5 scenario enhances Çimsa's resilience strategy by providing insights into the potential impacts of unchecked greenhouse gas emissions on our business. By understanding the risks associated with a high-emission scenario, Çimsa can develop robust mitigation and adaptation measures to safeguard our operations and investments. While Çimsa remains committed to ambitious emission reduction targets aligned with low-emission pathways, such as RCP 2.6, the consideration of the RCP 8.5 scenario ensures that we adopt a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to climate risk management. This proactive stance underscores our commitment to sustainability, resilience, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060	

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the RCP 2.6 scenario to address the extreme weather events and changes in weather patterns and rising sea level. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: Extreme weather events: In a Paris-aligned,

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The adoption of the RCP 2.6 scenario is integral to Çimsa's resilience-focused business strategy and financial planning. By selecting this scenario, Çimsa is proactively positioning itself to navigate climate-related risks and uncertainties effectively. The alignment of Çimsa's near-term targets with the objectives of RCP 2.6 underscores our commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices. By embracing the stringent mitigation measures outlined in RCP 2.6, Çimsa aims to enhance its resilience to potential regulatory changes, market shifts, and physical impacts associated with climate change. This scenario serves as a strategic guidepost, informing our decision-making processes and investments to ensure long-term viability and competitiveness in a carbon-constrained world. The robustness of the RCP 2.6 scenario, derived from comprehensive climate modeling and research conducted by reputable institutions such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), instils confidence in Çimsa's strategic direction. By incorporating insights from this scenario into our financial planning, Çimsa strengthens its ability to anticipate and address emerging environmental challenges while capitalizing on opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy. In summary, the selection of the RCP 2.6 scenario reflects Çimsa's commitment to sustainability, resilience, and proactive risk management. By leveraging this scenario as a guiding framework, Çimsa aims to forge a path towards a more sustainable and prosperous future for all stakeholders.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060	

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

While conducting our scenario analysis, we referenced the RCP 8.5 scenario to address the extreme weather events. The assumptions we have made while addressing these driving forces are as follows: *Extreme weather events: In a hot house 3.5-4C world, Flood frequency is expected to increase in the Black Sea region, while flooding is expected to significantly decrease in the Inner and Southeast Anatolian regions, owing to reduced water availability. Likelihood of extreme drought events in the Mediterranean increase by over 200%.*

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The decision to incorporate the RCP 8.5 scenario into Çimsa's strategic planning is driven by our commitment to robust risk assessment and proactive adaptation to potential future challenges. While RCP 8.5 represents a high-emission pathway compared to other scenarios, its consideration is essential for Çimsa to understand and address the full spectrum of potential climate-related risks. By including the RCP 8.5 scenario in our strategic planning, Çimsa acknowledges the importance of scenario analysis in identifying vulnerabilities and opportunities across our operations and value chain. This scenario enables us to explore a wide range of potential climate futures, including extreme weather events, regulatory changes, and shifts in market dynamics. Furthermore, the incorporation of the RCP 8.5 scenario enhances Çimsa's resilience strategy by providing insights into the potential impacts of unchecked greenhouse gas emissions on our business. By understanding the risks associated with a high-emission scenario, Çimsa can develop robust mitigation and adaptation measures to safeguard our operations and investments. While Çimsa remains committed to ambitious emission reduction targets aligned with low-emission pathways, such as RCP 2.6, the consideration of the RCP 8.5 scenario ensures that we adopt a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach to climate risk management. This proactive stance underscores our commitment to sustainability, resilience, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Çimsa's scenario analysis, encompassing IEA NZE 2050, RCP 2.6, RCP 7.0, and RCP 8.5, guides our strategic approach across short, medium, and long-term timeframes. Leveraging existing technologies, we prioritize decarbonization through alternative raw material and fuel usage, operational enhancements, and investments in renewable energy and energy management projects in the short and medium terms. Our aim is to align with the emission decline trend projected for the cement industry in the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, mitigating physical risks like hydrological drought and supply chain interruptions. Furthermore, we analyse the financial impacts of carbon pricing mechanisms and anticipate the largest impacts in geographies with stringent low-carbon product policies. To capitalize on decarbonization achievements, we're expanding our low-carbon portfolio, particularly targeting European markets. The ongoing transition from CEM I to CEM II in target markets, currently at 37% completion, aims to significantly increase turnover and revenue share from sustainable product portfolios in the short term.

Description of how the results of scenario analysis have informed at least one decision in relation to target setting and transition planning: As an outcome of our scenario analysis, we decided to commit to setting near-term emission reduction targets via the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023, and the validation process completed in April 2024. We also, increased our alternative fuel (AF) usage rate from 13% in the base year of 2021 to 29% in 2023 for grey cement. We aim to reach a 35% AF usage rate by 2025 and 40% by 2030. As Çimsa, we are working to reduce both direct and indirect carbon emissions by improving energy efficiency, reducing energy consumption, and investing in renewable energy. We also see digitalization as crucial for achieving these goals. Our Mersin Waste Heat Recovery Plant has completed its registration in the I-REC system, certifying the source of our electricity. In the past year, we generated 50,861 MWh of electricity using a renewable energy certificate, and by purchasing a 300,000 MWh I-REC certificate, 54% of our electricity consumption in 2023 came from renewable energy sources. We will continue to invest in renewable energy in 2024 to reduce our reliance on external energy sources, decrease air pollution, and cut carbon emissions. Overall, Çimsa's scenario-based strategy underscores our commitment to sustainability, resilience, and proactive risk management. By incorporating insights from various risk drivers and scenarios into our planning, we're better positioned to navigate uncertainties and drive sustainable growth in an evolving climate landscape.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Cimsa's scenario analysis, encompassing IEA NZE 2050, RCP 2.6, RCP 7.0, and RCP 8.5, guides our strategic approach across short, medium, and long-term timeframes. Leveraging existing technologies, we prioritize decarbonization through alternative raw material and fuel usage, operational enhancements, and investments in renewable energy and energy management projects in the short and medium terms. Our aim is to align with the emission decline trend projected for the cement industry in the IEA NZE 2050 scenario, mitigating physical risks like hydrological drought and supply chain interruptions. In response to the identified physical risks, particularly water stress, we're intensifying efforts to evaluate water management strategies and enhance closed-loop water usage. This includes assessing water harvest potential and implementing measures to safeguard water reservoirs from depletion across our operations. Description of how the results of scenario analysis have informed at least one action in relation to target setting and transition planning: Our scenario analysis revealed the need for action to achieve our 2030 goals. In response to this, we launched our "Water Management Project" in 2023. This initiative involved deploying smart water meters across our facilities to streamline monitoring, reporting, and verification processes, allowing us to track water consumption throughout the production cycle and identify areas for reduction. As a result of these efforts, we achieved a 27% reduction in total water consumption and a 32% decrease in specific water consumption in cement production, steadily advancing towards our 2030 targets.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

As part of our climate transition plan, we at Çimsa prioritize ensuring that neither our activities nor the activities we invest in contribute to the expansion of fossil fuels. In the clinker production process, we replace carbon-intensive fossil fuels with low-carbon biomass, tires, household waste, and refuse-derived fuels, thus increasing our alternative fuel usage. In 2021, the alternative fuel usage rate in gray cement was 13%; we increased this to 29% in 2023, and we aim to reach 35% by 2025 and 40% by 2030. Through our energy efficiency efforts and renewable energy investments, we reduce both direct and indirect carbon emissions. We take steps to reduce CO2 emissions through investments in digitization and energy diversification, and in 2023, our energy efficiency investments amounted to 1.8 million USD. Our Responsible Investment Policy, effective for new investment transactions from its publication date, explicitly prohibits investments in coal-fired power plants and coal mines, marking an important step towards producing sustainable and high-value-added products.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The success of our climate transition plan relies on several critical factors across social, technological, economic, environmental, and political areas. Population growth, urbanization, and the expectations of stakeholders are significant drivers of cement demand, prompting the need for sustainable practices and resource efficiency measures. Advancements in renewable energy, carbon capture technologies, and circular construction are essential for reducing emissions, but they heavily rely on supportive policy frameworks for their development and application. Economic elements such as carbon pricing and the availability of raw materials play a significant role in shaping decisions related to resource management and the adoption of low-carbon technologies. Furthermore, effectively tackling extreme weather events and rising sea levels through adaptation and mitigation strategies is crucial for the plan's success. Ultimately, fostering supportive political environments and maintaining consistent climate change policies are vital for encouraging emissions reductions and promoting sustainable practices within the cement industry.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

As Çimsa, we've been actively pushing forward with our transition plan to tackle climate change and promote sustainability across all aspects of our operations. By joining initiatives like the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and adhering to guidelines from the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), we're showing our dedication to reducing our carbon footprint and building resilience in the face of changing climate conditions. Furthermore, as part of our commitment to circularity, we've reviewed and increased the use of alternative raw materials and fuels in our production processes. This step aligns perfectly with our circular economy goals, moving us closer to our objective of lessening our environmental impact and fostering sustainable practices throughout the cement industry.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

cimsa-efr-2023-eng.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

At Çimsa, we emphasize effective water management as a crucial aspect of our climate transition plan. Our extensive 'Water Management Project,' launched in 2023, focuses on addressing water-related challenges such as stress and scarcity. Through initiatives like reducing consumption, optimizing usage, and exploring recycling technologies, we've achieved impressive results, including a 27% reduction in total water consumption and a 32% decrease in specific water usage in cement production. In addition to water management, we recognize the importance of biodiversity conservation within our operations. As part of our commitment to sustainability, we integrate biodiversity considerations into our climate transition plan. This involves assessing and mitigating ecological impacts, developing action plans, and collaborating with stakeholders to preserve biodiversity in our operational areas. By addressing both water and biodiversity issues, we aim to achieve comprehensive environmental sustainability and contribute to a more resilient and sustainable future.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.**Products and services****(5.3.1.1) Effect type***Select all that apply*

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area*Select all that apply*

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

CIMSA rather positions itself on opportunity front by developing new products with EPD licences and diversifying sustainable product portfolio fitting to the EU Taxonomy -5 products providing 1.8% of the total revenue- despite existing customer behaviour and carbon tariff driven risks in target markets. In 2023, the ongoing transition from CEM I to CEM II in target markets, currently at 37% completion, aims to significantly increase turnover and revenue share from sustainable product portfolios in the short term. In 2023, we moved one step closer to our circular economy goals with the use of 502,000 tons of alternative raw materials. This strategy, combining cost-effectiveness and environmental impact, also made a positive contribution to our financial performance. In line with our long-term objectives, we continue to secure source agreements to ensure the supply continuity of secondary products with cementitious properties. By maintaining collaborations with Turkey's leading 7 ports and recycling facilities, we expanded our material portfolio to include dried sludge and glass recycling facilities. In grey cement products, CIMSA Resistant SR and Resistant LA with enhanced properties of resistance and longevity was preferred in infrastructural and residential construction. Having the first EPD licences in white cement in Turkey, CIMSA expanded its product portfolio with publicly shared LCA results and EPD licences for Super White, ISIDAC 40, Recipro40. Having the first EPD licenses in white cement in Turkey, Çimsa expanded its product portfolio with publicly shared LCA results and EPD licenses for Super White, ISIDAC 40, and Recipro40. Additionally, Çimsa offers Cem II/A-S 42.5R in Eskişehir, and the Mersin plant offers its CEM II-A 42.5 cement products composed only of Portland cement clinker. At the Afyon plant, Çimsa produces Izo Power 42.5 (CEM II/A-LL 42.5 R) Portland limestone cement. The Buñol plant is particularly significant for Çimsa as it is the only white cement plant, we know of that uses alternative fuels to such an extent—30%—making our emission factor the best in the white cement industry. Other white cement products include BL-II-ALL 52.5R, BL-LL-BLL-42.5R, BL-22.5X, and BL-I-52.5R. Completed product development

projects: In Escoria project, CEM II/C ve CEM V type cement with mineral rich composition products -as substitute of clinker- are designed and low-clinker cement formula with optimized composition of alternative raw materials are developed. In Re-AL project, alternative raw materials are used as substitute of imported calcinated bauxite also providing advantages in logistics emissions due to the local supply. In ALTO project, cement with properties of high insulation, high air and water tightness, high resistance, resilience to pressure and leaning. Products developed in ALTO project is welcomed by clients and will be accomplished after consumer tests.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As one of the top environmental related topic in our materiality index, use of alternative raw materials and fuels plays a key role at decreasing upstream emissions. In 2023, Cimsa increased the share of alternative fuel use from 26% to 29% and increased alternative raw material use from 4.7% to 7%. The lobbying activities for developing the market for alternative fuel and raw material resources continues and through the market research Cimsa aims to establish long lasting supplier relationships. The registration process for our Mersin Waste Heat Recovery Plant in the I-REC (International Renewable Energy Certificate) system has been completed, and the source of the electricity we generate has been certified by the international organization. In the facility, we generated 50,861 MWh of electricity over a one-year period for the first time with a renewable energy certificate. Additionally, by purchasing a 300,000 MWh I-REC certificate, we covered 54% of our electricity consumption with renewable energy sources in 2023. In 2024, we will continue to invest in renewable energy to minimize energy production dependency, air pollution, and carbon emissions. By localization our supply chain network Cimsa aims to decrease Scope 3 emissions, which comprise 2% of our total emissions (1.25 million tons), and reduce logistics-related emissions, which make up almost 30% of Scope 3 emissions. We set a target for Scope 3 emissions, and it is validated by the SBTi. Our goal is to reduce gross Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from purchased clinker and cement per ton purchased by 43.4% by 2033, compared to the 2022 base year. Cimsa works with 2239 suppliers- the major partners in terms of the volume of economic activity and 94.7% of 2239 suppliers are local companies in vicinity of our plants, Cimsa aims to enlarge its local supplier network and seeks for circular economy opportunities and potential partners for sustainable supply of critical raw materials and alternative fuels.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

CIMSA is actively pursuing initiatives to drive sustainability and innovation in the cement industry, essential for achieving net zero targets. To bolster its R&D efforts, CIMSA established the Sabancı Global Technology Center GmbH in Munich, Germany, collaborating with Sabancı Building Solutions B.V and Formulhane in Istanbul to develop low-carbon products and innovative construction materials. In the realm of clean energy, CIMSA is exploring hydrogen energy's potential and the deployment of CCUS technologies in rotary kilns, aiming to capture up to 30-50% of emissions. Concurrently, CIMSA remains committed to alternative material research for clinker substitution and optimizing alternative fuels for cement production. Key ongoing projects include: Geo-Crete: Targeting a 90% reduction in CO2 emissions, Geo-Crete focuses on producing clinkerless geopolymers. Successful development of clinkerless, cementless binder formulations using fly ash and slag achieved a substantial reduction in carbon emissions. The project also achieved a 60% reduction in carbon emissions over the product lifecycle, with promising compressive strength results. White-Star: This project aims to develop a new type of green cement with reduced carbon emissions. By substituting clinker with various natural resources, White-Star achieved a 20-30% reduction in CO2 emissions compared to traditional cement. Industrial trial studies are underway to further validate its performance. HyperCOG: Through the integration of image processing and machine learning technologies, HyperCOG enhances white cement production efficiency. The project resulted in increased clinker production capacity and reduced energy consumption, aligning with CIMSA's sustainability goals. Iceberg: Iceberg promotes sustainable construction practices by utilizing waste resources to produce environmentally friendly building components. The project successfully developed a new generation of low CO2 emission Eco-hybrid cement, contributing to sustainable infrastructure development. Forge: Focused on developing protective coatings for challenging production environments, Forge aims to enhance material resistance against corrosion and erosion. Initial applications of the coating material have shown promising results, with ongoing measurements to assess its effectiveness. Re-CON: This project focuses on using construction demolition waste in non-structural elements, replacing up to 50% of natural aggregates in concrete. The project also aims to optimize formulations for cost reduction. In 2024, it will explore using powdered demolition waste as substitutes for cement and raw materials in clinker production. These projects underscore CIMSA's commitment to innovation, sustainability, and environmental responsibility in the cement industry.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Aware of the urgency of the climate crisis and the negativity it brings with it, we manage our investments and operations in line with the goal of global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. As Çimsa, we identify and implement the necessary actions for reducing Scope 1 (direct) carbon emissions as well as Scope 2 (indirect) emissions through providing energy efficiency, decreasing energy consumption, using clean energy. In all our facilities, studies are conducted to take thermal and electrical energy efficiency opportunities, and investments are realized in areas of development. We take the initiative to accelerate the use of low-emission electric energy and invest in renewable energy sources operated by our facilities. In 2023, our total investment expenditure, including investments supporting our 2025 and 2030 sustainability targets, reached USD 24.2 million, including our foreign subsidiaries. We continue our efforts to gain profit from energy efficiency through investments in modernization, digitalization and increasing the technological levels of our facilities. Our investments targeting the reduction of CO2 emissions through energy efficiency and diversity came to the forefront in improving our operational performance in 2023. Facility needs for the production of sustainable and high value added special products also occupy an important place on our agenda. In 2023, the amount of our energy efficiency investments supporting our sustainability targets reached USD 1.8 million. Also, we realized the "Water Management Project" in 2023 by taking professional consultancy support with the awareness that water is a strategic resource, which has an important place in the ranking of chronic physical risks we identified on the basis of climate scenarios. During the project, we focused on minimizing water consumption, better managing the water cycle and identifying technological innovations that enable water recycling. The study identified water withdrawals by source and facility, as well as location-based water stress and drought risks. Since 92% of our water withdrawal is consumed by cement production and 8% by the ready-mixed concrete business line, our cement plants were evaluated in detail. Our Mersin and Eskişehir plants were identified as locations with both high water consumption and "high" and "very high" water stress. In 2023, within the scope of our "Water Management Project," we realized the use of smart water meters to standardize monitoring, reporting and verification processes in all our facilities. We will thus identify opportunities for reduction in specific water consumption by tracking in-process water consumption distributions across the production cycle. We reduced our total water consumption by 27% with the water management projects we initiated in 2023. With a 32% reduction in specific water consumption in cement production, we are taking firm steps towards our 2030 targets.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Revenue: In 2023, Çimsa earned 852,895,565 TRY from sustainable products. This significant revenue highlights the company's commitment to producing sustainable materials, aligning with global environmental goals and market demands. Direct Cost: In 2023, Çimsa saved 10.6 million TRY through energy, emission, and water-related savings. These savings reflect the company's efforts to reduce its environmental impact and operational costs by implementing efficient resource management practices. Capital Expenditures: • Digital Water Meter Investment Cost: 3,118,484 TRY • Rainwater Harvest Investment Cost: 50,000,000 TRY • Modernization of Wastewater Treatment Plant Investment Cost: 10,000,000 TRY • Total Investment Cost: 63,118,484 TRY • Alternative Fuel Investment Cost: 15,772,390 TRY • Electricity Energy Efficiency Investment Cost: 10,220,886 TRY • Thermal Energy Efficiency Investment Cost: 14,293,375 TRY •

Renewable Energy Investment Cost: 166,390,226 TRY These investments demonstrate how environmental risks and opportunities have influenced Çimsa's financial planning. The company is proactively investing in sustainable projects to enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and meet its environmental goals. By focusing on sustainable development, Çimsa is not only mitigating risks but also seizing opportunities to strengthen its market position and financial performance.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

373200000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

5

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

10

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

74

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

26

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

As Çimsa, we assess the alignment of our climate transition activities with the EU Taxonomy through a comprehensive framework. For example, we evaluate our transition to using decarbonized raw materials and cementitious materials instead of natural resources during clinker production and cement grinding, as well as our adoption of renewable energy sources in our production processes. This includes shifting towards sourcing electricity from solar and wind power instead of relying solely on fossil fuels. These actions not only make a substantial contribution to objectives such as climate change mitigation but also align with the Taxonomy's goal of promoting the transition to a circular economy by reducing reliance on finite resources. Additionally, we ensure that these actions comply with minimum safeguards and technical screening criteria outlined in the Taxonomy Regulation. By integrating performance criteria from the Taxonomy into our decision-making processes, we prioritize transparency and accountability in our sustainability assessments.

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1	Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	N/A	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We plan to subject our taxonomy data to an assurance assessment in the future.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Cimsa continually invests in R&D activities that contribute to expanding its product portfolio with optimized clinker-cement ratio and enhanced physical properties meanwhile maintaining operation specific decarbonization and digitalization projects focusing on energy saving and product specific carbon capture.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.1) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for cement production activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Basic academic/theoretical research

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

1.13

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The development of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) technology plays a crucial role in achieving the cement sector's 2053 net zero target. While reductions in process emissions in the cement industry are limited, investments in CCUS technologies must accelerate to address this challenge. CCUS investments represent the area with the highest investment requirements for the sector to achieve its net zero emissions goal. Therefore, it is critical to focus on CCUS technology R&D and closely monitor projects developed in other countries. At Çimsa, we are actively researching CCUS technology to support our SBTi-approved emission reduction targets and climate commitments, and to implement our transition plans. The implementation of CCUS technology is a fundamental part of our long-term sustainability strategy and reinforces our commitment to reducing environmental impacts. Additionally, innovation and R&D efforts in this technology strengthen our leadership in the sector and enable us to play a leading role in combating climate change. With increasing regulatory pressures, the demand for CCUS technologies is rising, and the investments made will help ensure compliance with future regulations while also enhancing potential investment returns. Current academic research and startup collaborations are providing Çimsa with a roadmap for implementing advanced technologies.

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Fuel switching

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Pilot demonstration

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

0

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

0

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

3.31

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

At Çimsa, integrating alternative energy sources in place of traditional fossil fuels plays a critical role in our journey toward achieving our science-based emission reduction targets. One of the main challenges in the white cement process is that it significantly differs from grey cement production. White cement is produced using iron-free materials at higher temperatures, and the cooling process of the clinker inside the kiln needs to be faster and oxygen-free. This makes it more difficult to use alternative fuels. To overcome these challenges, we have worked on the use of green hydrogen. By dosing certain amounts of green hydrogen through injection nozzles in both the main burner and the calciner, we have significantly improved the combustion efficiency of petcoke. This also enhanced the combustion of alternative fuels with lower calorific values. As a result, while the average alternative fuel usage rate in grey cement production is around 10% domestically and 25% in the European Union, we have increased our alternative fuel rate in white clinker from 30% to over 50%. This indicates that our Bunol plant will achieve an additional annual reduction of 26,000 tons of carbon emissions.

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Low to medium temperature heating

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Pilot demonstration

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

8.18

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

7487660.42

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15.26

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our decarbonization roadmap, created in line with our SBTi-approved emission reduction target, we are conducting R&D activities on low to medium temperature heating for thermal energy efficiency, developing new products, and shaping our investments in this direction. One of the products we have developed through R&D in this area is HyperCog. Within the scope of digital transformation, we successfully completed the HyperCog project, which we implemented to use image processing and machine learning technologies in white cement production and to optimize the use of natural resources through sensor data, in August 2023. According to the improvements achieved with the solutions developed as a result of the project, our annual clinker production capacity increased and a decrease in production energy was observed. Whereas our fossil fuel use in production decreased compared to standard production average values.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Alternative low-CO₂ cements/binders

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Small scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

10.14

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

11281498

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

26.12

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our decarbonization roadmap, created in line with our SBTi-approved emission reduction target, we are conducting R&D activities to develop alternative low-CO₂ cements/binders and are shaping our investments in this direction. One of the products we have developed through R&D in this area is Geo-Crete. Geo-

Crete: The production of clinker-free geopolymers concrete aimed to reduce CO₂ emissions by 90%. Clinker-free, cement-free binder recipes were successfully developed using fly ash and slag. Scope 1 carbon emissions were reduced by approximately 90% and product life cycle carbon emissions by 60%. 28-day compressive strength was achieved as 60Mpa. The Geo-Crete project was evaluated in terms of the topics of investment, cost and commercialization, and know-how was created for further studies. The project was successfully completed by producing urban furniture with pilot scale studies. Iceberg: With the Iceberg project, we aim to expand sustainable and green building practices in the construction industry by producing more environmentally friendly building components as a result of the utilization of waste resources. We successfully completed the production of a next-generation, low CO₂ emission Eco-hybrid cement using secondary resources obtained from the recycling of end-of-life buildings. This cement contributes to the production of ultralight non-structural wall elements and green wood sawdust concrete panels. Started in 2023 in Türkiye, trials with our new type of cement will be completed in the first quarter of 2024.

Row 5

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

- Low clinker cement

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

- Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.1.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

3.32

(5.5.1.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

5055763.26

(5.5.1.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

16.25

(5.5.1.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our decarbonization roadmap, created in line with our SBTi-approved emission reduction target, we are conducting R&D activities to transition to low-clinker products, developing new products, and shaping our investments in this direction. One of the products we have developed through R&D in this area is White-star. White-Star: A new type of green cement with low carbon emissions was developed. By using different natural resources instead of clinker in the cement, CO2 emissions were reduced by 20-30% compared to CEM I type cement. The green cement developed in laboratory and pilot scale was tested for compliance with standards and similar performance results were obtained with CEM I 42,5R. Industry trials will continue.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

1010

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-63

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

107

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

74

(5.9.5) Please explain

While the OPEX value in 2022 was 544,952 TL, it reached 1,128,672 TL in 2023, an increase of 107%. This value includes the expenses spent on water quality testing and consulting services. In 2024, our OPEX value is expected to be 1,965,054 TL which is predicted to increase by 74%. While the CAPEX value was 914,326 TL in 2022, it reached 10,152,573 TL in 2023 and increased by 1010%. This value includes investments in water meter, waste liquid recycling unit, recycling pool and chemical overflow pool. In 2024, the projected CAPEX value is 3,777,930 TL which is expected to decrease by 63%.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water</p>

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

Drive energy efficiency

Drive low-carbon investment

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

Reduce upstream value chain emissions

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to scientific guidance
- Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The implicit carbon price calculation shows how much it costs a company to reduce one ton of CO2e emissions. For Çimsa, this is calculated by dividing the total cost of their emissions reduction projects, which is TRY 169,346,629, by the total amount of CO2e they reduced, which is 7,964 tons. The result is an implicit carbon price of TRY 21,264 per ton of CO2e. This price helps us to understand the financial impact of their environmental efforts, energy efficiency and identify and seize low-carbon opportunities of our investments in sustainability.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

21264

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

21264

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Impact management
- Operations
- Product and R&D

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

78

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Çimsa monitors and evaluates its implicit carbon pricing approach by collecting data on carbon emissions and the costs of reduction projects. We regularly review these projects to ensure they are reducing CO₂e emissions as expected and compares the implicit carbon price with industry standards. If needed, Çimsa adjusts its strategies to improve the effectiveness of its efforts. This process helps Çimsa meet its sustainability objectives effectively.

[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

Implicit price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive water-related investment
- Drive water efficiency

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Cost of required measures to achieve water-related targets
- Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The implicit water price for Çimsa is calculated by dividing the total cost of investments made in water-saving projects, such as surface water conditioning and digital meters, by the total amount of water saved in 2023. In this case, the company invested TRY 10,152,573 to save 898,562 cubic meters of water. The result is an implicit water price of 11 TRY per cubic meter of water saved. This calculation helps Çimsa understand the financial impact of its water conservation efforts and evaluate the water efficiency of its investments in reducing water usage.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

11

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

11

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Dependencies management
- Operations
- Product and R&D

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Çimsa monitors and evaluates its implicit water pricing approach by regularly tracking the costs and effectiveness of its water-saving projects, such as investments in surface water conditioning and digital meters. The company compares the calculated implicit water price with industry benchmarks to ensure its efforts are cost-effective. Çimsa also reviews the actual water savings achieved against its targets and adjusts its strategies if needed.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water</p>
Customers	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water</p>
Investors and shareholders	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water</p>
Other value chain stakeholders	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water</p>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

As Çimsa, limestone extraction and transportation of limestone corresponds to the highest Scope 3 emission. This value accounts for 26% of total emissions. For this reason, limestone suppliers were evaluated as substantive impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

10

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Basin/landscape condition
 Dependence on water
 Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

As Çimsa, we conducted a basin status assessment of our suppliers' water stress indicators using the WRI Aqueduct Tool. According to the assessment, 16 of our suppliers (5%) were assessed as "High" and 75 (24%) as "Extremely High". In this context, we consider 91 (29%) of our suppliers have substantive impact.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

91

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At Çimsa, we prioritize engaging with all our suppliers to work together towards our sustainability goals. Therefore, we do not prioritize among our suppliers; instead, we aim to collaborate closely with all of them. We continuously assess the climate impact of each supplier and provide support for improvements. In this context, we maintain regular communication with our suppliers, encouraging their sustainability efforts and developing joint projects. Our goal is for all our suppliers to align with Çimsa's sustainability standards and to create a more sustainable supply chain together.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At Çimsa, we prioritize engaging with all our suppliers to work together towards our sustainability goals. Therefore, we do not prioritize among our suppliers; instead, we aim to collaborate closely with all of them. We continuously assess the water management practices of each supplier and provide support for improvements. In

this context, we maintain regular communication with our suppliers, encouraging their sustainability efforts and developing joint projects. Our goal is for all our suppliers to align with Çimsa's sustainability standards and to create a more sustainable supply chain together.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

At Çimsa, our suppliers must meet environmental requirements by complying with ISO 14001 standards. This ensures they follow proper environmental management practices.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

By evaluating vendors in accordance with the Responsible Purchasing Policy and analyzing environmental data, CIMSAs implements a strategy of retaining and engaging suppliers. CIMSAs also places importance on enhancing the capabilities of its supplier network to foster enduring partnerships. Furthermore, we conduct internal surveys to evaluate the ESG including water consumption of our suppliers. In our procurement processes, we give priority to companies that have made notable advancements in these domains.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :ISO 14001

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :Water Pollution Control Regulation

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

A quantitative threshold for a measure of success: The quantitative threshold is to provide 25,000 person x hours of training to our suppliers. A description of the impact of your engagement on climate-related issues in the reporting year according to the measure of success: Taking into account the correct and fair use of natural resources in supply chain management, we have implemented the "Sustainable Supply Chain Management" model with our perspective of creating a "Sustainable Business Model" instead of classical supply chain management. In 2023, as part of our efforts to create a Sustainable Supply Chain Management business model: We launched the Digital Supplier Portal to effectively manage our communication processes with our suppliers, track data and increase efficiency by facilitating the reporting process. Depending on the supplier profile and level of awareness, suppliers are made aware of the ESG dimensions of sustainability via e-mail or information meetings and are informed about the practices that Çimsa will follow in all supply processes. Current sustainability practices of suppliers are analyzed in terms of the services they provide and their industries. Feedback is given and action lists are created for areas that require improvement without sanctions. In 2023, as Çimsa, we provided 25,152 person x hours of training to our suppliers. In this context, we consider this engagement as successful as we are above the quantitative threshold of 25,000 person x hours.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with an environmental certification

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

A quantitative threshold for a measure of success: The quantitative threshold is to provide 25,000 person x hours of training to our suppliers. A description of the impact of your engagement on climate-related issues in the reporting year according to the measure of success: Taking into account the correct and fair use of natural resources in supply chain management, we have implemented the "Sustainable Supply Chain Management" model with our perspective of creating a "Sustainable Business Model" instead of classical supply chain management. In 2023, as part of our efforts to create a Sustainable Supply Chain Management business model: We launched the Digital Supplier Portal to effectively manage our communication processes with our suppliers, track data and increase efficiency by facilitating the reporting process. Depending on the supplier profile and level of awareness, suppliers are made aware of the ESG dimensions of sustainability via e-mail or information meetings and are informed about the practices that Çimsa will follow in all supply processes. Current sustainability practices of suppliers are analyzed in terms of the services they provide and their industries. Feedback is given and action lists are created for areas that require improvement without sanctions. In 2023, as Çimsa, we provided 25,152 person x hours of training to our suppliers. In this context, we consider this engagement as successful as we are above the quantitative threshold of 25,000 person x hours.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with an environmental certification

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Çimsa places great importance on listening to its customers to respond to changing market needs. By implementing innovative practices that differentiate the customer experience, it aims to maintain the highest level of customer satisfaction. In this context, Çimsa regularly measures customer satisfaction levels and takes action based on identified areas for improvement. In 2023, the company expanded its Net Promoter Score (NPS) surveys globally, gathering feedback from customers of white cement, CAC, grey cement, and ready-mixed concrete in more than 35 countries. The NPS score was determined to be 77% domestically and 63% internationally, and feedback sessions were initiated in areas with lower scores. Based on this feedback, marketing strategies were strengthened, and decisive steps were taken to increase customer satisfaction. Çimsa operates with the mission of leading the industry in reducing product carbon intensity. The year 2023 was declared the "Grey Cement Product Transformation" year. As a result of market demand discussions conducted by the Sales and Marketing teams, blended cement types that meet the technical specifications required by customers were identified. The R&D center developed ideal formulas for the CEM-II product portfolio, which was then introduced to the market. Transitioning from CEM-I Portland cement to CEM-II products was planned based on customer needs, resulting in 37% of the total grey cement product portfolio being transferred to the CEM-II group. Under Çimsa's SBTi commitment, this collaboration significantly contributed to reducing the carbon intensity of cementitious products and was recorded as a major success, demonstrating the contribution of customers to decarbonization actions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Çimsa's emphasis on customer interactions directly impacts the company's overall success and its ability to achieve sustainability goals. Products and services developed based on customer feedback increase customer satisfaction and enhance market competitiveness. In 2023, global Net Promoter Score (NPS) measurements showed that Çimsa achieved significant levels of customer satisfaction, with a score of 77% domestically and 63% internationally. Based on this feedback, marketing strategies were strengthened, and continuous improvement steps were taken to boost customer satisfaction. A quantitative threshold for measure of success: One of Çimsa's most important success criteria is reducing product carbon intensity. The year 2023 was declared the "Grey Cement Product Transformation" year, with significant steps taken towards environmental sustainability. As a result of discussions between the Sales and Marketing teams and customers, new types of cement with a low carbon footprint were developed and introduced to the market. Through these decisive actions, Çimsa anticipated to increase NPS scores to over 90% both domestically and internationally and to maintain its leadership in sustainability within the industry.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The rationale of engagement with customers about water consumption is based on creating a financial advantage and using less natural sources at the use phase of the product. This strategy is dependent on our life cycle approach to our products. White Cement: Cimsa also has direct contact with its clients about water consumption volume and shares information about the management model of white cement. As it is shared with the clients Cimsa applies ISO 14046 Water Management System and calculates its water consumption based on the production lines. HyperCog is a digitalization project with the outcome of Human-Machine Interface (HMI) module decreasing energy, water and fuel consumption in white cement production line. Ready Concrete: We at Cimsa produce ready-mix concrete and also we have clients who produce ready-mix concrete. For this product, we organize stakeholder meetings with our customers and suppliers and share information about sustainability including water management.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Impact of engagement: Çimsa's engagement with customers on water consumption has several positive effects. It leads to increased sales and revenue, as seen with 373,200,000 generated from sustainable products in 2023. This engagement enhances customer satisfaction by fostering strong relationships through direct communication about water management and sustainability practices. Additionally, it improves sustainability performance by implementing the ISO 14046 Water Management System and the HyperCog project, reducing water, energy, and fuel consumption. This focus on sustainability also boosts market competitiveness and ensures stakeholders are well-informed, building trust and encouraging collaboration towards common sustainability goals. A quantitative threshold for measure of success: Currently, Çimsa has 5 sustainable products aligned with EU requirements, reflecting their commitment to expanding their sustainable product portfolio and enhancing both environmental impact reduction and financial performance. Çimsa's measure of success includes increasing the number of sustainable products offered, with a goal of achieving a 5% revenue increase from these offerings.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Çimsa is included in the BIST Sustainability Index offered by Borsa İstanbul since 2017. As a result of the evaluations made with the data of 2022, Çimsa managed to maintain its ESG overall score at A- level in 2023. Çimsa, which was the first cement company to be included in the BIST 25 Sustainability Index as of October 2022, maintained its presence in the index in 2023. Çimsa publishes the CDP Climate Change Report every year since 2014, in which the results of the Company's climate change strategy and the actions taken during the year are shared with the public and investors, and the CDP Water Report every year since 2015, in which water use and impacts on water resources are transparently disclosed. 2023 CDP Climate Change Report Score B 2023 CDP Water Report Score B

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Çimsa's investor engagement success can be seen in several ways. First, the company's regular CDP reporting since 2014 for climate change and since 2015 for water management shows transparency, which builds trust with investors. Second, maintaining an A- ESG score in the BIST 25 Sustainability Index in 2023 demonstrates that Çimsa is committed to its long-term sustainability goals, meeting investor expectations. Third, being part of the BIST Sustainability Index since 2017 and the BIST 25 Sustainability Index since 2022 highlights the company's consistent ESG performance. Finally, the B scores in the 2023 CDP Climate Change and Water Reports indicate that Çimsa has reached a moderate level of success in managing environmental risks, which is important for investors when assessing the company's strategies. These factors show how Çimsa builds strong relationships with investors through transparency and responsible practices.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Çimsa is included in the BIST Sustainability Index offered by Borsa İstanbul since 2017. As a result of the evaluations made with the data of 2022, Çimsa managed to maintain its ESG overall score at A- level in 2023. Çimsa, which was the first cement company to be included in the BIST 25 Sustainability Index as of October 2022, maintained its presence in the index in 2023. Çimsa publishes the CDP Climate Change Report every year since 2014, in which the results of the Company's climate change strategy and the actions taken during the year are shared with the public and investors, and the CDP Water Report every year since 2015, in which water use and impacts on water resources are transparently disclosed. 2023 CDP Climate Change Report Score B 2023 CDP Water Report Score B

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Çimsa's investor engagement success can be seen in several ways. First, the company's regular CDP reporting since 2014 for climate change and since 2015 for water management shows transparency, which builds trust with investors. Second, maintaining an A- ESG score in the BIST 25 Sustainability Index in 2023 demonstrates that Çimsa is committed to its long-term sustainability goals, meeting investor expectations. Third, being part of the BIST Sustainability Index since 2017 and the BIST 25 Sustainability Index since 2022 highlights the company's consistent ESG performance. Finally, the B scores in the 2023 CDP Climate Change and Water Reports indicate that Çimsa has reached a moderate level of success in managing environmental risks, which is important for investors when assessing the company's strategies. These factors show how Çimsa builds strong relationships with investors through transparency and responsible practices.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Employees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Within the scope of the European Union Green Deal, our companies operating in Europe take care to comprehensively understand especially the sustainability-oriented regulations and to plan the transition process under these regulations. Training activities are organized to raise employee awareness in other compliance areas such as competition legislation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The measure of success including the effect of engagement of audits with no major compliance issues, high levels of data security with minimal breaches, and improved employee awareness and adherence to regulations, contributing to the company's strong legal and ethical standing in the market.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Other stakeholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In the Su Nefestir Project, which we carry out in collaboration with the Educational Volunteers Foundation of Türkiye (TEGV), we raise awareness about the importance of water and the protection of water resources and support biodiversity with game-oriented activities designed for 2nd-5th grade students. In 2023, we organized our activities in 20 locations, including Ministry of National Education (MEB) schools and TEGV activity points, and reached 2,237 students. Since the

beginning of the project, we raised water awareness among 5,467 students in total. With our project, we will continue to support the Sustainable Development Goals of Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation and Climate Action.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The Su Nefestir Project, carried out in collaboration with the Educational Volunteers Foundation of Türkiye (TEGV), has made a meaningful impact by raising awareness among young students about the importance of water and the protection of water resources, while also supporting biodiversity through game-oriented activities. This shows the project's positive impact on raising environmental awareness and encouraging sustainable actions in children.

[\[Add row\]](#)

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

- Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As Çimsa, we committed to setting near-term emission reduction targets aligned with climate science to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023. The validation work for our target application, submitted in October 2023, was completed in April 2024. As the first step in target setting, we consolidated and reported our greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol. To achieve our targets, we used the operational control approach while consolidating our emissions, as it allows us to manage them most effectively.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

- Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to SBTN guidance, it is recommended to use the same consolidation approach for other environmental calculations as used for greenhouse gas calculations. Therefore, while calculating our water footprint, we followed the operational control approach, taking SBTN guidance into account.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

- Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to SBTN guidance, it is recommended to use the same consolidation approach for other environmental calculations as used for greenhouse gas calculations. Therefore, while calculating our water footprint, we followed the operational control approach, taking SBTN guidance into account.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

- Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to SBTN guidance, it is recommended to use the same consolidation approach for other environmental calculations as used for greenhouse gas calculations. Therefore, while calculating our water footprint, we followed the operational control approach, taking SBTN guidance into account.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Sabancı Building Solutions B.V., Cimsa Cement UK Ltd, Sabancı Teknoloji Merkezi

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In 2022, Çimsa reported to CDP for its cement plants located in Mersin, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Niğde, and Afyon, along with a clinker grinding plant in Ankara, and various ready-mixed concrete facilities, totaling 24 facilities. After completing the sales of the integrated cement plants in Kayseri and Niğde, the grinding plant in Ankara, and 7 ready-mixed concrete plants, operations continue with 3 integrated cement plants and 28 ready-mixed concrete facilities in Turkey. Other facilities and operations within the company were not included in this year's reporting. For instance, international assets such as the integrated cement plant in Buñol, Spain, the cement grinding facility in the United States, and terminals in Germany, Spain, Italy, and Northern Cyprus were not included in the 2022 CDP reporting. Additionally, Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (SBS BV) and other subsidiaries were also excluded from the reporting. In 2023, Çimsa will consolidate its CDP reporting to align with the boundaries of its financial reports, ensuring that all subsidiaries are included. This includes increasing its stake to 50.1% in Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (SBS BV) on December 8, 2023, and including wholly-owned Cimsa Cementos España S.A.U. (Spain), Cimsa Americas Cement Manufacturing and Sales Corporation (USA), Cimsa Cement Sales North GmbH (Germany), Cimsa Adriatico S.R.L. (Italy), Çimsa Cement Free Zone Ltd. (Northern Cyprus), Cimsa Cement UK Ltd (UK) established on July 24, 2023, and the newly established Sabancı Technology Center (Germany). These changes aim to make the 2023 CDP reporting more comprehensive and conducted on a global scale compared to 2022.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

In 2022, Çimsa reported to CDP for its cement plants located in Mersin, Eskişehir, Kayseri, Niğde, and Afyon, along with a clinker grinding plant in Ankara, and various ready-mixed concrete facilities, totaling 24 facilities. After completing the sales of the integrated cement plants in Kayseri and Niğde, the grinding plant in Ankara, and 7 ready-mixed concrete plants, operations continue with 3 integrated cement plants and 28 ready-mixed concrete facilities in Turkey. Other facilities and operations within the company were not included in this year's reporting. For instance, international assets such as the integrated cement plant in Buñol, Spain, the cement grinding facility in the United States, and terminals in Germany, Spain, Italy, and Northern Cyprus were not included in the 2022 CDP reporting. Additionally, Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (SBS BV) and other subsidiaries were also excluded from the reporting. In 2023, Çimsa will consolidate its CDP reporting to align with the boundaries of its financial reports, ensuring that all subsidiaries are included. This includes increasing its stake to 50.1% in Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (SBS BV) on December 8, 2023, and including wholly-owned Cimsa Cementos España S.A.U. (Spain), Cimsa Americas Cement Manufacturing and Sales Corporation (USA), Cimsa Cement Sales North GmbH (Germany), Cimsa Adriatico S.R.L. (Italy), Çimsa Cement Free Zone Ltd. (Northern Cyprus), Cimsa Cement UK Ltd (UK) established on July 24, 2023, and the newly established Sabancı Technology Center (Germany). These changes aim to make the 2023 CDP reporting more comprehensive and conducted on a global scale compared to 2022.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2, location-based
- Scope 2, market-based
- Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

As Çimsa, we have recalculated our base year and past year emissions due to recent acquisitions within our company's structure. This aligns with our policy of adhering to the GHG Protocol, which recognizes that companies often undergo significant structural changes such as acquisitions, divestments, and mergers. These changes can alter a company's historical emission profile, making consistent comparisons over time challenging. To ensure meaningful and consistent emission comparisons, it is necessary to recalculate historic emission data. For Çimsa, any significant change to our organizational boundaries that exceeds a 5% threshold prompts a recalculation of our base year emissions. This significance threshold is part of our policy for base year emissions recalculation, ensuring transparency and consistency in our reporting and disclosing these criteria accordingly.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

For Scope 2 location-based emission calculations, the Turkey electricity emission factor value published in the National Inventory by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has been used. In the reporting year, Cimsa purchased an IREC certificate. When calculating market-based Scope 2 emissions, transactions related to the contractual instruments for the energy Cimsa purchased were taken into account.

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5122297

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emission calculations, the CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory - Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol Version 3.1 provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development - Cement Sustainability Initiative (WBCSD) has been used. We produce three types of (Grey, White, and CAC) cement. The given gross global Scope 1 emissions figure represents the emissions of all cement types.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324920.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

For Scope 2 (location-based) emission calculations, the Turkey electricity emission factor value published in the National Inventory by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has been used.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

324920.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the base year, all the electricity Cimsa consumed came from the interconnected grid. Therefore, emissions were calculated using the grid emission factor.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

232316

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kg CO2e/tonne material) is applied. The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. It includes upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased goods used in the cement and ready-mix concrete business. This covers purchased raw materials (gypsum, limestone, additives etc.). The average-data method is applied according to the "GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions are calculated by the

data on the mass (kilograms) or other relevant units of goods purchased and multiplied by the emission factor. The activity data which is amount of raw materials purchased is based on purchase records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased goods per unit of mass (e.g., kg CO2e/kg) are applied which are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6492

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kg CO2e/tonne material) is applied. The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. It includes upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of capital goods purchased in the reporting year. This covers purchased mechanical equipment. The average-data method is applied according to the "GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions are calculated by the data on the mass (kilograms) or other relevant units of capital good and multiplied by the emission factor. The activity data which is amount of mechanical equipment is based on purchase records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the capital goods per unit of mass (e.g., kg CO2e/kg) are applied which are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

363037

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kg CO₂e/kWh) is applied. The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. Fuel-and-energy-related activities include Well to Tank (WTT) process emissions of consumed fuels which is used in the cement plants such as kiln fuels, onsite power generation and electricity. The energy consumption figures are based on invoices and measured parameters. The data is based on energy consumption that is monitored and cross-checked with the supplier invoice. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

67233

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers the emissions from outsourced logistics services used which are not already reported in scopes 1 and 2 emissions. It covers the transportation of our raw materials from supplier to facilities and our global operations across all business units. The data includes road, rail, and waterway transport. The emissions are calculated based on the distance-based method, which involves determining the mass and distance, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate emissions, the number of goods purchased in mass by the distance traveled in the transport leg and then multiply that by an emission factor specific to the transport mode. Because each transport mode or vehicle type has a different emission factor, the transport legs are calculated separately and total emissions aggregated. The activity data which is the amount of raw materials transported is based on purchase records. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations in the base year. The waste-type-specific method is applied which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. The emissions are calculated based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" tool. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. Therefore, waste data based on its type (e.g., cardboard, food waste, wastewater) and the waste treatment method (e.g., incinerated, landfilled, recycled) are necessary for calculation. We record all kinds of waste generated in our activities every year and upload the amount of waste according to their waste code to the online system in line with the local regulation. By this declaration, we calculate emissions inventory according to DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

622

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Business travel includes air travel and hotel accommodation for Cimsa's employees. The distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used is applied as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The distance-based method involves multiplying activity data (i.e., vehicle-kilometers or person-kilometers traveled by vehicle type) by emission factors (typically default national emission factors by vehicle type). Vehicle types include all categories of aircraft, rail, subway, bus, automobile, etc. The emission factor for hotel stays is based on the country (kilograms of CO2e emitted per hotel night). The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. We gathered travel information from our travel management company which includes both flights and hotel stays. The emissions arising from air travel and hotel stays have been calculated.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2636

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The distance-based method, which involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance traveled and mode used for commuting) and applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used is applied as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total distance traveled by employees over the reporting period (e.g., passenger-kilometers traveled) and mode of transport used for commuting (e.g., train, subway, bus, car, bicycle) data are necessary for calculation. Employee commuting is realized by scheduled buses and minibuses. Since the employee number carried on each trip is assumed to equal the full capacity of vehicles, this calculation may include a little overestimation. The distance data is obtained from the supplier service agreement. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

236254

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. It covers the transportation of our sold products from facilities to supplier and our global operations across all business units. The data includes road, rail, and waterway transport. The emissions are calculated based on the distance-based method, which involves determining the mass and distance, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate emissions, the number of goods purchased in mass by the distance traveled in the transport leg and then multiply that by an emission factor specific to the transport mode. Because each transport mode or vehicle type has a different emission factor, the transport legs are calculated separately and total emissions aggregated. The activity data which is the amount of product transported is based on sales records. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34635

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Average-data method involves estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per process or per product. The reported emission covers electricity consumption at the ready mixed concrete plant. The emission factor is applied as 11 kWh/tonne of cement according to the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance (WBCSD).

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2022

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9249

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold at the end of their life. The average-data method on waste treatment is from the point that the products are sold by Cimsa through to the end of life after consumer use. The waste-type-specific method is applied which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. The emissions are calculated based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" tool. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. Therefore, waste data based on its type and the waste treatment method (e.g., incinerated, landfilled, recycled) are necessary for calculation. The waste type is concrete which is the product sold. It is assumed on the conservative side that all concrete is sent to landfill for disposal. The amount of sold products is based on sales data. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4764463

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emission calculations, the CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory - Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol Version 3.1 provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development - Cement Sustainability Initiative (WBCSD) has been used. We produce three types of (Grey, White, and CAC) cement. The given gross global Scope 1 emissions figure represents the emissions of all cement types.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4836551

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

For Scope 1 emission calculations, the CO2 Emissions and Energy Inventory - Cement CO2 and Energy Protocol Version 3.1 provided by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development - Cement Sustainability Initiative (WBCSD) has been used. We produce three types of (Grey, White, and CAC) cement. The given gross global Scope 1 emissions figure represents the emissions of all cement types.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244331

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

112631

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For Scope 2 location-based emission calculations, the Turkey electricity emission factor value published in the National Inventory by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has been used. In the reporting year, Cimsa purchased an IREC certificate. When calculating market-based Scope 2 emissions, transactions related to the contractual instruments for the energy Cimsa purchased were taken into account.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252251

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

144222

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

For Scope 2 location-based emission calculations, the Turkey electricity emission factor value published in the National Inventory by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has been used. In 2022, Cimsa purchased an IREC certificate. When calculating market-based Scope 2 emissions, transactions related to the contractual instruments for the energy Cimsa purchased were taken into account.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

553620

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method
- Average data method
- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kg CO2e/tonne material) and the spend based method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kgCO2e/USD) is applied. For this, 2 emission factor sources were used according to material type. These are The 'DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors' and "Environmental Protection Agency GHG Emission Factors Hub" were used. It includes upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of purchased goods used in the cement and ready-mix concrete business. This covers purchased raw materials (gypsum, limestone, additives etc.). The average-data method is applied according to the "GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions are calculated by the data on the mass (kilograms) or other relevant units of goods purchased and multiplied by the emission factor. The activity data which is amount of raw materials

purchased is based on purchase records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased goods per unit of mass or price (e.g., kg CO₂e/ton or kgCO₂e/USD) are applied which are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors" and "Environmental Protection Agency GHG Emission Factors Hub".

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

18606

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Hybrid method
- Average data method
- Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The spend based method, which involves emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kgCO₂e/USD) is applied. The "Environmental Protection Agency GHG Emission Factors Hub" is used. It includes upstream (cradle-to-gate) emissions of capital goods purchased in the reporting year. This covers purchased mechanical equipment. The average-data method is applied according to the "GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions". Emissions are calculated by the data on the price (USD) or other relevant units of capital good and multiplied by the emission factor. The activity data which is amount of mechanical equipment is based on purchase records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the capital goods per unit of mass (e.g., kgCO₂e/USD) are applied which are based on the "Environmental Protection Agency GHG Emission Factors Hub".

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

311118

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The average-data method, which involves estimating emissions using secondary (e.g., industry average) emission factors for upstream emissions per consumption unit (e.g., kg CO2e/kWh) is applied. The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. Fuel-and-energy-related activities include Well to Tank (WTT) process emissions of consumed fuels which is used in the cement plants such as kiln fuels, onsite power generation and electricity. The energy consumption figures are based on invoices and measured parameters. The data is based on energy consumption that is monitored and cross-checked with the supplier invoice. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply* Distance-based method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers the emissions from outsourced logistics services used which are not already reported in scopes 1 and 2 emissions. It covers the transportation of our raw materials from supplier to facilities and our global operations across all business units. The data includes road, rail, and waterway transport. The emissions are calculated based on the distance-based method, which involves determining the mass and distance, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate emissions, the number of goods purchased in mass by the distance traveled in the transport leg and then multiply that by an emission factor specific to the transport mode. Because each transport mode or vehicle type has a different emission factor, the transport legs are calculated separately and total emissions aggregated. The activity data which is the amount of raw materials transported is based on purchase records. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Waste generated in operations**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:* Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

106.7

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category covers emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated in our operations in the reporting year. The waste-type-specific method is applied which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. The emissions are calculated based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" tool. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. Therefore, waste data based on its type (e.g., cardboard, food waste, wastewater) and the waste treatment method (e.g., incinerated, landfilled, recycled) are necessary for calculation. We record all kinds of waste generated in our activities every year and upload the amount of waste according to their waste code to the online system in line with the local regulation. By this declaration, we calculate emissions inventory according to DEFRA GHG Conversion Factors. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

928

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Business travel includes air travel and hotel accommodation for Cimsa's employees. The distance-based method, which involves determining the distance and mode of business trips, then applying the appropriate emission factor for the mode used is applied as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. The distance-based method involves multiplying activity data (i.e., vehicle-kilometers or person-kilometers traveled by vehicle type) by emission factors (typically default national emission factors by vehicle type). Vehicle types include all categories of aircraft, rail, subway, bus, automobile, etc. The emission factor for hotel stays is based on the country (kilograms of CO₂e emitted per hotel night). The "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" is used. We gathered travel information from our travel management company which includes both flights and hotel stays. The emissions arising from air travel and hotel stays have been calculated.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

4016

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. The distance-based method, which involves collecting data from employees on commuting patterns (e.g., distance traveled and mode used for commuting) and applying appropriate emission factors for the modes used is applied as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Total distance traveled by employees over the reporting period (e.g., passenger-kilometers traveled) and mode of transport used for commuting (e.g., train, subway, bus, car, bicycle) data are necessary for calculation. Employee commuting is realized by scheduled buses and minibuses. Since the employee number carried on each trip is assumed to equal the full capacity of vehicles, this calculation may include a little overestimation. The distance data is obtained from the supplier service agreement. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our leased assets are calculated under Scope 1 and 2 since they are under our operation control. Therefore, we don't have any emissions from upstream leased assets in the reporting year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

231870

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. It covers the transportation of our sold products from facilities to supplier and our global operations across all business units. The data includes road, rail, and waterway transport. The emissions are calculated based on the distance-based method, which involves determining the mass and distance, then applying the appropriate mass-distance emission factor for the vehicle used according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol -Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. To calculate emissions, the number of goods purchased in mass by the distance traveled in the transport leg and then multiply that by an emission factor specific to the transport mode. Because each transport mode or vehicle type has a different emission factor, the transport legs are calculated separately and total emissions aggregated. The activity data which is the amount of product transported is based on sales records. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors".

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32284

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. Average-data method involves estimating emissions for processing of sold intermediate products based on average secondary data, such as average emissions per process or per product. The reported emission covers electricity consumption at the ready mixed concrete plant. The emission factor is applied as 11 kWh/tonne of cement according to the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance (WBCSD).

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on World Business Council for Sustainable Development - Cement Sustainability Initiative - Scope 3 Guidance it is not relevant. Also, our main Scope 3 emissions are purchased goods, fuel and energy related activities, upstream and downstream transportation which covers our about %93 of Scope 3 emissions. The use of sold product emissions is neglectable based on materiality assessment.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22797

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Scope 3 emissions have been calculated using the operational control principle within the framework of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard. This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold at the end of their life. The average-data method on waste treatment is from the point that the products are sold by Cimsa through to the end of life after consumer use. The waste-type-specific method is applied which involves using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods. The emissions are calculated based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2022" tool. Emissions from waste depend on the type of waste being disposed of, and the waste diversion method. Therefore, waste data based on its type and the waste treatment method (e.g., incinerated, landfilled, recycled) are necessary for calculation. The waste type is concrete which is the product sold. It is assumed on the conservative side that all concrete is sent to landfill for disposal. The amount of sold products is based on sales data. Emission factors are based on the "DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting, Conversion Factors 2022".

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We don't have any emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by us and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or scope 2. Since no assets are leased, we don't have any emissions from downstream leased assets in the reporting year.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

A franchise is a business operating under a license to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. We don't have any franchise. Therefore, we don't have any emissions from franchise in the reporting year.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category is applicable to investors (i.e., companies that make an investment with the objective of making a profit) and companies that provide financial services. Investment emissions associated with the investments in the reporting year are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. The emissions from fuel and electricity consumption due to investment projects applied on the site are calculated under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Therefore, we don't have any emissions from investments in the reporting year.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no additional upstream emission sources in the reporting year.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

There are no additional downstream emission sources in the reporting year.

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

232316

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

6492

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

363037

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

67233

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

622

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

2636

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

236254

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

34635

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

9249

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

Verification/assurance status	
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

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(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 3, Section "Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG Emissions"

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 3, Section "Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG Emissions"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 3, Section "Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG Emissions"

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Processing of sold products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 3, Section "Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG Emissions"

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

97

[Add row]

(7.10.1) 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.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31591

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.63

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2023, we increased our renewable electricity usage rate from 48% to 54%, resulting in a reduction of 31,591 tons of CO2e in our Scope 2 emissions. In 2022, our Scope 1 emissions were 4,836,551 tons of CO2e, and our market-based Scope 2 emissions were 144,222 tons of CO2. The emission reduction percentage was calculated as $31,591 / (4,836,551 + 144,222) = 0.0063$

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72088

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.45

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

With the product transition, alternative fuel, alternative raw materials, and energy efficiency efforts we carried out in 2023, we achieved a total reduction of 72,088 tons of CO2e. In 2022, our Scope 1 emissions were 4,836,551 tons of CO2e, and our market-based Scope 2 emissions were 144,222 tons of CO2. The emission reduction percentage was calculated as $72088 / (4,836,551 - 144,222) = 0.0145$

[Fixed row]

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	124737	sewage sludge, wood, biomass content from alternative fuels, agricultural, organic, diaper waste, charcoal, animal meal

[Fixed row]

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4748314

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

6191

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

9147

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

812

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

91

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

91

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

33

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327027

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14375

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14375

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4437245

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227379

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

95679

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2439

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2439

[Fixed row]

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Grey Cement</i>	3076156
Row 2	<i>White Cement</i>	1616588
Row 3	<i>Calcium Aluminate Cement (CAC)</i>	54083
Row 4	<i>Grinding Station</i>	137
Row 5	<i>Terminals</i>	54
Row 6	<i>Ready-mixed concrete</i>	17445

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.**Row 1****(7.17.2.1) Facility**

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2158088

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.87193

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.76227

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Eskişehir Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1067990

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.84266

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.29909

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1193723

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.6603

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.61781

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ready-mixed concrete facilities

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17445

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

327027

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.43521

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

77.6

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Americas Cement Manufacturing and Sales Corp. (USA)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.75086

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

95.18522

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Cement Sales North GmbH (Germany)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.2753

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

95.909

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.3639

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

134.838

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Cement Free Zone Ltd. (Cyprus)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.1245

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

33.2034

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	4745876	4465862	<i>This figure includes grey, white, and CAC cement production activities.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Grey cement</i>	150992	57459
Row 2	<i>White cement</i>	84669	46502
Row 3	<i>Calcium aluminate cement (CAC)</i>	4318	4318
Row 4	<i>Grinding Station</i>	2439	2439
Row 5	<i>Terminals</i>	138	138
Row 6	<i>Ready-mixed concrete</i>	1775	1775

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin Cement Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

107949.53

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

39904.53

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

61591.56

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28666.56

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Afyon Cement Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56062.05

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

25332.05

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ready-mixed concrete facilities

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1775.45

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1775.45

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Cementos España S.A.U. (Spain)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14375.48

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14375.48

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Americas Cement Manufacturing and Sales Corp. (USA)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2438.51

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2438.51

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sabancı Building Solutions B.V. (Netherlands)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Cement Sales North GmbH (Germany)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.57

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.57

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Adriatico S.R.L. (Italy)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.51

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.51

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Çimsa Cement Free Zone Ltd. (Cyprus)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

91.1

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

91.1

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Cimsa Cement UK Ltd (UK)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	239979	108279	<i>This figure includes grey, white, and CAC cement production activities.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4764463

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244331

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112631

(7.22.4) Please explain

According to our financial statement, all subsidiaries are included in the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We don't have any joint ventures or associated companies.

[Fixed row]

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Afyon Çimento Sanayi Türk A.Ş.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1193723

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56062

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25332

(7.23.1.15) Comment

N/A

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Sabancı Building Solutions B.V

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Cement

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16861

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16861

(7.23.1.15) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year	
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<p><i>Select from:</i></p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

370000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5344549

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5714549

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

- Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

300000

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

295917

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

595917

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

- Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

43453

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

43453

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

713453

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5640466

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6353919

[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LHV (lower heating value)	5714410
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unable to confirm heating value	595917
Total energy consumption	Select from:	6310327

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application	
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

103973

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

354550

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

4586555

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

11623

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

57417

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

600432

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5714550

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

103973

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

103973

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

954982

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

954982

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

4586555

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

4586555

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Gas**(7.30.8.1) Heating value**

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

- Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:

- Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

5645510

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

5645510

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

43453

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

43453

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

43453

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

43453

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.10) Provide details on the electricity and heat your organization has generated and consumed for cement production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside the cement sector boundary
Electricity	43453	43453
Heat	0	0
Steam	0	0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Geothermal

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

300000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

208

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

208.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

157.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

157.28

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

65.94

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65243

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

514795

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

580038.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

517941

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

43453

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5199754

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5761148.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11776

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11776.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000238

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20504515000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.48

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

The reason of the decreased is change in renewable energy consumption and other emissions reduction activities.

[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO ₂ e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO ₂ e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO ₂ e per metric ton
Clinker	0.854	0.777	0.043
Cement equivalent	0.716	0.652	0.036
Cementitious products	0.742	0.675	0.038
Low-CO ₂ materials	0.165	0.158	0.036

[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

7186

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

ton

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

19

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The amount of waste disposed in 2023 was decreased by 19% comparing to 2022.

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

	Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)	Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)	Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	0.000	0.000	0.000

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IMSAIM~1.PDF

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/29/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.832

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.8320000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

39.3

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5050240000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-34.7

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.762

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7620000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

21.41

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and the target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

As part of our sustainability strategy, we made a commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023 to reduce carbon emissions. Validation studies for the target application process in October 2023 were completed in April 2024. We work in collaboration with our customers in the light of R&D in the fields of building and construction for sustainable cities. We take steps that encourage decarbonization and move forward in this direction together with our business partners. We evaluate the impacts of adverse conditions created by climate conditions on our operations and employees through scenario-based studies and monitor the financial consequences of these impacts. We carry out actions to create appropriate working environments (air conditioning, rotation, working hour arrangement, food arrangement, etc.) for our facilities and operations with high exposure to heat stress

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We advance by incorporating our decarbonization transition plans compatible with SBTi targets into our strategic business model and investments. Çimsa aims to use alternative raw materials, including decarbonized and cementitious materials instead of natural resources needed in clinker production and during cement grinding. We also plan to supply of the thermal energy needed in clinker production from low-emission biomass and other subsidiary products instead of fossil resources. Çimsa is working to reduce of clinker utilization rate by transitioning to products with low clinker content. Additionally, we are enhancing thermal and electrical efficiency through technological upgrades and optimization. Çimsa is also Supply of electricity produced in solar, wind, biomass, etc. power plants, instead of electricity produced from fossil sources and is exploring breakthrough technologies such as hydrogen fuel, advanced materials, and carbon capture, storage, and utilization to further reduce its carbon footprint.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IMSAIM~1.PDF

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/29/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.053

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0530000000

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

86.8

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0069960000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-85.2

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.018

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0180000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

76.08

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and the target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

As part of our sustainability strategy, we made a commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023 to reduce carbon emissions. Validation studies for the target application process in October 2023 were completed in April 2024. We work in collaboration with our customers in the light of R&D in the fields of building and construction for sustainable cities. We take steps that encourage decarbonization and move forward in this direction together with our business partners. We evaluate the impacts of adverse conditions created by climate conditions on our operations and employees through scenario-based studies and monitor the financial consequences of these impacts. We carry out actions to create appropriate working environments (air conditioning, rotation, working hour arrangement, food arrangement, etc.) for our facilities and operations with high exposure to heat stress

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We advance by incorporating our decarbonization transition plans compatible with SBTi targets into our strategic business model and investments. Çimsa aims to use alternative raw materials, including decarbonized and cementitious materials instead of natural resources needed in clinker production and during cement grinding. We also plan to supply of the thermal energy needed in clinker production from low-emission biomass and other subsidiary products instead of fossil resources. Çimsa is working to reduce of clinker utilization rate by transitioning to products with low clinker content. Additionally, we are enhancing thermal and electrical efficiency through technological upgrades and optimization. Çimsa is also Supply of electricity produced in solar, wind, biomass, etc. power plants, instead of electricity produced from fossil sources and is exploring breakthrough technologies such as hydrogen fuel, advanced materials, and carbon capture, storage, and utilization to further reduce its carbon footprint.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IMSAIM~1.PDF

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/29/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.832

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.053

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8850000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

42.1

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.5124150000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-37.7

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.762

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.018

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7800000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

28.18

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and the target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

As part of our sustainability strategy, we made a commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023 to reduce carbon emissions. Validation studies for the target application process in October 2023 were completed in April 2024. We work in collaboration with our customers in the light of R&D in

the fields of building and construction for sustainable cities. We take steps that encourage decarbonization and move forward in this direction together with our business partners. We evaluate the impacts of adverse conditions created by climate conditions on our operations and employees through scenario-based studies and monitor the financial consequences of these impacts. We carry out actions to create appropriate working environments (air conditioning, rotation, working hour arrangement, food arrangement, etc.) for our facilities and operations with high exposure to heat stress

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We advance by incorporating our decarbonization transition plans compatible with SBTi targets into our strategic business model and investments. Çimsa aims to use alternative raw materials, including decarbonized and cementitious materials instead of natural resources needed in clinker production and during cement grinding. We also plan to supply of the thermal energy needed in clinker production from low-emission biomass and other subsidiary products instead of fossil resources. Çimsa is working to reduce of clinker utilization rate by transitioning to products with low clinker content. Additionally, we are enhancing thermal and electrical efficiency through technological upgrades and optimization. Çimsa is also Supply of electricity produced in solar, wind, biomass, etc. power plants, instead of electricity produced from fossil sources and is exploring breakthrough technologies such as hydrogen fuel, advanced materials, and carbon capture, storage, and utilization to further reduce its carbon footprint.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 4

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IMSAIM~1.PDF

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

03/29/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.82

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8200000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.8200000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

24

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2033

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

43.4

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4641200000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-32.6

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.79

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7900000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.7900000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

8.43

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and the target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

As part of our sustainability strategy, we made a commitment to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) on March 30, 2023 to reduce carbon emissions. Validation studies for the target application process in October 2023 were completed in April 2024. We work in collaboration with our customers in the light of R&D in the fields of building and construction for sustainable cities. We take steps that encourage decarbonization and move forward in this direction together with our business partners. We evaluate the impacts of adverse conditions created by climate conditions on our operations and employees through scenario-based studies and monitor the financial consequences of these impacts. We carry out actions to create appropriate working environments (air conditioning, rotation, working hour arrangement, food arrangement, etc.) for our facilities and operations with high exposure to heat stress

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We advance by incorporating our decarbonization transition plans compatible with SBTi targets into our strategic business model and investments. Çimsa aims to use alternative raw materials, including decarbonized and cementitious materials instead of natural resources needed in clinker production and during cement grinding. We also plan to supply of the thermal energy needed in clinker production from low-emission biomass and other subsidiary products instead of fossil resources. Çimsa is working to reduce of clinker utilization rate by transitioning to products with low clinker content. Additionally, we are enhancing thermal and electrical efficiency through technological upgrades and optimization. Çimsa is also Supply of electricity produced in solar, wind, biomass, etc. power plants, instead of electricity produced from fossil sources and is exploring breakthrough technologies such as hydrogen fuel, advanced materials, and carbon capture, storage, and utilization to further reduce its carbon footprint.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

- Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

- Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

343453

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

48

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

80

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

54

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.75

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Int 1, Int 2, Int 3

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and covers 100% of our electricity consumption.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Çimsa plans to increase renewable energy usage through all organisation 80% by 2030.

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

Other engagement with suppliers, please specify :Number of material suppliers subjected to sustainability assessment

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

24

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

24

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

IMSAIM~1.PDF

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and covers all material suppliers

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

According to the materiality assessment, Çimsa evaluated all material suppliers causing scope 3 emissions. As a result of this evaluation, key points will be determined and which suppliers will be preferred. In 2023, the number of suppliers subject to sustainability evaluation was 24, while we aim to increase this value to 40 in 2024 and 100 in 2025.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In our supply chain, we are switching to low-emission transportation alternatives to reduce the amount of emissions (Scope 3) arising from our logistics operations. In the field of global logistics, we continued to work with the world's largest container lines, which consider sustainability at every point of transportation, at 79% of our business volume. We increased the use of railways from Izmir Aliağa to our Afyon Plant. We continued our research for the renewal of the rails at our Eskişehir Plant. As the February 6 earthquake prevented the use of railways in the Mersin region, we strengthened our supplier relations in road logistics and ensured operational continuity by working with alternative suppliers.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/29/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Int1
- Int2
- Int3
- Int4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and the target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Sabancı Group, which Çimsa is a member of, has committed to expand its circular business model practices on an end-to-end basis and reach “Net Zero” greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. This target covers all our Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. The baseline year for Scope 3 is defined as 2022 which is the first year the Scope 3 emissions were verified by an independent third party. The following categories are calculated under Scope 3 emissions: Purchased goods and services, Fuel-and-energy-related activities, Upstream transportation and distribution, and Downstream transportation and distribution.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

The methodology developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) is used to calculate our greenhouse gas emissions from production processes. While planning our carbon neutral journey, we determine the main levers at our disposal to cut all types of emissions and we create our investment and action plans according to their potential to contribute to our targets. Alternative Fuel and Raw Materials Çimsa contributes to its environmental and carbon neutral targets by prioritizing the use of alternative fuels and alternative raw materials in its production processes. By replacing carbon-intensive fuels with carbon-free biomass and non-fossil fuels, it also supports the waste management processes of various industries and reduces the environmental impact of the waste. With the support of the Alternative Fuel Feeding Plant commissioned at the Afyon Factory in February 2022, we exceeded our target of 22% alternative fuel use, reaching 26%, and doubled the previous year. We reached a utilization rate of 29% in 2023 and aim to reach 35% in 2025, with the waste-derived fuel stocking and feeding investments we plan at our Mersin Plant, and optimization studies in our existing facilities. Energy Management and Use of Green Energy Increasing energy efficiency in production processes and reducing energy consumption is an area open to continuous improvement. Çimsa closely follows technological developments in this regard. Work on Decarbonized Raw Materials One of the important issues in our journey to being carbon neutral is the reduction of CO2 emissions generated during calcination, by using decarbonized raw materials. Our plan includes the testing of alternative raw materials through our raw material supply network along with R&D activities. Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) Technologies It is thought that carbon capture, use and storage technologies will reach a share of 30- 50% in the process of reaching the carbon neutral target. With the GCCA, which we are a member of, and Çimsa's other collaborations, we follow CCUS technologies and start-up projects around the world. Our R&D Unit develops designs in our products which will allow carbon storage, by working on alternatives for capturing carbon dioxide in concrete with the "C-World" project.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Çimsa considers the management of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions as a whole throughout the value chain as its main strategy. We aim to work in cooperation with our suppliers and customers in tackling the climate crisis, with due attention placed on the management of our impact stemming from our value chain. Aware of its sectoral responsibilities, Çimsa will develop sustainable business models by including suppliers, customers and other business partners with investments that touch society and the lives of people to create sustainable cities and living spaces. By focusing on sustainable cities and living spaces, Çimsa will proceed with the steps of sustainable product development through its R&D activities, energy efficiency, the use of low-carbon energy resources and raw material and fuel supply based on the principle of a circular economy. At the same time, our company is focused on developing the formula to be carbon neutral by 2050 by planning advanced technological investments such as carbon capture and storage.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The target is reviewed by Çimsa on an annual basis.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	<i>'Numeric input'</i>
To be implemented	24	591492
Implementation commenced	3	12677
Implemented	1	1982
Not to be implemented	0	<i>'Numeric input'</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1982

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

11056487

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

160000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

As Çimsa, we identify and implement the necessary actions for reducing Scope 1 (direct) carbon emissions as well as Scope 2 (indirect) emissions through providing energy efficiency, decreasing energy consumption, using clean energy. In all our facilities, studies are conducted to take thermal and electrical energy efficiency opportunities, and investments are realized in areas of development. We see digitalization as the pole star in ensuring energy efficiency. We take the initiative to accelerate the use of low-emission electric energy and invest in renewable energy sources operated by our facilities.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are conducting numerous studies on increasing the use of alternative fuels and raw materials and optimizing their effects on products and processes, a priority topic for today's cement industry. These studies include examining the effect of using alternative raw materials and fuels on production processes, new application methods, reusing recycled materials and developing type of cement with low carbon content. With our "From Grey to Green" approach, we are working to reduce the ratios of clinker without compromising the characteristics and quality of existing products to achieve low carbon content.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Increasing energy efficiency in production processes and reducing energy consumption is an area open to continuous improvement. Çimsa closely follows technological developments in this regard. Çimsa is evaluating options for purchasing low-emission energy generated from renewable energy sources. At the same time, talks continue on energy consumption certified with the International Green Energy Certificate (I-REC).

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Employees are one of the most important stakeholders of Çimsa. Employees' role is extremely critical in the achievement of the 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 the achievement of the targets in an effective and efficient way. R&D competencies and the employment of qualified personnel were stepped up, the production studies started to be given weight, and a complete project-based work system has been transitioned into the development of the R&D center philosophy.

[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	23
Pre-calciner	77

[Fixed row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

- Other, please specify :Blended Cement

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Low CO2 Cement

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

4.2

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals from wells are monitored continuously by the flow meters and recorded on the “Well Meter Index Reading Form” monthly at each plant. The data is monitored monthly and consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department. We have usage permits for all of our groundwater wells from local governance. Water withdrawals from municipal water are invoiced based on flow meter readings monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water withdrawal is one of our key environmental indicators and helps us track improvements in how efficiently we use water. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa ‘sites’ refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water withdrawal is monitored.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Groundwater wells which are monitored by flow meters, the rest of it is provided from municipal water that is invoiced based on flow meter readings.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In MersinPlant, well and municipal waters are used as water sources. In Eskişehir and Afyon Plants water is supplied from only wells. 100% of water withdrawal is measured. We measure this aspect for identify priority areas. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water withdrawal - volumes by source is monitored.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Our water withdrawal quality is analyzed with using lab tests and monitored monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor this aspect because it is a standard regulation in Turkey and we are required to report it to the Ministry. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water withdrawal quality is monitored.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The total volume of water discharge is accepted as 100 liters/day per person based on WWT Plant Project Approval File. The data is consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect, which is a standard part of our site management. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water discharge is monitored.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water discharge - volumes by destination are accepted as 100 liters/day per person based on WWT plant project approval file. All assumptions are verified and found acceptable by the third-party verification institution. The data is consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department.

(9.2.4) Please explain

All of our operational sites are monitored for this water aspect, which is a standard part of our site management. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water discharges - volumes by destination is monitored.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water discharge - volumes by treatment method are accepted as 100 liters/day per person based on WWT plant project approval file. All assumptions are verified and found acceptable by the third-party verification institution. The data is consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure this aspect because our sites treat and discharge water into freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water discharges - volumes by treatment method is monitored.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Monthly of the total treated wastewater is analyzed periodically by an accredited laboratory to comply with the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation. BOD, COD, TSS, and pH parameters are also analyzed.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor this aspect because it is a standard regulation in Turkey and we are required to report it to the Ministry. Also, this aspect is relevant for us because our sites treat and discharge water into freshwater bodies. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water discharge quality is monitored.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is not relevant for us because in our sites we do not cause any emissions to water. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The data is monitored monthly and consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department. We measure discharge quality data as per the local regulations. If it is required by the regulation, the temperature of discharge is monitored.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The data is monitored monthly and consolidated by the Environment and Sustainability department. We measure discharge quality data as per the local regulations. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water discharge quality - temperature is monitored.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water consumption is equal to the difference between the withdrawal and the discharge. In our company, water consumption includes total water evaporated for cooling purposes. The water consumption is based on wells and municipal water which are already measured by the flow meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our company, water consumption includes total water evaporated for cooling purposes. The water consumption is based on wells and municipal water which are already measured by the flow meters. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water consumption is monitored.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The amount of reused wastewater is monitored with flow meter monthly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure this aspect to monitor our water efficiency. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of water recycled is monitored.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use an internal Excel tool to track and monitor the progress on providing WASH services for our employees.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The health and safety of all workers is one of the most important issues for our company and all precautions are taken for workers' health and safety including WASH. Our responses in this question refer to our sites, and for Çimsa 'sites' refer to where our manufacturing and sale operations take place. In all of our sites, 100% of the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is monitored.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2416

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. Total withdrawn water from wells decreased by 26% compared to the previous year due to the increased recycling of wastewater in operation. In the future, we expect a decrease in water withdrawals as we invest more in water-smart technologies, improve water efficiency, and enhance water reuse.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

53

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water discharge value was 49 so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'About the same'. In the future, we expect a decrease in water withdrawals as we invest more in water-smart technologies, improve water efficiency, and enhance water reuse. As the water we will withdraw will decrease, we expect that our discharge will also decrease.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

2363

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water consumption value was 3307 so, the comparison of total consumption is chosen as 'Much lower'. In the future, we expect a decrease in water consumption as we invest more in water-smart technologies, improve water efficiency, and enhance water reuse. As the water we will withdraw will decrease, we expect that our consumption will also decrease.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2388

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

98.84

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We define water stress by applying the WRI Aqueduct tool. The coordinates of each production site are entered into the tool and water stress is analyzed through the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The risk is defined as Extremely High (80%) for all basins which shows that our operations are located in water-stressed areas which are the same as the previous year. We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The total volume withdrawn from areas with water stress was 2,853 megaliters last year so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'Much lower'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Fresh surface water is relevant because in our sites, fresh surface water is not withdrawn.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water is relevant because in our sites, brackish surface water is not withdrawn.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Renewable groundwater is relevant because in our sites, renewable groundwater is not withdrawn.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2388

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Total withdrawn water from wells decreased by 26% compared to the previous year due to the increased recycling of wastewater in operation. We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the groundwater - non-renewable value was 2952 so, the comparison of groundwater - non-renewable is chosen as 'Much lower'.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced water is relevant because in our sites, produced water is not withdrawn.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

28

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Total withdrawn municipal water and tanker water are increased compared to the previous year. We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the withdrawn third-party sources value was 7 so, the comparison of water withdrawn by third-party sources is chosen as 'Much higher'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

It is not relevant because our wastewater is not discharged to any fresh surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

It is not relevant because our wastewater is not discharged to any brackish surface water or seawater.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

It is not relevant because wastewater is not discharged to any groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The total discharged water to third-party destinations has increased by 8% compared to the previous year. We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water discharge to third-party sources value was 49 so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'About the same'.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any tertiary treatment facility so it is not relevant.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any secondary treatment facility so it is not relevant.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any primary treatment facility so it is not relevant.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not discharge to the natural environment without treatment so it is not relevant.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

53

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The total discharged water to third-party without treatment has increased by 8% compared to the previous year. We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water discharge to third-party sources value was 49 so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'About the same'.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We do not have any other treatment so it is not relevant.

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

At Çimsa, we define our plants with significant water-related impacts as integrated cement plants. In these plants, water plays a crucial role in both the production process (such as cooling and wet production) and in terms of environmental impact. Managing water resources sustainably, implementing water efficiency measures, and assessing local water risks are top priorities in these plants. Especially in areas with water stress, we aim to improve water consumption reduction and recycling methods continuously.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

4

(9.3.4) Please explain

As Çimsa, we conduct basin risk assessments for the suppliers in our four integrated cement plants. This assessment involves evaluating the potential water-related risks and impacts that may arise from the operations of our suppliers within the same water basin as our plants. We assess factors such as water availability, quality, and the potential for water stress in the regions where both our plants and suppliers operate.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mersin Cement Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Dependencies

- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Other, please specify :Goksu River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.87193

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.76227

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1189

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

1189

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

31

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

31

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1158

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water withdrawal value was 1137.45, the water discharge value was 15.6 and the water consumption value was 1124 so, the selections are respectively "About the same", "Higher" and "About the same".

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Eskişehir Cement Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

- Sakarya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.84266

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.29909

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

618

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

618

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

618

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water withdrawal value was 1577.81, the water discharge value was 0 and the water consumption value was 1577.81 so, the selections are respectively "Much lower", "About the same" and "Much lower".

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Afyon Cement Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

Other, please specify :Lake Beysehir

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.6603

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.61781

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

100

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

100

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

100

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water withdrawal value was 122.76, the water discharge value was 0 and the water consumption value was 122.76 so, the selections are respectively "Lower", "About the same" and "Lower".

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Bunol Cement Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

- Other, please specify :Turia

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.43521

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.776211

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

286

298

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

286

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

284

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We consider 0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", 10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and 15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. In 2022, the water withdrawal value was 246, the water discharge value was 2 and the water consumption value 244 was so, the selections are respectively "Much higher", "About the same" and "Much higher".

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

"It has been verified according to the ""ISO 14046:2014 Environmental management - Water footprint Standard"" by an accredited third-party verification body. All data has been verified with reasonable assurance level."

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	20504515000	8486968.13	<i>It is expected to improve water withdrawal efficiency based on our target.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Our products contain no hazardous substances.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

The definition of low water impact is products that do not need cooling during the production phase.

(9.14.4) Please explain

CEM II iso power and masterpower which are our grey cement products with additives, have low water footprints during production. Since there is no water cooling in the production of these products and they contain additives, less water is needed during production compared to Portland cement. Our grey IZO power products with admixtures are CEM II/A-LL 42,5 R, CEM II/A-S 42,5 R, CEM II/A-V 42,5 R, CEM II/A-M (P-Q) 42,5 R. Our masterpower products are CEM III 32,5 and CEM IV/B-M 32,5.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Target set in this category	
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

529

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

300

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

75

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and there is no exclusion.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As Çimsa, we realized the “Water Management Project” in 2023 by taking professional consultancy support with the awareness that water is a strategic resource, which has an important place in the ranking of chronic physical risks we identified on the basis of climate scenarios. During the project, we focused on minimizing water consumption, better managing the water cycle and identifying technological innovations that enable water recycling. With the outputs obtained from the “Water Management Project,” work on the “Water Management and Investment Plan” was initiated to create applicable engineering projects on a facility basis. Work to identify projects focused on reducing water consumption, water reuse, water efficiency, rainwater harvesting, grey water use are ongoing and will have been determined together with budget needs for all facilities in 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This water management initiative offers significant advantages for Çimsa. By mitigating water-related risks, it enables the company to address challenges associated with water scarcity, thereby ensuring long-term operational resilience. Additionally, it drives cost efficiency by reducing water consumption and optimizing resource management. In addition, it helps Çimsa’s sustainability efforts, improving its reputation with stakeholders and supporting global goals like Clean Water and Sanitation.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

10

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

25

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and there is no exclusion.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As Çimsa, we realized the “Water Management Project” in 2023 by taking professional consultancy support with the awareness that water is a strategic resource, which has an important place in the ranking of chronic physical risks we identified on the basis of climate scenarios. During the project, we focused on minimizing water consumption, better managing the water cycle and identifying technological innovations that enable water recycling. With the outputs obtained from the “Water Management Project,” work on the “Water Management and Investment Plan” was initiated to create applicable engineering projects on a facility basis. Work to identify projects focused on reducing water consumption, water reuse, water efficiency, rainwater harvesting, grey water use are ongoing and will have been determined together with budget needs for all facilities in 2024.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This water management initiative offers significant advantages for Çimsa. By mitigating water-related risks, it enables the company to address challenges associated with regulatory pressures, thereby ensuring long-term operational resilience. In addition, it helps Çimsa’s sustainability efforts, improving its reputation with stakeholders and supporting global goals like Clean Water and Sanitation.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Increase WBCSD Self Assessment Tool Score

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

95

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

95

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and there is no exclusion.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Çimsa is dedicated to having a positive impact on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) within its own operations and aims to extend this influence to its supply chain. Understanding the importance of sustainable water management and sanitation, Çimsa encourages its suppliers and partners to adopt similar practices. By promoting responsible water use, improving sanitation facilities, and raising hygiene awareness throughout the supply chain, Çimsa works to build a stronger and more sustainable network.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Çimsa measures the impact on WASH in its direct operations and upstream value chain by using the WBCSD Self Assessment Tool. This WASH target aims to increase the score in the self-assessment tool.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

Land/water protection
 Land/water management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators
[Fixed row]		

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance process is performed annually in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

cimsa-efr-2023-eng.pdf

Row 2**(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured**

Select all that apply

Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured**Environmental performance – Water security**

Water consumption – total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard**General standards**

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance process is performed annually in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

cimsa-efr-2023-eng.pdf

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Executive Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

[Fixed row]

