T.ŞİŞE VE CAM FABRİKALARI A.Ş.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

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01/12/2026, 06:56 am

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ TRY

(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

Founded in 1935 by İş Bankası with the vision and signature of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, Şişecam was established to build Türkiye's glass industry. Over the decades, we have grown from a local initiative into a global player in glass and chemicals. As the only global company operating in all core areas of glass production, we are the global leader in glassware and chromium chemicals. We are among the top five producers in flat glass and glass packaging, and one of the top three producers of soda ash worldwide. We operate across four continents and 14 countries, including Türkiye, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Egypt, India, and the United States. We play a pioneering role in flat glass, glassware, glass packaging, chemicals, auto glass, glass fiber, mining, energy, and recycling industries. By placing innovation and technology at the core of our operations, we deliver our products to customers in over 150 countries through our robust supply chain. We make a meaningful difference in our industries with 90 years of expertise, a skilled workforce, and the use of smart technologies. Supported by more than 24,000 employees, we are steadily advancing toward our goal of becoming one of the top three global producers in our core industries. With our CareforNext strategy, we work to ensure the sustainability of the glass and chemicals industries from the perspectives of protecting the planet, empowering community, and transforming life in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We are pursuing a better future through technology and innovation and we continue our story of progress together with our entire ecosystem.
[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

12/30/2024

(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:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 3 years

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

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

185589224034

(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?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[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

TRASISEW91Q3

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SISE

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:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

789000KWOK751Q6R8875

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

XS2812381247
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Romania

☑ Turkey
☑ Georgia
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
☑ United States of America
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Slovakia

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for all facilities	*Şişecam has reported its activities which are distributed among 44 facilities.*

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kırklareli - Turkey - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.28636

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.57796

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TF - Turkey

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Turkey - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.89548

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.80932

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TM - Turkey

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bursa - Turkey - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.24348

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.66358

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TN - Turkey

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Polatlı - Turkey - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.58002

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

31.97246

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TP - Turkey

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bulgaria - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.27299

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.52426

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TB - EU

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Russia - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.831614

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

52.022885

(1.8.1.4) Comment

TGR - Russia

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

India - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.544589

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.431318

(1.8.1.4) Comment

HF - India

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Porto Nogaro -Italy - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.770958

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.229417

(1.8.1.4) Comment

N-Ita - EU

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Manfredonia - Italy - Flatglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.65322

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

15.945238

(1.8.1.4) Comment

S-Ita - EU

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.865089

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.762631

(1.8.1.4) Comment

AF - Turkey

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.738729

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.657718

(1.8.1.4) Comment

AE - Turkey

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bursa - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.243564

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.663551

(1.8.1.4) Comment

AB - Turkey

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Gorokhovets - Russia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.489697

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

32.011412

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RG - Russia

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ufa -Russia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

54.768455

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

56.258851

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RU - Russia

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pokrovsky - Russia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.099123

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

35.229984

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RP - Russia

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mina -Georgia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.868172

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

44.576402

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MN - Georgia

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Krishi -Russia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.488465

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

32.011413

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RR - Russia

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kuban - Russia - Glass Packaging

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

59.488492

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

32.011403

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RK - Russia

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kırklareli - Turkey - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.286517

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.577898

(1.8.1.4) Comment

PK - Turkey

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.742232

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.662311

(1.8.1.4) Comment

PE - Turkey

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Turkey - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.895412

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.809266

(1.8.1.4) Comment

PM - Turkey

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Denizli - Turkey - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.766566

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.019244

(1.8.1.4) Comment

DC - Turkey

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Targovishte - Bulgaria - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.274479

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.521338

(1.8.1.4) Comment

BP - EU

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Egypt - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

29.897226

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

30.891072

(1.8.1.4) Comment

EGP - Egypt

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Posuda - Russia - Glassware

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

56.415842

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

43.996975

(1.8.1.4) Comment

PR - Russia

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Balıkesir - Turkey - Glassfibre

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.58965

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.827218

(1.8.1.4) Comment

CE - Turkey

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Slovakia - Autoglass-Encap.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.413824

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

17.022252

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Fritz Group - EU

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kırklareli - Turkey - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.290019

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.580799

(1.8.1.4) Comment

ŞO - Turkey

Row 29

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Russia - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

55.830786

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

52.014536

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Auto-Rus - Russia

Row 30

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bulgaria - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.266566

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.521585

(1.8.1.4) Comment

BO - EU

Row 31

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bulgaria - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.266566

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.521585

(1.8.1.4) Comment

BE - EU

Row 32

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Romania - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.134162

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

26.821016

(1.8.1.4) Comment

RO - EU

Row 33

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Turkey - Soda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.818146

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.738403

(1.8.1.4) Comment

SD - Turkey

Row 34

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bosnia - Soda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.531866

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.525672

(1.8.1.4) Comment

SSL - Bosnia

Row 35

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

USA - Soda

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.71899

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-109.695969

(1.8.1.4) Comment

WYO - USA

Row 36

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Italy - Chromium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.740784

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.040291

(1.8.1.4) Comment

CRO - EU

Row 37

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Turkey - Chromium

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.817578

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.728987

(1.8.1.4) Comment

KRO - Turkey

Row 38

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kırklareli - Turkey - Camiş Elk

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.285855

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.583247

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Camiş Elk. - Turkey

Row 39

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Oxyvit

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.899231

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.800269

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Oxyvit - Turkey

Row 40

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Italy - Refractory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

45.943459

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.872752

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Refel - EU

Row 41

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

C.A Tuzla - Turkey - Corrugated Box

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.828499

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.326798

(1.8.1.4) Comment

C.A Tuzla - Turkey

Row 43

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Germany - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.996663

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

9.157549

(1.8.1.4) Comment

GE - EU

Row 44

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hungary - Autoglass

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.647977

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

19.468593

(1.8.1.4) Comment

HUN - EU

Row 45

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bilecik - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.186789

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.978856

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Bilecik

Row 46

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mersin - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.891133

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

34.805901

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Mersin

Row 47

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Karabük - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.387039

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

32.820578

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Karabük

Row 48

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yalıköy - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.469911

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.328536

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Yalıköy

Row 49

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Bosnia - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

44.531752

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

18.526394

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Bosnia

Row 50

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Trakya - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.287014

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

27.583619

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Trakya

Row 51

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Balıkesir - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

39.208872

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.436369

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Balıkesir

Row 52

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Çine - Mining

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

37.489753

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

28.085878

(1.8.1.4) Comment

MD - Çine

Row 53

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sisecam HQ

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.828506

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

29.327242

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Sisecam HQ
[Add row]

(1.14) In which part of the chemicals value chain does your organization operate?

Bulk inorganic chemicals

☑ Soda ash

(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

Yes, Şişecam has comprehensively mapped its value chain and maintains a clear understanding of the actors, inputs, and environmental dependencies across each stage. This mapping enables the organization to effectively identify, assess, and manage its environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities. The value chain begins with the sourcing of critical inputs, primarily raw materials such as silica sand and other key minerals for glass production, procured from Şişecam's own mining operations and external suppliers. Energy inputs are diversified across renewable (green electricity) and conventional sources (gray electricity and fossil fuels). Additional consumables, such as packaging materials and process chemicals, are essential for operational continuity and product quality. These inputs are transported through an integrated logistics network to production facilities. Şişecam's production value chain covers two major sectors: glass and chemicals. Glass: Operations span four major product categories: glass packaging (for food, beverage, cosmetics, and pharma), glassware (household and decorative items), flat glass (construction, architectural, and auto glass), and glass fiber (composites for construction, mobility, and renewables). Chemicals: Şişecam is a significant global producer of soda ash, chromium compounds, and specialty chemicals like sodium metabisulfite and Vitamin K3. These inputs serve industries such as water treatment, metallurgy, detergents, and textiles. Production is supported by a robust logistics system that ensures timely delivery to domestic and international clients, facilitating downstream integration across multiple industries. Şişecam's value chain does not end with product delivery; it includes a structured approach to post-consumer material management. Glass packaging is collected at dedicated recovery facilities and reprocessed into cullet, which is then reintegrated into the production cycle. This reduces raw material dependency and supports emissions reduction. The company's closed-loop recycling operations align with circular economy principles, improving environmental performance and resource efficiency.

[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	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Direct operations ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[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)

5

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

This short-term timeframe covers action plans and risk management strategies that can be implemented immediately in the company's strategic and financial planning. During this climate change-related period, steps are taken to improve operational efficiency, take cost-effective measures and adapt to regulatory changes. During this period, the impact of climate risks on existing business processes is reviewed and financial forecasts are updated to support the management of these risks.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

This medium-term timeframe allows for a more comprehensive integration of strategic objectives and financial plans. During this time, the company can develop larger-scale climate change-related projects, invest in innovative technologies and implement long-term adaptation strategies. In addition, the effects of climate change on market conditions and possible regulatory changes are taken into account in financial plans to analyze risks and opportunities.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

15

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

This long-term timeframe allows the company to make comprehensive plans for its future strategic direction and financial sustainability. The long-term impacts of climate change-related risks and opportunities are assessed during this period, which plays a critical role in guiding the company's strategic decisions and capital investments. During this period, the company can develop climate resilient business models, undertake large-scale transformation projects and set long-term financial performance targets.
[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[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?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[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

(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:

☑ Annually

(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

☑ Local

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Heat stress
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Water stress

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

Market
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2024, Şişecam significantly strengthened and formalized its process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. As part of preparing its first TSRS-compliant Sustainability Report, the company established a recurring and systematic assessment framework that integrates environmental considerations across its direct operations, supply chain, and downstream activities. This framework is applied across multiple time horizons (short-, medium- and long-term) and includes both physical and transition risks. The methodology draws on international best practices, internal risk policies, and facility-level monitoring data, while also embedding structured stakeholder engagement. The process begins with mapping dependencies and potential impacts on natural resources such as energy, water, and raw materials, followed by identifying climate and environmental risks through facility-level audits, regulatory scanning, and supply chain assessments. Each identified issue is evaluated based on likelihood and potential impact, aligned with Şişecam's Group Risk Assessment Guide, and prioritized in the corporate risk catalogue. Treatment plans are then developed for material risks, covering mitigation, adaptation, transfer, or acceptance strategies, and responsibilities, deadlines, and resources are formally assigned. The process also incorporates opportunity mapping—such as decarbonization technologies, renewable energy, and circular economy applications—that can generate long-term value. Compared to last year (2023), when Şişecam's CDP Climate Change Questionnaire responses reflected a narrower and less detailed approach, this year's process represents a major overhaul. Previously, risk and opportunity identification was primarily focused on climate-related impacts at operational level and disclosed in more general terms. In 2024, Şişecam expanded the scope to cover a wider set of environmental dependencies and value chain exposures, applied a more granular facility- and product-based risk assessment, and embedded scenario-based analysis to anticipate long-term uncertainties. The integration with the TSRS reporting framework has ensured greater consistency, transparency, and comparability of disclosures.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ 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

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Rationing of municipal water supply

☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level

☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability

☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level

☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased pricing of water

☑ Limited or lack of river basin management

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Regulators

☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Previously, Şişecam's water risk assessment methodology consisted of three dimensions: Water Stress, Regulation Stress, and Customer Expectations. Based on these parameters, regional risk assessments were conducted, and our operations in Turkey, the EU, India, Egypt, Russia, and Georgia were scored. In this reporting period, however, we went beyond regional analysis and examined three different parameters for each of our facilities: total water usage, water use efficiency, and watershed risks defined according to the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. Additionally, the guiding principles of the CEO Water Mandate for water management were referenced. During the assessment process, critical factors such as water stress, water supply-demand balance, water quality, and climate change in the regions where the facilities are located were considered, and the potential impacts of operations on water resources were analyzed. In addition to the general risk analysis, facilities classified as having "Extremely High" and "High" physical risks according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas were identified. Furthermore, the water quality of all Şişecam facilities was thoroughly examined, and they were assessed with reference to one of the strictest standards, the IFC standards.

[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

Yes. Şişecam assesses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through a structured, science-based, and scenario-aligned process that is embedded into its corporate governance and enterprise risk management systems. Şişecam's business model inherently depends on key environmental inputs, particularly raw materials such as silica sand, soda ash, and energy resources. These dependencies are monitored through performance

metrics such as energy consumption, water withdrawal, and emissions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3. The company uses these metrics to evaluate both the direct environmental impacts of its operations (e.g., GHG emissions, waste generation, water usage) and indirect value chain effects (e.g., emissions from purchased goods and logistics). To understand how these dependencies translate into business risks and opportunities, Şişecam has engaged DNV to conduct a comprehensive climate risk and opportunity assessment aligned with the IFRS S2 and TCFD frameworks. This assessment explicitly connects environmental dependencies (such as reliance on fossil fuels or exposure to water stress) to financial impacts through both qualitative and quantitative modeling under different climate scenarios (e.g., Current Policy, Delayed Transition, Below 2°C). For instance, the Wyoming Soda facility was identified as highly dependent on water, which under long-term drought scenarios could pose a moderate-to-high physical risk. Similarly, the company's exposure to transitional risks such as carbon pricing, CBAM, and customer scope 3 expectations (e.g., Coca-Cola, IKEA) was modeled and monetized, demonstrating the link between environmental impact and financial exposure. Environmental risks are assessed across five key categories: technology, policy, market, reputation, and physical. For each category, Şişecam evaluates the exposure, likelihood, and financial magnitude of risks, while also identifying mitigation and adaptation opportunities such as switching to renewable energy, increasing cullet use, or redesigning production technologies. This approach enables the company to plan investments in low-carbon technologies and operational efficiency improvements with a full understanding of interrelated environmental and business drivers. At the governance level, the Sustainability Committee of the Board of Directors, chaired by the Chairperson, and the Sustainability Executive Committee, led by the CEO, oversee climate- and environment-related risks and opportunities on a quarterly basis. Risk and opportunity mapping is coordinated by the Sustainability Directorate, with input from specialized units such as Environmental Sustainability and Strategy Monitoring. These functions ensure that identified environmental dependencies and impacts are translated into risks and opportunities and reflected in corporate strategy, annual planning, and performance management systems.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified 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

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We evaluated three key parameters for each of our facilities: total water consumption, water use efficiency, and watershed risks as defined by the World Resources Institute's (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. Additionally, the CEO Water Mandate's principles for water management served as a framework for guidance. Throughout the assessment, we considered crucial factors such as regional water stress, the balance between water supply and demand, water quality, and climate change impacts. We analyzed how our operations could potentially affect local water resources. Beyond the general risk assessment, facilities categorized as having 'Extremely High' or 'High' physical risks according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas were specifically identified. For water drawn from wells, drinking water quality analyses are conducted approximately every four months, based on flow rates, and in line with the Ministry of Health's regulations—covering parameters such as heavy metals and other substances hazardous to human health. No analyses are performed on water sourced from organized industrial zones (OIZs). For wastewater, facilities discharging into receiving bodies are monitored for compliance with relevant discharge criteria. We developed a weighted average approach to assess overall water risks, incorporating three key parameters. In this approach, the weight of total water consumption (WFA Index) was set at 50%, watershed risks (WSF Index) at 35%, and water use efficiency (WUE Index) at 15%. The risk levels of the indices were determined as follows: WFA Index (as % of total consumption): ≥50%: 5 | 20–50%: 4 | 5–20%: 3 | 1–5%: 2 | 0.5–1%: 1 WSF Index (WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas): Extremely High: 5 | High: 4 | Medium-High: 3 | Low-Medium: 2 | Low: 1 WUE Index (m^3 water/ton glass produced): ≥15: 5 | 5–15: 4 | 3–5: 3 | 2–3: 2 | <2: 1 Taking into account these risk values and the weights of the parameters, individual risk scores for all facilities were determined, and the Şişecam risk matrix was developed. These facilities, identified as high-risk or at-risk, play a key role in shaping the company's governance structure, setting water management targets, and prioritizing investments for the efficient management of water resources.

(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

Şişecam_Enx_Water_Risk_Analysis_20241105.xlsx
[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:

☑ Revenue

(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

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of financial impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Effects are considered substantive if revenue at risk exceeds 1% of annual consolidated revenue.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(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

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Magnitude of financial impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Substantive opportunities are defined as those that can generate ≥1% increase in annual revenue.
[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

At Şişecam, potential water pollutants are identified and classified through process-based waste and wastewater management guidelines. This involves: Process-Based Analysis: Şişecam analyzes waste and wastewater sources specific to each production stage, such as glass production, shaping, coating, and finishing. Potential pollutants—such as contaminants from cooling water and oils used in shaping—are identified at each step. Pollutant Types and Sources: Common pollutants include coating materials, cutting oils, water treatment chemicals, detergents. These substances can enter wastewater streams at various stages of the process. Concentration and Risk Assessment: Regular monitoring and risk assessments are conducted to determine pollutant concentrations and track variations due to process changes or the use of different chemicals. Classification: Pollutants are categorized based on their physical, chemical, and biological properties, such as heavy metals, organic compounds, and acidic or alkaline substances. This classification informs the selection of appropriate treatment technologies. Best Available Technologies (BAT): BAT-compliant methods, including physical/chemical and biological treatments, are applied to manage pollutants effectively and minimize environmental impacts. In addition, for water drawn from wells, drinking water quality analyses are conducted approximately every four months, based on flow rates, and in line with Ministry of Health regulations—covering critical parameters such as heavy metals and other substances harmful to human health. No analyses are performed on water obtained from organized industrial zones (OIZs). For wastewater, our facilities discharging into receiving bodies are monitored for compliance with discharge criteria.

[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:

☑ Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

According to Şişecam's process-based waste and wastewater management technical guidelines, inorganic pollutants may occur. Specifically, various inorganic pollutants can occur in glass production and shaping processes, such as: Cooling and Washing Water: The cooling and washing water used in glass production processes may contain dissolved inorganic compounds, such as sodium sulfate, chlorides, and fluorides. Glass Coating Processes: Inorganic metal chlorides and oxides are used during coating processes, which can enter wastewater streams. Emission Control Systems: Inorganic compounds and dust generated during the flue gas treatment of furnaces can also be part of the waste management system. The potential impacts of inorganic pollutants include: Water Ecosystems: Inorganic pollutants like heavy metals, chlorides, and fluorides can disrupt aquatic ecosystems, affecting water quality and harming aquatic life. Human Health: Pollutants such as heavy metals can contaminate drinking water, posing health risks like neurological disorders and organ damage. Soil and Agriculture: These pollutants can accumulate in soil, degrading quality, reducing crop productivity, and introducing toxins into the food chain. Infrastructure Damage: High levels of inorganic compounds can cause corrosion of infrastructure, increasing maintenance costs and safety risks. Regulatory Compliance: Poor management can lead to regulatory non-compliance, fines, legal action, and reputational damage.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Şişecam implements various actions and procedures to minimize the adverse impacts of wastewater pollutants. Based on our "Process-Based Waste and Waste Source Management Technical Guideline", these measures include: Wastewater Treatment: Şişecam utilizes physical, chemical, and biological treatment methods, *such as sedimentation, filtration, neutralization, coagulation-flocculation, and activated sludge systems. Treated water is discharged in compliance with environmental regulations. Closed-Loop Cooling Systems: Closed-loop cooling systems are used to minimize pollutants in cooling water. These systems allow water to be reused, preventing the release of contaminants into the environment. Recycling and Reuse: Şişecam promotes the recycling and reuse of water in its processes whenever possible. This approach reduces both water consumption and the amount of pollutants. Regular Monitoring and Inspection: Wastewater quality is regularly monitored and compared with industrial standards. This monitoring helps detect potential non-compliance and enables prompt corrective actions. Leak Management: Regular checks are conducted at water usage points to detect leaks, minimizing water losses and pollution sources. Environmental Best Practices: Process improvements are implemented to meet waste reduction and efficiency goals. Best available technologies are applied to reduce the use of chemicals and other pollutants.*

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is listed among the water pollutants. Specifically, oils used in machinery during glass shaping and finishing processes can enter cooling water systems and wastewater. These oils are classified as organic pollutants and must be addressed in wastewater treatment processes. The adverse impacts of oil as a water pollutant include: Water Contamination: Oil can degrade water quality in cooling and process systems, increasing the need for treatment. Harm to Aquatic Life: Oil can form a film on water surfaces, reducing oxygen levels and harming aquatic organisms. Increased Treatment Costs: Removing oil from wastewater requires additional treatment processes, raising operational costs. Equipment Damage: Oil can cause blockages and fouling in equipment, leading to increased maintenance and repair costs. Compliance Risks: Improper management of oil pollutants can result in non-compliance with environmental regulations, leading to fines and reputational damage.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods

☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Şişecam applies the following actions and procedures to minimize the adverse impacts of oil pollutants: Oil Separation: The use of oil separators in wastewater treatment helps remove oils from water, preventing contamination of water bodies and reducing the environmental impact. Regular Monitoring: Continuous monitoring of wastewater quality ensures that oil levels are kept within permissible limits and that any deviations are promptly addressed. Closed-Loop Systems: Implementing closed-loop cooling and process water systems reduces the potential for oil contamination by recycling and reusing water within the process. Preventive Maintenance: Regular maintenance of equipment helps prevent oil leaks and reduces the entry of oil into water systems. This includes inspecting and repairing machinery to avoid oil spills. Employee Training: Training programs for employees on best practices in handling and managing oils ensure proper procedures are followed to minimize spills and leaks. Environmental Best Practices: Adopting best available technologies and practices in water management, including proper storage and handling of oils, minimizes the risk of contamination. These measures collectively help Şişecam reduce the adverse impacts of oil pollutants on water systems, protecting both the environment and operational efficiency.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In Şişecam, Synthetic organic compounds may originate from various processes, such as: Coating and Finishing Processes: The use of synthetic organic materials like coatings, adhesives, and cleaning agents can lead to the presence of organic pollutants in wastewater. Shaping and Polishing: Processes that involve the use of lubricants, cutting oils, and other synthetic organic substances can also contribute to water pollution. The adverse impacts of synthetic organic compounds as water pollutants include: Toxicity to Aquatic Life: These compounds can be toxic to aquatic organisms, affecting their health and reducing biodiversity. Bioaccumulation: Synthetic organics can accumulate in aquatic organisms, posing risks to the food chain and potentially affecting human health. Oxygen Depletion: They increase the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), depleting oxygen levels in water and harming aquatic life. Persistence: Synthetic organic compounds are often resistant to degradation, leading to long-term environmental contamination. Complex Treatment Needs: They require advanced and costly wastewater treatment processes, such as activated carbon filtration.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response

☑ Provision of best practice instructions on product use

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Şişecam applies many actions to effectively manage and minimize the release of synthetic organic compounds, protecting water quality and the environment such as: Source Reduction: Implementing measures to reduce the use of synthetic organic compounds in production processes, including substituting less harmful alternatives where possible. Closed-Loop Systems: Using closed-loop water systems to recycle and reuse water, minimizing the discharge of pollutants. Regular Monitoring: Continuously monitoring wastewater for synthetic organic compounds to ensure they remain within acceptable limits and taking corrective actions when necessary. Proper Handling and Storage: Ensuring proper handling, storage, and disposal of synthetic organic chemicals to prevent accidental spills and leaks into water systems.

[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:

☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

The primary reason our organization does not currently consider plastic-related environmental risks in our direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain is the absence of a standardized procedure for evaluating these risks. While we recognize the significance of plastic pollution and its potential environmental impacts, we have not yet established a uniform method for assessing and managing these risks across our operations. It is important to note that we prioritize addressing climate change and water risks within our environmental management framework. These areas are crucial for our sustainability goals, and we have developed comprehensive procedures and strategies to effectively manage and mitigate these risks. Our focus on climate change and water risks reflects our commitment to addressing the most pressing environmental challenges and ensuring the resilience of our operations in the face of these issues. However, we are committed to addressing plastic risks and plan to establish a standardized evaluation procedure within the next two years. Our approach will include researching industry best practices, engaging with stakeholders, developing and piloting the procedure, and then implementing it across our operations. In the interim, we prioritize climate change and water risks within our environmental strategy, reflecting our ongoing commitment to managing critical environmental challenges effectively.
[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 majority of Şişecam's operations are carried out in Turkey. It is very likely to be affected by the Turkish Emissions Trading System, which is expected to be implemented in the short term on the basis of emission-intensive facilities in both glass and chemical production. With the start of the regulation, the same scheme as in the EU ETS will be implemented in Turkey. However, the TR ETS, which will be in its first phase, is expected to keep the free allowance amounts high in order to provide a smooth transition to the relevant producers, while the TR market carbon price is expected to be low.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Short-term

☑ 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

The impact on Şişecam's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is expected to be more limited depending on the expected implementation of the Emissions Trading System (TR ETS) in Turkey. In the first phase of the TR ETS, direct cost increases are likely to be lower in the short term as free allowances are expected to be kept high and carbon prices are expected to be low. First, high free allowances during the transition period of the TR ETS may limit Şişecam's need to purchase additional emission permits in the short term. This means that compared to the cost impacts of the EU ETS, the TR ETS will put less pressure on Şişecam's cash outflows in the short term. Therefore, the direct impact on cash flows will be more limited in the short term. However, free allowances under the TR ETS are expected to gradually decrease and carbon prices are expected to increase over time. This implies that Şişecam needs to develop medium and long-term strategies that will impact its financial performance. However, in the short term, low carbon prices and high allowances may create an opportunity for the company to avoid a significant decline in profitability and maintain its existing investments in emissions management.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1.6

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

0

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

2.9

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

0

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

2.6

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Percentage share of revenue

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

798440620

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Expenditures related to energy efficiency efforts and on-site investments at the Türkiye facilities have been incurred.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In anticipation of the implementation of the Türkiye Emissions Trading System (ETS), Şişecam has adopted a multi-dimensional risk mitigation approach encompassing carbon cost modeling, investment planning, and technological transformation. Recognizing the financial implications of future carbon pricing, we conducted internal shadow carbon price analyses across our operations. These simulations allowed us to quantify potential exposure under various price scenarios and prioritize decarbonization efforts in emission-intensive production lines, especially in flat glass, glass packaging, and chemicals. To reduce long-term regulatory and financial risk, Şişecam initiated forward-looking investments aligned with low-carbon technologies. Key initiatives include: • Waste heat recovery (WHR) projects across glass production lines, improving thermal efficiency and lowering Scope 1 emissions. • Cullet use optimization models in glass segments, directly reducing both energy demand and process-related CO_2 emissions. • On-site solar energy projects, aiming to minimize Scope 2 exposure in advance of electricity-related carbon pricing. • Implementation of Facility-Based Energy Efficiency Projects and ISO 50001 Energy Management System Practices Şişecam also developed a plant-level Marginal Abatement Cost Curve (MACC) to evaluate the cost-efficiency of abatement technologies and prioritize capital allocation. This model supports scenario planning and forms the basis for our internal carbon budget integration into strategic planning processes. These actions are not only instrumental in reducing our future compliance costs under the ETS, but also reinforce our long-term transition toward a low-carbon, resource-efficient production model. Furthermore, by anticipating ETS regulations through proactive infrastructure and supply chain adaptations, we enhance resilience against both regulatory and market-driven carbon constraints.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Inadequate access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services

(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

☑ India

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mahi River

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Şişecam India plants supplies its water from Mahi river as a major basin and Delta as a minor basin. According to WRI AQUEDUCT WATER RISK ATLAS, these basin has extremely high risk at Unimproved/No sanitation parameter (>20%). This can negatively impact both the India Plant's water supply and the efficiency of the production process. Contaminated water can affect product quality and increase operational costs.

(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
☑ Short-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

Additional costs of the risk: Cleaning and Treatment Costs associated with treating contaminated water. This may include upgrading existing water treatment systems or installing new ones. Production Loss associated with production disruptions or stoppages due to contaminated water. This includes labor and material losses. Quality Control Costs include testing required if contaminated water affects product quality. Recalls and Returns due to quality issues. Repair and Maintenance Costs required due to water pollution-related issues.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets
☑ Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have implemented strategic investments aimed at mitigating the risks posed by contaminated water from the Mahi River, where FLAT GLASS INDIA sources its water. To address the growing challenges of water scarcity and contamination, the company is enhancing its water conservation and monitoring systems. Investments in the Water Conservation Project are focused on reducing water consumption and improving efficiency, while the Condensate Water Climatic Test Chamber allows for precise monitoring of water quality and climatic conditions. These measures ensure that production efficiency is maintained, water waste is minimized, and product quality remains unaffected by potential water contamination. These efforts are crucial for sustaining operations in water-stressed regions and maintaining the organization's resilience to water-related risks in the Mahi River basin.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(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

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to WRI AQUEDUCT WATER RISK ATLAS, Goksu River has extremely high riverine flood risk. 5 out of 6 facilities in Mersin, supply water from Goksu River: CHEMICALS MERSIN SODA CHEMICALS MERSIN KROMSAN FLAT GLASS MERSİN GLASS PACKAGING MERSİN MINING MERSİN

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(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 specified facilities are at risk of incurring the following costs related to disruptions in their operations caused by riverine flooding: Production Interruptions: Floods can disrupt facility operations. This can lead to production stoppages and loss of labor, resulting in revenue loss. Damage Repair Costs: Floods can cause physical damage to facilities. Repairing this damage can incur costs for rebuilding the facility and replacing equipment. Insurance Premiums: Insurance premiums may increase for facilities located in high flood risk areas. This is due to insurance companies demanding higher premiums to cover the flood risk.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

325021980

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX of water related investments in Mersin Soda and Mersin Glass Packaging in 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have made strategic investments to mitigate flood risks at Chemicals Mersin Soda, Flat Glass Mersin, and Glass Packaging Mersin facilities, located near the flood-prone Goksu River. These investments focus on enhancing infrastructure, water management, and operational resilience during floods. At Chemicals Mersin Soda, key upgrades include renovating the Cooling Tower to prevent overheating and production stoppages during floods. The Karaduvar Wastewater Recovery System was also improved to ensure continuous water recovery and treatment during floods. Additionally, the Process Wastewater Treatment System was revised to handle increased water flow and contaminants. The 30°C Water Line was upgraded to maintain a steady water supply. A High-Pressure Water Jet Pump was acquired to enable rapid cleanup after floods, and SAİS Backup Equipment was installed to provide redundancy in case of system failures due to flooding. Flow Meters were installed for precise water usage monitoring during flood conditions. The Flat Glass Mersin facility revised its Central Drinking Water System to ensure access to clean water during floods. Automation of the Garden Irrigation System also improved water efficiency, reducing manual intervention and promoting operational efficiency. At Glass Packaging Mersin, Flow Meters were installed at wells to monitor water extraction, enhancing water resource management during floods. The Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Project was undertaken to handle increased water flow and manage wastewater effectively. Additional Flow Meters were installed at key distribution points to ensure accurate water monitoring and efficient management during flood disruptions.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(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

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Romania

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Mahi River

☑ Nile

☑ Sakarya

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to WRI AQUEDUCT WATER RISK ATLAS, below listed facilities are situated in areas of extremely high water stress: In Turkey; 3 of them (GLASS PACKAGING ESKİŞEHİR, GLASSWARE ESKİŞEHİR, FLAT GLASS POLATLI) supply water from Sakarya River, and 2 of them (GLASSWARE DENİZLİ and MINING ÇİNE) supply from Buyuk Menderes River. In Egypt; 2 of them (GLASSWARE EGYPT and MINING EGYPT) supply from Nile. In Italy; 2 of them (CHEMICALS CROMITAL ITALY and AUTOMOTIVE ROMANIA SA) supply form Danube. 2 of them (FLAT GLASS MANFREDONIA ITALY and REFEL) supply from Carapelle. In India, FLAT GLASS INDIA supply from Mahi.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Long-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:

☑ Medium-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

Implementing new practices and processes in Şişecam's facilities located in water-stressed regions may require significant capital investments. Technologies such as water recovery systems and closed-loop water use can lead to increased costs. Additionally, these water-saving processes may raise energy consumption and introduce complexities in integrating with existing operations. Disruptions in the supply chain could also delay processes and increase expenses. Measures such as water recovery, closed-loop systems, rainwater harvesting, and energy-efficient water treatment technologies are essential changes for conserving water resources.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to water stress focuses on mitigating the risks associated with relying on key water bodies such as the Sakarya River, Buyuk Menderes River, Nile, Danube, Carapelle, and Mahi River, which are increasingly threatened by water scarcity. Facilities in Turkey, Egypt, India, and Italy have been targeted for investments aimed at improving water efficiency, enhancing monitoring, and ensuring sustainability in regions with high water stress. At GLASS PACKAGING ESKİŞEHİR in Turkey, the renewal of the cooling water system ensures that water use is optimized, reducing waste and managing the facility's reliance on the Sakarya River. Similarly, GLASSWARE DENİZLİ, which sources water from the Buyuk Menderes River, installed flow meters to monitor and manage water consumption more efficiently. In Italy, FLAT GLASS MANFREDONIA has implemented several significant upgrades. These include the installation of water and wastewater counters and the upgrade of washing machines to reduce water consumption in the Coating Glass and Laminated Glass Development processes. These investments help the facility manage its reliance on the Carapelle River, a key but vulnerable water source. Additionally, REFEL has upgraded its water-treatment system in the finishing department, ensuring more efficient water use and improved treatment processes to mitigate the risks associated with the region's water supply challenges. In Egypt, GLASSWARE EGYPT has installed flow meters to monitor water consumption and detect leakages, helping to protect its reliance on the Nile River, a highly stressed water source that is crucial for the region. FLAT GLASS INDIA, which depends on water from the Mahi River, implemented a Water Conservation Project to improve overall water use efficiency. In addition, the facility invested in Water Testing Equipment to monitor the impacts of climate change on water availability and manage its response to water scarcity.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

(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

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to Şişecam's own risk rating methodology, the water risk levels at two of its plants—CHEMICALS MERSIN SODA and CHEMICALS LUKAVAC BOSNIA—are alarmingly high. Both facilities face extreme risk due to their massive water consumption and less efficient water usage (total water withdrawn vs. total production). CHEMICALS MERSIN SODA, in particular, stands out for its vulnerability, bearing a significant water scarcity footprint tied to its basin. These plants demand immediate and focused attention regarding water use and supply security to mitigate looming risks.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased capital expenditures

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-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

The extreme water risks at Şişecam's CHEMICALS MERSIN SODA and CHEMICALS LUKAVAC BOSNIA plants could have significant impacts on the company's financial position, performance, and cash flows. As water scarcity becomes more pronounced, securing water supply for these facilities will become increasingly difficult, leading to higher operational costs. Investments in water-saving technologies or sourcing alternative water supplies would likely increase the company's financial liabilities and negatively affect asset value. Additionally, heightened regulatory pressure around water sustainability could lead to stricter water usage limits or increased fees, further strain the company's financial reserves and potentially decrease the value of its assets over time. Water scarcity and low efficient water usage at these plants could also reduce production capacity, directly affecting revenues and compressing profit margins. The inefficiency in water usage, particularly at the highly vulnerable MERSIN SODA plant, may lead to rising per-unit production costs, creating further financial pressure. In the short term, one of the major challenges the company will face is the negative cash flow resulting from investments required to mitigate water risks. Spending on water-efficient technologies and infrastructure upgrades could temporarily strain cash flow. In the longer term, persistent water shortages could lead to reduced production or even potential relocation of operations, complicating the company's ability to maintain stable cash flows.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(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

319296900

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

CAPEX of water related investment in Mersin Soda Plant in 2024

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The MESKI project is a direct response to the high water risk faced by the Mersin Soda Plant, located in a region of Turkey with significant water stress. By utilizing treated wastewater from the Karaduvar Wastewater Treatment Plant, the facility will significantly reduce its reliance on freshwater drawn from local sources such as the Berdan Dam and deep-water wells. The project aims to re-use 120,000 m³ of treated water annually, which constitutes a substantial portion of the plant's overall water consumption. This advanced water treatment solution not only mitigates water scarcity risks but also supports the plant's long-term operational security. The project aligns with global sustainability goals by reducing water withdrawal and increasing resource efficiency.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Turkey

☑ Romania

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Slovakia

☑ Russian Federation

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Şişecam has many huge customers globally. In line with the environmental goals and expectations of these customers, Şişecam is obliged to openly declare its environmental performance through many different reporting methods. In this regard, its performance in surveys such as CDP, Ecovadis and risk assessment surveys such as Refinitiv is of critical importance. These rightful and open declarations of its environmental performance directly affect Şişecam's reputation and customer relations. Any performance dissatisfaction would inevitably affect Şişecam's one-to-one trade relations. Failure to ensure regular improvement or dissatisfaction on the basis of environmental performance poses a risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decrease in shareholder value

(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:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(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 line with the environmental targets and expectations of major global customers, Şişecam must transparently demonstrate its performance and ensure continuous improvement. Failure to maintain this performance or falling below expectations may have the following financial impacts: First, customer dissatisfaction may lead to a weakening of commercial relations. If Şişecam's environmental performance is rated low in reports such as CDP, Ecovadis and risk assessment surveys such as Refinitiv, customers may decide not to do business with suppliers that do not meet their environmental targets. In the short term, this may lead to a decline in sales and thus a loss of revenue. This loss of revenue can have a direct negative impact on the company's financial performance. Secondly, in order to meet the demands of these customers, Şişecam may need to make additional investments in environmental performance improvements. This may require spending in areas such as energy efficiency projects, low-carbon production techniques and waste management. These additional investments may increase cash outflows in the short term, putting pressure on the company's cash flows. At the same time, these expenditures may also affect the company's profitability, as there may be difficulty in reflecting some of the costs of environmental remediation in product prices, especially depending on market conditions. Finally, a negative perception of Şişecam's environmental performance could damage the company's reputation. Reputational damage could both weaken relations with existing customers and limit new business opportunities. In the short term, this negative perception is likely to increase the risk of a shrinking customer portfolio and decline in revenues.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Şişecam consistently communicates its environmental performance to stakeholders through various platforms. To enhance its current performance and ensure optimal reporting, the company procures consultancy services, particularly for TCFD, emission reduction roadmaps, and risk reporting. This approach aims to maintain transparency in both performance sharing and improvement efforts. To support this strategy and prevent any potential reputational risk, Şişecam invested a total of 120,000 in these services.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(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

☑ Egypt

☑ United States of America

☑ India

☑ Turkey

☑ Russian Federation

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Current CBAM regulations do not cover the sectors in which Şişecam operates. However, both glass products and soda ash, in which Şişecam has production activities, are among the product groups that are likely to be included. The products included in the product benchmark list published by the European Commission are on the agenda to be gradually included in the scope of CBAM in 2026 and beyond. In this context, CBAM risk cost is on the agenda for both glass products and soda ash exported to the EU by 2034. If the relevant product groups have an emission intensity above the permitted emission benchmark value, the relevant company in Europe will be questioned with a CBAM tax for each ton of carbon. The reflection of these costs to Şişecam by the companies operating in Europe reveals a risk situation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-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:

☑ Medium-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

CBAM regulations may not have a direct impact on Şişecam as they do not cover the sectors in which Şişecam operates. However, glass products and soda ash are among the product groups that the European Commission plans to include in the scope of CBAM in 2026 and beyond. This raises the risk of CBAM-related costs for glass products and soda ash exported to the EU between 2026 and 2034. If the emission intensity of these products exceeds the set limits, European customers will have to pay a CBAM tax per ton of carbon. If these taxes are passed on to Şişecam by European companies, this could pose a significant financial risk for the company. The impact on Şişecam's financial position and cash flows could be as follows: First, the increase in CBAM costs will impose additional financial obligations for export products. This may lead to higher selling prices and thus lower revenues. As competitors with lower emission intensity gain an advantage in the European market, Şişecam's price competitiveness may become more difficult and profit margins may shrink. In addition, rising costs and potential loss of revenue could put pressure on the company's cash flows and require additional investments. These investments may include expenditures needed to reduce emission intensity and maintain competitiveness, but in the short term may lead to a reduction in cash reserves. As a result, the financial impact of CBAM risk may adversely affect Şişecam's financial performance and cash flows and the company may need to take strategic measures to deal with these risks.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2.8

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

0.8

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

9.9

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

0.5

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

11

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Percentage share of revenue

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Expenditures related to energy efficiency efforts and on-site investments have been incurred.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As part of its strategic response to the emerging risks posed by the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), Şişecam has prioritized investments in renewable energy and industrial decarbonization. On-site solar energy systems, such as those operating at DC Mersin and BTM, supply approximately 8,500 MWh of clean electricity annually. This reduces grid dependency and contributes to the avoidance of over 3,200 tons of CO_2e emissions per year, supporting Şişecam's scope 2 decarbonization targets. In parallel, waste heat recovery units at CA Kırklareli, DC Bursa, and DC Mersin generate more than 49,500 MWh/year, helping avoid nearly 15,000 tons of CO_2e emissions. In 2024, although no new installations were made, Şişecam continues to benefit significantly from these assets, achieving a total of approximately 4.27 million USD in avoided energy related costs. In addition to renewable integration, Şişecam has implemented a series of energy efficiency and process optimization projects across its facilities—particularly in Mersin, Ankara, and Eskişehir—as part of its CBAM risk mitigation roadmap. These include lighting upgrades, furnace and compressor modernization, and heat recovery from process lines. Collectively, these efforts saved over 6,900 MWh of energy and prevented 4,217 tons of CO_2e emissions in 2024, delivering over 1 million USD in financial gains. Together, these actions significantly reduce the company's carbon intensity, enhancing its readiness for carbon cost exposure under CBAM and reinforcing Şişecam's long-term competitiveness in the EU market.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(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

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Italy

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS) is recognized as the largest carbon market globally, operating on the principle of "cap and trade" to reduce industrial emissions across Europe. Under this system, industrial facilities receive a certain number of free emission allowances (EUAs) each year. If a facility's verified emissions that year are below this allocated amount, it can sell excess credits on the EU-ETS market. Conversely, if emissions exceed the allocated credits, the facility must purchase additional allowances on the market to close the gap. This approach incentivizes companies to minimize their emissions while providing flexibility through trading. For Şişecam, given the volume of its manufacturing operations and its presence in an emissions-intensive sector, all of its European operations, including its four glass production facilities, are subject to EU-ETS regulations. With the introduction of Phase IV, Şişecam has experienced an increase in direct operational costs. The main reason for this increase is in line with organic growth. This increase is mainly due to the higher market price of EUAs, reflecting the more stringent emission reduction targets and updated rules of this phase. Taking all this into account, the increase in emissions and the decrease in the EUA leads to an increase in the amount of taxes to be paid over the years.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased direct 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

☑ Short-term

☑ 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:

☑ Medium-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

Considering this risk, various negative impacts on Şişecam's financial position, performance and cash flows are expected in the short term. Firstly, increased emissions and higher EUA prices will increase the company's direct operational costs. Additional costs under the EU-ETS may negatively impact profitability by increasing production costs, especially in the short term. Accordingly, cash flows will also be under pressure. The obligation to purchase additional EUA from the market to close the emission gap may increase the company's cash outflows. This may lead to a contraction in cash flows, resulting in a reduction in funds allocated for other investments. This process may limit Şişecam's investment capacity for current and future projects. Increased costs have the potential to reduce the Company's profitability. Therefore, negative impacts on financial performance may be observed. The Company may consider reflecting these costs in product prices; however, this strategy may adversely affect demand and sales in competitive market conditions. Therefore, a careful and strategic approach to pricing strategies is required. Finally, this increased cost pressure may also impact Şişecam's investment and growth plans. In the short term, it may be necessary to invest more in energy efficiency and emission reduction projects. It will be critical for the company to develop more effective short-term strategies in emission management in order to maintain its financial position and operational flexibility in this period.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

0

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

0

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

1.7

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

0

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

2.3

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Percentage share of revenue

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2615160

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Expenditures related to energy efficiency efforts and on-site investments in Sisecam EU Facilities have been incurred.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Although electricity-related indirect emissions are not yet included in the EU ETS, Şişecam views renewable electricity and energy efficiency as critical enablers of future deep electrification. By reducing reliance on grid electricity through solar and waste heat recovery, the company not only cuts current scope 2 emissions but also builds a clean and stable energy base for replacing fossil-fuel-dependent processes. In 2024, solar systems in Italy and Bulgaria (DC K. Italia and DC G. Italia) produced 5,100 MWh of renewable electricity, avoiding 1,500 tons of CO_2e and generating over USD 160,000 in savings. At DC Bulgaria, the waste heat recovery unit supplied 11,300 MWh, preventing 5,400 tons of CO_2e and delivering USD 1.19 million in benefits. Energy efficiency projects in Romania and Bulgaria, including inverter-driven fans and heat reuse, saved 1,250 MWh and avoided 758 tons of CO_2e. To manage exposure to EUA price fluctuations, Şişecam employed market-based cost management strategies, including hedging, consultancy support, and early purchases. At the same time, the company is integrating electrification into new furnace investments, such as Hungarian glass packaging furnaces designed with electricity use above conventional boosting rates. These initiatives strengthen Şişecam's resilience and readiness for a low-carbon transition under evolving ETS frameworks.

[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:

☑ Revenue

(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)

263345511

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition risks for Şişecam in 2024 are assessed as having no financial impact. This is primarily because the Turkish Emissions Trading System (TR-ETS) has not yet been implemented, meaning there is no exposure to compliance costs in 2024 or 2025. Similarly, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) does not currently apply to Şişecam's main product groups (glass and soda), as their entry into the CBAM scope is expected closer to 2030. Moreover, transition risks in Şişecam's analysis are modeled as "on-cost" items, representing additional costs that the company would face once relevant regulations or pricing mechanisms are enforced. Since neither TR-ETS nor CBAM applies during this reporting period, and no extra EU-ETS costs exist beyond what is already being paid, there are no transition risk impacts to report for 2024.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(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)

238488888

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

percentage share of the revenue in 2024
[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

☑ 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

4

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term “facilities” refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate’s principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as “Extremely High” or “High” according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 4 are connected to the Sakarya River, and these facilities contribute 16.99% to the total revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Egypt

☑ Nile

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Nile River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 0.54%.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi 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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term “facilities” refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate’s principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as “Extremely High” or “High” according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk

Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Mahi River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 1.71%.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Veleka

(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:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate *change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Veleka River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 0.08%.*

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Russian Federation

☑ Volga

(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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use *efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Volga River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 1.90%.*

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Bosnia & Herzegovina

☑ Danube

(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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term “facilities” refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate’s principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as “Extremely High” or “High” according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Danube River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 2.91%.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Buyuk Menderes 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:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Büyük Menderes River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 0.12%.

Row 8

(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

3

(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:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 3 is connected to the Göksu River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 13.27%.

Row 9

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Ergene

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 2 is connected to the Ergene River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 7.32%.

Row 10

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify :Minor Basin: Bursa/Balıkesir

(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:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term “facilities” refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate’s principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as “Extremely High” or “High” according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. Of the 16 identified facilities, 1 is connected to the Bursa/Balıkesir River, and its contribution to the total revenue is 1.25%.

[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?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☑ Fines

(3.3.3) Comment

JSC Mina Georgia Glass Packaging Factory Penalty Amount: €2,133 (total penalty paid for 12 non-compliances) Penalty Subject: Between 29.05.2023 and 12.07.2023, four inspections were carried out at the instruction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. As a result of these inspections, 12 environmental and occupational health and safety (OHS) non-compliances were identified, and the court ruled that actions be taken for five of them. Three of the identified 12 non-compliances relate to wastewater: The discharge point coordinates stated in the Wastewater Permit did not match the physical location of the discharge point, There was an exceedance of the TSS (Total Suspended Solids) limit at the wastewater discharge point, The compliance of stormwater channels was not ensured. There is no other penalty related to water for 2024.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

2133

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

2.17

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(3.3.1.5) Comment

JSC Mina Georgia Glass Packaging Factory Penalty Amount: €2,133 (total penalty paid for 12 non-compliances) Penalty Subject: Between 29.05.2023 and 12.07.2023, four inspections were carried out at the instruction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. As a result of these inspections, 12 environmental and occupational health and safety (OHS) non-compliances were identified, and the court ruled that actions be taken for five of them. Three of the identified 12 non-compliances relate to wastewater: The discharge point coordinates stated in the Wastewater Permit did not match the physical location of the

discharge point, There was an exceedance of the TSS (Total Suspended Solids) limit at the wastewater discharge point, The compliance of stormwater channels was not ensured. There is no other penalty related to water for 2024.
[Fixed row]

(3.3.2) Provide details for all significant fines, enforcement orders and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year, and your plans for resolving them.

Row 1

(3.3.2.1) Type of penalty

Select from:
☑ Fine

(3.3.2.2) Financial impact

2133

(3.3.2.3) Country/Area & River basin

Georgia
☑ Kura - Ozero Sevan

(3.3.2.4) Type of incident

Select from:
☑ Effluent limit exceedances

(3.3.2.5) Description of penalty, incident, regulatory violation, significance, and resolution

SC Mina Georgia Glass Packaging Factory Penalty Amount: €2,133 (total penalty paid for 12 non-compliances) Penalty Subject: Between 29.05.2023 and 12.07.2023, four inspections were carried out at the instruction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia. As a result of these inspections, 12 environmental and occupational health and safety (OHS) non-compliances were identified, and the court ruled that actions be taken for five of them. Three of the identified 12 non-compliances relate to wastewater: The discharge point coordinates stated in the Wastewater Permit did not match the physical location of the

discharge point, There was an exceedance of the TSS (Total Suspended Solids) limit at the wastewater discharge point, The compliance of stormwater channels was not ensured.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ EU ETS

(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

6.4

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

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

03/11/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

413524

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

459408

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

71908

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

These are the Scope 1 emissions of Şişecam's production facilities located in the EU, calculated and reported in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the EU ETS. The EU ETS does not account for Scope 2 emissions.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The management of production-related greenhouse gas emissions requires the right market strategy and emission reduction approach to be carried out in parallel in geographies where mandatory mechanisms are in place. On the other hand, in geographies where mandatory practices are not on the agenda, the ideal approach is to apply energy efficiency and emission reduction technologies in line with roof targets to prepare for possible restrictions such as potential market and tax practices, as well as to comply with the Group's sustainability approach and targets. For this reason, Şişecam primarily carried out studies to accurately determine the needs of our activities within the scope of the EU ETS, to automatically monitor them from a confidence level free from operator errors, to increase the capacities of the relevant units, and to manage the need by making the most efficient use of market instruments. Core strategy consists of 4 major components:1. Establishing a Centralized Monitoring, Control, and Procurement Approach2. Capacity Building on EU ETS Processes and Data Control3. Identifying Financial Risks and Developing a Market Diversification Approach4. Monitoring of National/International Studies and Participation by Considering Group Interests

(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	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ 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

Energy source

☑ Use of renewable energy sources

(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

☑ Bulgaria

☑ Italy

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Businesses have faced major challenges from the energy crisis, rising input and energy costs, global inflation, and sanctions against Russia. The highly energy-intensive glass manufacturing sector was particularly affected by energy shortages and supply chain disruptions. As a result, many companies are accelerating the transition to green energy and reducing their carbon footprint by investing in renewable energy. Şişecam is committed to increasing its renewable energy capacity by 2030 and integrating alternative sources such as green electricity and green hydrogen, in line with its CareforNext sustainability strategy. The first phase of rooftop solar power plants with a total capacity of 10 MWp has been commissioned at the Northern and Southern Italy and Mersin facilities, expected to generate 13,000–16,000 MWh of green electricity annually. The company further integrates renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies into operations, including on-site solar and wind projects, hybrid furnace technologies, and waste heat recovery systems. These efforts reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, improve cost efficiency, and enhance long-term energy security and resilience.

(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

☑ Short-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:

☑ Medium-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

Şişecam's commitment to increasing its renewable energy capacity on its financial position, performance, and cash flows is expected to be significantly positive. By investing in renewable energy sources, such as rooftop solar power, the company aims to reduce its reliance on conventional energy, which is subject to volatility and rising costs. This strategic shift is likely to enhance Şişecam's long-term financial stability by decreasing operational costs associated with energy procurement. Moreover, as the company generates its own "green" electricity, it can mitigate the impact of future energy price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. This self-sufficiency in energy not only contributes to more predictable cash flows but also aligns with global sustainability trends, potentially improving the company's market position and attractiveness to environmentally conscious investors. Furthermore, by implementing green energy solutions, Şişecam is likely to enhance its reputation and brand value, which can lead to increased customer loyalty and sales growth over time. Overall, the transition to renewable energy is poised to strengthen Şişecam's financial resilience while supporting its sustainability goals.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1571551

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

195358436

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

USD per year equivalent of electricity generated through renewables in 2024.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

273424000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Total CAPEX for solar investments in 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To capitalize on this opportunity, a total capital investment is required for the installation of rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. An initial investment of 10 million Euros has been made, with 10,000 Euros allocated for the rooftop solar PV installations at the Mersin, Northern Italy, Southern Italy Flat Glass Plants, and the R&D Center. Şişecam aims to increase its renewable energy generation capacity eightfold to facilitate its clean energy transition. The company plans to achieve an installed renewable energy capacity of 53 MWp, primarily to meet the electricity needs of its factories. Investments in both wind and solar energy are also part of the strategy for renewable electricity generation, with an additional 80 million Euros planned for various facility upgrades.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☑ Access to sustainability linked loans

(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

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube

☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For Şişecam's operations in Bosnia and Turkey, particularly around the Danube basin, addressing water scarcity presents a strategic opportunity to improve resource efficiency and access sustainable financing. By investing in water recycling and efficiency technologies, it is possible to reduce water consumption and enhance operational resilience. This includes installing closed-loop recycling systems and upgrading wastewater treatment infrastructure, which are critical to minimizing water use in production. These initiatives align with our sustainability goals while also mitigating risks related to water availability and regulatory pressures. In addition to the environmental benefits, we have the possibility of leveraging green financing opportunities such as sustainability-linked loans or green bonds, which provide financial support at preferential rates for projects with positive environmental impacts.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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

☑ Short-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:

☑ Medium-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

This opportunity will strengthen Şişecam's financial position over the long term. Investments in water recovery and efficiency technologies will enhance our asset base by incorporating advanced systems that reduce reliance on external water sources. This improves the overall resilience of operations, mitigating future water scarcity risks and potential regulatory penalties. By proactively addressing water-related challenges, Şişecam can safeguard its financial stability and reduce the likelihood of future liabilities tied to water scarcity or stricter regulations. Additionally, these investments align with the company's environmental sustainability goals, improving its reputation and positioning in the market. Also, in the short to medium term, Şişecam will experience capital expenditures related to the implementation of water recovery infrastructure, with estimated costs of 20 million Euros. While this may initially impact profitability, it is expected to realize long-term financial benefits through significant cost savings from reduced water consumption, lower utility expenses, and less reliance on external water supplies. Moreover, access to green financing, such as sustainability-linked loans and green bonds, will reduce overall financing costs. Over time, these savings will positively affect profit margins, contributing to improved financial performance. Additionally, improved water management will help the company maintain stable production levels, even in regions facing water stress, ensuring operational continuity and efficiency. In the short term, the capital required for infrastructure upgrades will create negative cash flows. However, once these systems are operational, cost reductions from water conservation and reduced water treatment expenses will lead to positive cash flow impacts in the medium to long term. By leveraging green financing with lower interest rates and sustainability incentives, it is possible to stabilize its cash flows, benefiting from reduced financing costs and improved liquidity. Over time, these investments will not only improve operational efficiency but also enhance cash flow resilience, reducing the financial impact of water-related risks.

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

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

319296900

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Mersin Soda Plant CAPEX investment in 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The MESKI project presents a significant opportunity for the Mersin Soda Plant to enhance its water resource efficiency and sustainability. By leveraging treated wastewater from the Karaduvar Wastewater Treatment Plant, the facility will drastically reduce its reliance on freshwater from local sources like the Berdan Dam and *deep-water wells. The project plans to re-use 120,000 m³ of treated water annually, representing a substantial share of the plant's total water consumption. This innovative approach not only supports the plant's long-term operational resilience but also creates value by aligning with global sustainability goals, reducing freshwater withdrawal, and boosting resource efficiency. The MESKI project positions the plant as a leader in sustainable water management, turning a water-stressed environment into an opportunity for improved performance and environmental impact.*

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Reduced water usage and consumption

(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

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Italy

☑ Romania

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Danube
☑ Mahi River
☑ Nile
☑ Sakarya
☑ Other, please specify

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

For Şişecam's operations in the Danube, Mahi River, Nile, and Sakarya basins, the opportunity to invest in water management infrastructure and develop water-efficient production processes is a strategic response to growing water stress in these regions. In particular, the Sakarya basin, a critical area for the company's operations, faces significant water challenges, making resilience-building investments essential. By implementing advanced water management systems, Şişecam can ensure a more efficient use of water resources, reducing reliance on external freshwater sources and minimizing operational risks associated with water scarcity. Investments in these regions include infrastructure upgrades like improved water recycling and storage systems, which are critical to maintaining operational continuity under water stress. Furthermore, developing water-efficient production technologies across these facilities presents an opportunity to optimize processes and reduce overall water consumption. The integration of these technologies will enhance production efficiency and align with global sustainability objectives. This initiative not only strengthens Şişecam's resilience but also contributes to long-term cost savings and positions the company as a leader in sustainable manufacturing practices.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:
☑ Reduced indirect (operating) 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
☑ Short-term

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

Select from:
☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:
☑ Medium

(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

Investing in water management infrastructure and developing water-efficient production processes in the Danube, Mahi River, Nile, and Sakarya basins is expected to significantly impact Şişecam's financial position, performance, and cash flows. For facilities in these basins, such investments will enhance asset values while reducing future liabilities related to water scarcity and regulatory compliance. This will strengthen Şişecam's overall balance sheet, particularly in water-stressed regions like the Sakarya basin. In the short term, these capital expenditures might affect profitability, but over the long term, improved water management will lower operational costs, particularly in the Danube and Nile basins where water stress is a critical concern. Enhanced efficiency in production processes will improve profit margins and competitiveness, driving revenue growth across all targeted regions. While the initial investments may strain cash flows in the early phases, the long-term benefits of reduced utility costs and optimized operations are expected to generate positive cash flows. Facilities in the Mahi River and Sakarya basins can also benefit from access to green financing, which may further enhance liquidity through better borrowing conditions. Overall, these initiatives will lead to a stronger financial position and improved long-term performance for Şişecam's facilities across the Danube, Mahi River, Nile, and Sakarya basins.

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

Select from:
☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

341561100

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Total CAPEX for water related investments in 2024.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To capitalize on our investments in water management, we plan to develop an integrated framework that standardizes practices across our facilities in the Danube, Mahi River, Nile, Sakarya, and Buyuk Menderes basins. By prioritizing advanced technologies like automated monitoring systems and water recycling infrastructure, we aim to optimize our operations and enhance efficiency. We aim to conduct regular training for our employees on sustainable water practices to foster resource efficiency, and we will engage in partnerships with local authorities and environmental organizations to improve our conservation initiatives and ensure regulatory compliance. Establishing a robust monitoring and reporting system will help us track water consumption and assess the impact of our technologies, allowing us to make strategic adjustments based on performance data. Our initiatives will align with broader sustainability goals, and we will explore green financing options to *support future investments while alleviating financial burdens. Finally, by adopting a continuous improvement approach, we will regularly update our water management practices to ensure they remain relevant and effective. Through these strategies, we aim to enhance our water management, achieve greater efficiency, reduce costs, and reinforce our commitment to sustainability.*

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Increased sales of existing products and services

(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

☑ Egypt

☑ India

☑ Turkey

☑ Romania

☑ Russian Federation

☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The declining cost of solar electricity generation and the global push for sustainability are creating significant opportunities in the patterned and energy glass sectors. The EU's REPowerEU plan targets over 320 GW of new solar PV capacity by 2025 and nearly 600 GW by 2030, driving demand for supporting technologies.

Şişecam leverages its risk forecasting and innovation capabilities to seize these opportunities. In 2024, Şişecam announced investments in a patterned glass furnace and processing line at its Mersin plant, later expanding the capacity of this second furnace from 180,000 to 244,000 tons per year, with the energy glass processing line increasing from 20 million to 26.6 million square meters annually. Recognizing rising demand for sustainable, low-emission products in construction, automotive, and packaging, Şişecam also invests in energy-efficient glass, recycled-content products, and eco-friendly chemicals. These efforts support global decarbonization, enhance customer appeal, and position Şişecam as a leader in sustainable manufacturing.

(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

☑ Short-term

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

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(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

Şişecam's investment in the patterned glass and energy glass sectors on its financial position, performance, and cash flows is expected to be significantly positive. By expanding its capacity for the second patterned glass furnace and enhancing the energy glass processing line, the company is well-positioned to meet the growing demand for sustainable glass products, aligning with global sustainability trends and the European Union's ambitious solar energy targets. This strategic investment will likely lead to increased production capabilities, enabling Şişecam to capitalize on emerging market opportunities and improve its competitive edge. As production capacity grows from 180,000 tons to 244,000 tons per year for the patterned glass furnace and from 20 million square meters to 26.6 million square meters for the energy glass processing line, the company can expect a substantial boost in sales revenue. This increase in output will not only contribute to higher sales figures but also enhance operational efficiency, potentially reducing per-unit costs and improving profit margins. Furthermore, the shift towards energy-efficient and sustainable *products may attract environmentally conscious customers and investors, leading to improved brand loyalty and market positioning. Overall, the financial implications of this investment are likely to result in enhanced cash flows, improved financial stability, and a stronger overall financial performance for Şişecam, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability while delivering long-term shareholder value.*

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

47840000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

30718158818

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The share of sustainable products as a percent of revenue in 2024 is 16%.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4028760000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Şişecam announced its decision to invest in three new coated glass lines in Türkiye, Italy, and Bulgaria, with a total capacity approaching 20 million square meters. A total investment of USD 114 million will be made for the three new lines

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Şişecam plans to enhance its installed patterned glass production capacity to 324,000 tons per year and increase the capacity of its energy glass processing line to 26.6 million square meters annually through the capacity expansion at its Mersin facility. This decision reflects Şişecam's commitment to fostering the rapidly growing solar energy sector in Türkiye, aligning with its sustainability-focused value-added production strategy.
[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)

30913517254

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

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The revenue from sustainable product sales in 2024 + the TRY equivalent of renewable energy and waste heat produced in 2024.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

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

341561100

(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

Total amount of CAPEX per 2024 water related investments.
[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

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-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

Şişecam has a Board of Directors, and it also has a publicly available Board of Directors Diversity Policy. Şişecam aims to ensure diversity and inclusion and to offer equal opportunities at all levels of the organization, in line with Its Code of Conduct, Human Resources Policy, and its goal of boosting the company-wide female employment rate to at least 25% by 2030. It considers diversity as a key factor in the knowledge and experience of member candidates during the candidate nomination process for the Board of Directors. This approach is designed to ensure effective management of the company's activities and foster diversity of age, gender, race, nationality, and ethnicity in candidates who have the qualifications to protect the interests of all stakeholders. It takes into account diversity factors that *are relevant at any given time in order to adapt the Board of Directors structure to the evolving needs of the company. To ensure a balanced distribution of the membership on the Board of Directors, priority is given to women among those candidates with the same qualifications in terms of knowledge, experience, and competency. In principle, the aim is to keep the rate of female members on Şişecam's Board of Directors at a minimum of 30% at all times. The Board of Directors evaluates the progress in realizing this goal annually.*

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Board of Directors diversity policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

In the scope of Şişecam's Sustainability Committees and the ongoing "CareforNext" program, the "Protect the Planet" working group leads environmental initiatives focused on climate change, water usage, and circular production—identified as the most pressing global environmental challenges. While biodiversity is not currently a core area of focus, it is recognized as a fundamental environmental topic and is expected to gain increased prominence in the coming years. In 2025, Şişecam will carry out a double materiality assessment to reassess its priority sustainability issues, and biodiversity is anticipated to emerge as a key topic through this process. As such, biodiversity will receive targeted attention, with related actions to be shaped by the outcomes of this assessment. Furthermore, given its integral role within the broader sustainability agenda, biodiversity will be incorporated into the regular agenda of Şişecam's governance committees moving forward.

[Fixed row]

(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 chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ 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 the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Şişecam has a robust governance structure that fully integrates climate change into its corporate framework. Climate-related strategies, risks, opportunities, and mitigation actions are managed at the highest level. The Chairman of Şişecam is directly responsible for corporate sustainability and climate strategies, including oversight of the 2050 carbon-neutral target under the CareforNext strategy. The Chairman is informed by the Sustainability Directorate through regular reporting, ensuring alignment with strategic climate goals. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Chairman, ensures that climate strategy, policies, risks, and opportunities are embedded into the company's overall governance. This committee oversees progress toward the 2050 carbon-neutral and 2030 renewable energy targets. All climate-related actions and investments are approved by the CEO and then conveyed to the Board Chair by the Sustainability Directorate, which reports to the Chief Strategy Officer. The committee meets quarterly to monitor progress on climate risks, opportunities, projects, and investments, with a focus on renewable energy, collaborations, and R&D. The Sustainability Executive Committee, led by the CEO, is responsible for executing the climate strategy, setting priorities, managing stakeholder communications, and monitoring performance indicators. The CEO plays a central role in integrating the CareforNext Sustainability Strategy across operations, ensuring climate-related risks are managed, opportunities seized, and necessary resources allocated. The CEO also ensures data-driven decision-making, while climate-related updates are reported to the Board of Directors Sustainability Committee by the Sustainability Directorate. This integrated governance model enables strategic and effective climate action at all levels. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee sets policies, internalizes the sustainability strategy, and ensures top management accountability. The Sustainability Executive Committee develops the sustainability *vision, identifies priorities, guides action plans, and ensures operational implementation. Both committees meet quarterly to review progress, while the Chief Strategy Officer provides monthly updates on sustainability matters to the Executive Committee, supporting continuous oversight.*

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ 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 Terms of Reference

☑ Individual role descriptions

(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

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Şişecam's water management governance structure is shaped under the "CareforNext" strategy, which focuses on protecting the planet and achieving sustainability targets. Şişecam has developed special initiatives such as the "Protect the Planet Working Group" to center the management and mitigation of water risks. These groups develop specific projects and practices to optimize water use, increase water efficiency, and minimize environmental impacts at the facilities. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee plays a critical role under the "Care for Next" strategy in fully integrating the company's water management strategies, policies, and risks into the overall structure. This committee reviews and approves policies and practices concerning the conservation and efficient use of water resources. The Sustainability Executive Committee is responsible for setting priorities related to water management, managing communications with internal and external stakeholders, and regularly monitoring water management performance indicators. This committee ensures the implementation of substantial measures such as water conservation and water quality management. The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee and the Sustainability Executive Committee conducts quarterly meetings to review developments, risks, and opportunities related to water management. During these meetings, the status of water management projects and investments, future plans, and potential collaborations are evaluated. This integrated governance approach enables Şişecam to take strategic and effective steps in water management aligned with the "CareforNext" strategy, helping to achieve its sustainability goals. In addition, the Chief Strategy Officer provides monthly updates on sustainability matters to the Executive Committee, supporting continuous oversight.
[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
☑ 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

Experience
☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
☑ Staff-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
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:
☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

In the scope of Şişecam's Sustainability Committees and the ongoing "CareforNext" program, the "Protect the Planet" working group leads environmental initiatives focused on climate change, water usage, and circular production—identified as the most pressing global environmental challenges. While biodiversity is not currently a core area of focus, it is recognized as a fundamental environmental topic and is expected to gain increased prominence in the coming years. In 2025, Şişecam will carry out a double materiality assessment to reassess its priority sustainability issues, and biodiversity is anticipated to emerge as a key topic through this process. As such, biodiversity will receive targeted attention, with related actions to be shaped by the outcomes of this assessment. Furthermore, given its integral role within the broader sustainability agenda, biodiversity will be incorporated into the regular agenda of Şişecam's management committees moving forward.
[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

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

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

Şişecam CEO is the key person with the highest level of responsibility for all activities related to climate change. The CEO chairs Şişecam's Sustainability Executive Committee and ensures that the CareforNext Sustainability Strategy is integrated into all operational areas. Within the scope of this strategy, it is especially critical to manage climate change risks and seize opportunities. Projects and investments related to climate change are realized with the approval of the CEO. This ensures that the necessary resources are allocated to achieve the company's climate-related strategic goals. For the effective implementation of Şişecam's climate change strategy, the CEO manages data-based decision-making mechanisms and ensures that decisions are shaped by accurate and up-to-date data.

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

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

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

The CEO of Şişecam holds the highest level of responsibility for water management activities and chairs the Sustainability Executive Committee. This role ensures the integration of the CareforNext Sustainability Strategy into all operational processes, with a particular focus on managing water-related risks and capitalizing on opportunities related to water resources. All water management projects and investments are implemented with the CEO's approval, ensuring that the necessary resources are allocated effectively to achieve the company's water management objectives. The CEO oversees the implementation of water strategies, and developments are conveyed to the Board of Directors Sustainability Committee, facilitating strong communication and coordination between the board and the executive committee. Furthermore, the CEO manages data-driven decision-making processes to ensure that the company's water management strategy is executed *effectively and that decisions are based on accurate and up-to-date information. This governance structure plays a critical role in advancing Şişecam's sustainability goals related to water management.*

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(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

The Board of Directors Sustainability Committee is the highest body responsible for sustainability management at Şişecam and is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board Sustainability Committee sets Şişecam's strategic direction on climate change and ensures the effective implementation of the CareforNext Sustainability Strategy at all levels. It also keeps the strategy up-to-date by following global trends. The Committee oversees the effective management of climate change-related risks. In light of global events, it has become imperative to address climate risks with a strategic management approach. It ensures the creation and implementation of transition plans for climate change adaptation and carbon footprint reduction targets. It also oversees the setting and monitoring of climate-related targets at the corporate level. The Committee reviews climate-related innovation and R&D projects and sets priorities in this area. It thus ensures that technological developments are carried out in line with the climate strategy. Şişecam's sustainability strategy is organized under the umbrella of CareforNext and is carried out in line with and integrated with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Şişecam manages risks and meets stakeholder expectations on a global scale to achieve the goals defined under the main headings of Protect the Planet, Empower Society and Transform Life. In this context, managing climate change and other environmental risks is of strategic importance not only in terms of sustainability but also in line with the increasing sensitivities of stakeholders.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers 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)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Board of Director Sustainability Committee

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

Select from:
☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Executive Committee is chaired by the CEO and consists of Executive Board members and oversees the effective implementation of Şişecam's climate strategy. The Committee formulates Şişecam's climate change adaptation strategy and ensures that this strategy is integrated across all business units. Climate change related targets and KPIs are set, distributed and regularly revised and monitored. The Committee evaluates climate-related risks and opportunities on the basis of product and production geographies and determines the actions to be taken in this context. Under the Committee are working groups formed in line with the three main axes of the CareforNext strategy: Protect the Planet, Empower Society and Transform Life. These groups develop projects to achieve the sustainability goals set and report on progress.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Strategy Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ 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)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Şişecam, the Chief Strategy Officer (CSO) plays an important role in managing the company's climate change strategy in an integrated manner with the overall corporate strategy. The CSO is responsible for designing and overseeing Şişecam's short, medium and long-term strategies that include sustainability as a core component. The climate change strategy is embedded in the overall corporate strategy and ensures that climate-related issues are aligned with business objectives. The CSO sets climate-related targets, such as emission reductions, energy efficiency and the adoption of renewable energy. Progress against these targets is continuously monitored, ensuring that the company is on track to achieve its sustainability goals. The CSO is responsible for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities and ensures that Şişecam adapts to the changing environmental environment. This includes identifying potential threats (e.g. regulatory *changes, physical risks) as well as opportunities (e.g. innovation in sustainable products, resource efficiency) arising from climate change. The CSO reports directly to the CEO, providing updates on the progress of climate-related initiatives and their integration into corporate strategy. Regular reporting ensures accountability and informs leadership on the company's climate action performance.*

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Protect the Planet Working Group

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Executive Committee

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Protect the Planet Working Group plays a crucial role in addressing key environmental issues, with a strong focus on climate change. Operating under the framework of the CareforNext Strategy, the group prioritizes climate change mitigation, responsible water use, and the promotion of circular production practices. These focus areas are essential for minimizing Şişecam's environmental impact and advancing its sustainability efforts. A core function of the group is its active support for Şişecam's climate change strategy, which includes the transition to renewable energy sources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. By leading initiatives in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, the group helps the company meet its climate-related targets. Additionally, the group is tasked with *coordinating technical studies and designing projects that address its key environmental focus areas. This ensures that Şişecam remains at the forefront of adopting best practices and leveraging technological advancements in its climate action initiatives. Moreover, the group oversees critical aspects such as technological developments, transformation projects, and investment planning, ensuring they align with the company's broader climate and sustainability objectives. Through these coordinated efforts, the Protect the Planet Working Group contributes significantly to the realization of Şişecam's climate goals and overall environmental sustainability agenda.*

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Protect the Planet Working Group

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Executive Committee

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Protect the Planet Working Group plays a crucial role in addressing climate change and water management issues. Operating under the CareforNext Strategy, the group prioritizes the reduction of climate change, responsible water use, and the promotion of circular production practices. These focal areas are critical for reducing Şişecam's environmental impact and advancing its sustainability efforts. In establishing Şişecam's water management structure, a comprehensive water risk analysis has been thoroughly assessed. This analysis takes into account total water usage, water use efficiency, and the water risks associated with the basins in the locations of the facilities. For facilities identified as high-risk, an "Internal Water Management Working Group" will be established, and "Water Management Representatives" will be appointed for facilities deemed risky. These teams are expected to regularly monitor water management activities and report their findings to the Sustainability Executive Committee as part of the Protect the Planet Working Group. This structure aims to enhance the effectiveness of water management and proactively manage water risks. The group's additional responsibilities include coordinating technical work related to fundamental environmental focus areas and designing projects. In this capacity, the group supports Şişecam in adopting best practices and leveraging technological advancements in its water management initiatives. Furthermore, the group oversees critical issues such as technological developments, transformation projects, and investment planning, ensuring alignment with the company's water management goals. The Protect the Planet Working Group significantly contributes to achieving Şişecam's water management objectives and its overall environmental sustainability agenda through these coordinated efforts.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

☑ Sustainability committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Board of Director Sustainability Committee

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Executive Committee, chaired by the CEO of Şişecam and composed of Board members, is responsible for designing Şişecam's water management strategy, ensuring its integration across all business units, and setting priorities for sustainability objectives. The Committee establishes, distributes, regularly revises, and monitors water management goals and KPIs. It also evaluates water-related risks and opportunities in relation to the company's operations, strategy, and financial planning, including assessing risks and opportunities by product and production geography. The Committee defines activities and measures to support the water management strategy. Under the Committee, the "Protect the Planet," "Empower Communities," and "Transform Lives" working groups are established in alignment with the three main pillars of the CareforNext strategy. The Protect the Planet group focuses on water management goals and strategies. These groups develop projects with participation from managers across all functional areas and report their progress to the Sustainability Executive Committee. The Committee reviews these reports and presents them to the Board Sustainability Committee, ensuring strong communication and coordination between upper management and the Board. In the development of Şişecam's water management structure, a detailed water risk analysis has been conducted. This analysis considered total water usage, water use efficiency, and water risks in the catchment areas of the facilities. For facilities identified as high risk, an "Internal Water Management Working Group" is planned to be established, while "Water Management Representatives" will be appointed for facilities assessed as risky. These teams are intended to regularly monitor water management activities and report their findings as part of the Protect the Planet working group to the Sustainability Executive Committee. This structure aims to enhance the effectiveness of water management.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chief Strategy Officer

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

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Reporting to the Deputy General Manager of Strategy, the Sustainability Directorate is responsible for analyzing risks and opportunities related to priority sustainability issues. Scenario analysis studies concerning climate-related risks and opportunities are carried out under the coordination of the Sustainability Directorate, with contributions from relevant internal teams. The unit also monitors customer expectations, systematically analyzes these expectations, and communicates them to relevant business units, thereby contributing to the consistent implementation of the sustainability approach across the organization

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

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Other

☑ Other, please specify :CEO leads the integration of sustainability strategy into operations, oversees climate risk management and opportunity evaluation, approves climate-related projects and investments, ensures effective resource allocation.

(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

The CEO is the most senior executive responsible for all activities related to climate change. By chairing the Sustainability Executive Committee, the General Manager ensures the integration of the Care for Next Sustainability Strategy into operational processes. In this context, they guide the management of risks arising from climate change and the evaluation of emerging opportunities. Climate-related projects and investments are implemented with the General Manager's approval, ensuring the effective allocation of resources necessary to achieve strategic goals. Decisions taken at the Sustainability Executive Committee, chaired by the General Manager, are presented to the Board Sustainability Committee through the Sustainability Directorate. This ensures that progress on the implementation of the climate strategy is regularly shared at the top management level. The General Manager also oversees data-driven decision-making processes to ensure the effective implementation of the Group's climate change strategy and that decisions are shaped based on accurate and up-to-date information.

[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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Sustainability and climate-related targets under the CareforNext Strategy are integrated into C-Level performance scorecards and reflected in the bonus system. Bonus rates for C-level executives in functions such as strategy, production, and supply chain typically range between 15% and 20%, subject to annual variation. While not directly tied to specific climate indicators, these targets influence overall performance evaluations and may indirectly affect bonuses. Sustainability goals are cascaded to operational teams and used in team performance monitoring. Senior executive salaries are not directly linked to climate metrics, but related KPIs in performance scorecards contribute to bonus calculations.

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

Sustainability and climate-related targets under the CareforNext Strategy are integrated into C-Level performance scorecards and reflected in the bonus system. Bonus rates for C-level executives in functions such as strategy, production, and supply chain typically range between 15% and 20%, subject to annual variation. While not directly tied to specific climate indicators, these targets influence overall performance evaluations and may indirectly affect bonuses. Sustainability goals are cascaded to operational teams and used in team performance monitoring. Senior executive salaries are not directly linked to climate metrics, but related KPIs in performance scorecards contribute to bonus calculations.
[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

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Strategy Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Chief Strategy Officer' s monetary incentives are closely tied to the achievement of strategic and sustainability goals, particularly those related to energy efficiency and carbon intensity reduction. Achieving these targets positively impacts the Chief Strategy Officer' s bonus structure. Specific internal targets related to reducing energy-carbon intensities are included in the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance scorecard. Success in meeting these targets can result in substantial financial rewards. A significant portion of the Chief Strategy Officer' s total compensation is variable and linked to performance metrics. Successful attainment of the outlined sustainability goals directly influences the variable pay component. At the end of each fiscal year, the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance, including progress on sustainability targets, is reviewed. Based on this review, monetary incentives are adjusted accordingly.

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

Chief Strategy Officer' s incentives are directly tied to the reduction of Şişecam’s energy-carbon intensities, which is a key component of the company's climate transition plan. By linking a portion of the Chief Strategy Officer' s compensation to achieving specific environmental targets, the incentives ensure that the Chief Strategy Officer remains focused on the successful implementation of the climate strategy. With environmental targets included in the Chief Strategy Officer' s scorecard, the Chief Strategy Officer is held accountable for leading the company's efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency. This accountability drives the Chief Strategy Officer to prioritize and integrate sustainability into the company's overall strategy, leading to more effective climate action and resource allocation. The monetary incentives encourage the Chief Strategy Officer to make strategic decisions that align with environmental commitments, such as investing in renewable energy projects, adopting energy-efficient technologies, and enhancing sustainability practices. These decisions help in meeting the company’s long-term climate goals and transitioning to a low-carbon business model. By providing monetary rewards based on environmental performance, Şişecam motivates its leadership to actively engage in and drive initiatives that advance the company's climate commitments, ultimately leading to a successful transition towards a more sustainable and low-carbon future.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Strategy Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

(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

Chief Strategy Officer' s financial incentives are directly tied to meeting strategic and sustainability goals, especially those related to water efficiency and reducing water consumption. Success in meeting these targets positively influences the Chief Strategy Officer' s bonus structure. Specific internal targets related to water consumption reduction and water efficiency are included in the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance scorecard, and achieving these targets can result in significant financial rewards. A substantial portion of the Chief Strategy Officer' s total compensation is variable and tied to performance metrics; meeting water management targets directly impacts this variable compensation component. At the end of each fiscal year, the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance, including progress on water management goals, is reviewed, and monetary incentives are adjusted accordingly. As part of Şişecam's sustainability strategy, more comprehensive water management targets will be developed in the future and integrated into the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance criteria. This approach will ensure that water management strategies are more closely aligned with the company’s overall sustainability objectives.

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

Chief Strategy Officer' s incentives are closely linked to Şişecam’s strategic and sustainability objectives, particularly those aimed at improving water efficiency and reducing water consumption. By tying a portion of the Chief Strategy Officer' s compensation to specific water management goals, these incentives ensure the Chief Strategy Officer' s dedication to enhancing the company’s water sustainability initiatives. With these targets incorporated into the Chief Strategy Officer' s performance evaluations, the Chief Strategy Officer is accountable for leading efforts to optimize water use and reduce consumption, reinforcing the importance of water management in the company's overall strategy. This accountability drives the Chief Strategy Officer to prioritize water sustainability as part of the broader company goals, leading to more effective water conservation measures and better resource allocation. Financial incentives encourage the Chief Strategy Officer to make strategic decisions that align with environmental commitments, such as investing in water-efficient technologies, implementing water-saving practices, and promoting sustainable water management throughout the organization. These actions support Şişecam's long-term water goals and align its business operations with sustainable water use principles. By rewarding performance based on water management outcomes, Şişecam encourages its leadership to take an active role in *advancing the company's water-related initiatives. This approach ensures that water management strategies are fully integrated with Şişecam's overall sustainability agenda, helping the company progress towards more sustainable and efficient water use practices in the future.*

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The Facilities Manager's incentives are also performance-based, focusing on specific targets related to energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, and reduction in carbon intensities. Achieving these targets can lead to financial bonuses. Targets are set on a functional basis, aligning with the Facilities Manager's role in managing and improving the environmental impact of the facilities. These targets are included in the individual performance scorecard.The Facilities Manager's performance scorecard includes sustainability goals that are directly tied to their monetary incentives. Meeting or exceeding these targets results in bonuses and other financial rewards. Like the CEO, the Facilities Manager undergoes an annual performance review. The review assesses their progress towards sustainability goals, which influences the bonus and overall compensation.

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

For the Facilities Manager, performance incentives are tied to targets related to energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, and reduction in carbon intensities. These incentives drive the Facilities Manager to implement and oversee operational improvements that directly impact the company's environmental performance. Specific targets set for the Facilities Manager ensure that they focus on practical aspects of the climate transition plan, such as optimizing energy use within facilities, reducing waste, and enhancing overall operational efficiency. Achieving these targets contributes to lowering the company's environmental footprint and aligns with broader strategic goals. The inclusion of sustainability goals in the Facilities Manager's scorecard ensures that climate-related objectives are integrated into daily operations and maintenance activities. This integration supports the overall climate transition plan by ensuring that all operational aspects are aligned with Şişecam's environmental commitments. Facilities Manager incentives align individual performance with company-wide environmental goals, ensuring that every level of management contributes to achieving the climate transition plan.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

(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

The Facilities Manager’s incentives are performance-based and focus on achieving specific water-related targets, such as improving water efficiency, conserving water, and reducing overall water consumption. Success in meeting these goals can result in financial bonuses. The targets are tailored to the Facilities Manager's role, reflecting their responsibility for overseeing and enhancing water management practices within the facilities. These objectives are part of the individual performance scorecard. The Facilities Manager’s scorecard includes water management objectives directly linked to their financial incentives. Achieving or surpassing these goals leads to bonuses and other monetary rewards. Like the CEO, the Facilities Manager has an annual performance review that evaluates their progress on water management targets, which directly impacts their bonuses and overall compensation package.

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

The Facilities Manager’s performance incentives are linked to targets focused on water efficiency, conservation, and reducing overall water consumption. These incentives encourage the Facilities Manager to implement and oversee improvements that directly impact the company's water management performance. The specific targets set for the Facilities Manager are designed to address practical aspects of water management, such as optimizing water usage within the facilities, reducing water waste, and improving overall efficiency in water-related operations. Meeting these targets contributes to lowering the company's water footprint and supports broader sustainability goals. By including water management objectives in the Facilities Manager's performance scorecard, Şişecam ensures that water-related goals are embedded into everyday operations and maintenance tasks. This alignment supports the company's overarching sustainability strategy by integrating water management into all operational levels, ensuring that every part of the organization contributes to the company’s water management and conservation commitments.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Sustainability Directorate

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(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

Sustainability Directorate' s financial incentives are directly tied to meeting sustainability goals, especially those related to climate change. Specific internal targets related to climate change are included in the performance scorecard, and achieving these targets can result in significant financial rewards.

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

This role’s incentives are linked to the achievement of environmental and operational performance targets, including emissions reduction, energy optimization, and adoption of cleaner technologies. Meeting these objectives strengthens the company’s climate strategy and drives bonus outcomes.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Other facility/unit/site manager, please specify :Sustainability Directorate

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(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

Sustainability Directorate' s financial incentives are directly tied to meeting sustainability goals, especially those related to water consumption. Specific internal targets related to water consumption are included in the performance scorecard, and achieving these targets can result in significant financial rewards.

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

This role's incentives are tied to measurable water-related performance improvements, such as reducing consumption, enhancing efficiency, and implementing sustainable water management practices. Progress in these areas contributes directly to environmental commitments and influences incentive awards.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from:

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	☑ 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

☑ 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

Şişecam Group Environmental Policy includes adhering to environmental regulations in the countries where Şişecam operates, fulfilling obligations related to customer and supplier requirements, and ensuring compliance with these standards. The company is dedicated to conserving natural resources and enhancing recycling and recovery efforts in line with a zero-waste approach. A significant aspect of Şişecam's environmental policy is its commitment to minimizing or eliminating adverse environmental impacts from its activities. This involves taking necessary measures to prevent pollution and evaluating environmental effects during investment processes. Furthermore, the policy emphasizes collaboration with relevant stakeholders across all areas of operation. It includes a focus on utilizing energy-efficient and environmentally friendly technologies from the design stage to mitigate the effects of climate change. The approach incorporates a life-cycle perspective to assess all environmental risks and opportunities, setting clear objectives and taking necessary actions for continuous improvement. Monitoring and reporting on environmental performance are integral to the policy, ensuring that progress is tracked and improvements are made regularly. The policy also aims to enhance awareness and commitment among stakeholders and employees by ensuring understanding and adoption of the policy and increasing environmental consciousness through training programs.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

(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

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environment-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

☑ UN Global Compact

☑ Other, please specify :HYSouthMarmara Hydrogen Valley Project, European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance (ESIA) and Hydrogen Europe

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

Şişecam's membership in the UN Global Compact (UNGC) requires the company to adhere to specific international standards and principles. In this context, Şişecam’s role and responsibilities under the UN Global Compact are broadly evaluated. Şişecam is committed to respecting and protecting human rights. This includes creating a fair and human rights-compliant workplace, safeguarding employees' rights, and making a positive impact on communities. Şişecam develops policies to prevent human rights violations and aligns its practices accordingly. Şişecam adheres to UNGC principles related to labor standards. This involves supporting employees' rights to unionize, complying with prohibitions on forced and child labor, and preventing discrimination. The company structures its workforce policies and practices according to these standards. In environmental management, Şişecam complies with UNGC's environmental principles. This includes taking necessary measures to prevent and reduce environmental pollution, promoting eco-friendly technologies, and adopting a zero-waste approach. Şişecam ensures the efficient use of natural resources and integrates these principles into its operations. Şişecam also adheres to UNGC principles in combating corruption. This entails implementing a zero-tolerance policy against bribery and unethical gains and supporting ethical business practices. The company strengthens its internal control mechanisms and transparency principles. As a UNGC member, Şişecam is required to regularly report its sustainability performance and compliance with UNGC principles. These reports transparently present how the company implements these principles and its progress in this regard. Şişecam collaborates with business partners and stakeholders who support and adhere to UNGC principles. The company integrates these principles into its policies and promotes them across all organizational levels. Additionally, Şişecam provides training programs for employees on human rights, environmental management, and ethical business practices. These trainings are crucial for enhancing compliance with UNGC principles and building a knowledgeable workforce. Şişecam’s adherence to the UN Global Compact supports its achievement of sustainability goals and ensures alignment with global standards. This fosters a reliable and responsible business environment for both internal and external stakeholders. Moreover, Şişecam became a member of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, which was established to support large-scale deployment of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen technologies until 2030. Through this initiative, Şişecam has taken a significant step towards its carbon-neutral goal by gaining the opportunity to closely follow the latest developments in clean hydrogen technologies and innovations. In addition, Şişecam became a member of

the European Solar Photovoltaic Industry Alliance, which was established to develop the solar photovoltaic (PV) industrial ecosystem in the European Union. With this membership, Şişecam aims to follow the developments in the industry and learn the best practices to integrate them into its production processes. Furthermore, Şişecam is a partner in the "HYSouthMarmara Hydrogen Valley Project," a European Union project with a total budget of EUR 36.8 million, supported by an EUR 8 million grant from the European Commission. Within the scope of the project, Şişecam will use green hydrogen obtained from renewable sources in flat glass production. In addition, as a partner of the "HYSouthMarmara Hydrogen Valley Project," Şişecam has become a member of the "Hydrogen Europe" community, the leading stakeholder organization of the European hydrogen ecosystem, established with the aim of speeding up the European hydrogen industry and achieving global carbon neutrality. As a member of the community, Şişecam aims to stay informed about hydrogen economy developments, develop new business relationships, and access new grant opportunities.
[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

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UNGC and SDG

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

CEO Statement - UN membership_revised_13012022.pdf

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply
☑ Non-government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

European Union: As a member of Glass Alliance Europe, Şişecam has contributed to the evaluation of EU-based climate policies and provided input for sector position papers. It participates in working groups on this matter

(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

Şişecam actively engages with government bodies and relevant institutions to develop its strategy, set targets, implement technologies, and collaborate with policymakers to advance its climate change vision. The company participates in key projects, such as those with GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH) and PMR, and plays a role in shaping administrative tools like Turkey's National ETS to support the country's climate targets. Leveraging its experience in the EU, Şişecam shares its expertise with Turkish official institutions and industry associations. For the planned national ETS in Turkey, Şişecam contributes to specialized working groups within the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and supports benchmarking and cost analysis for the glass industry. The company provides valuable input into the development of legal frameworks and regulatory perspectives that align with its transition plan. Şişecam offers opinions and technical support to several official institutions and professional chambers involved in climate change studies, including the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, the Ministry of Commerce, the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, and the Turkish Construction Material Manufacturers Association. Furthermore, Şişecam represented Turkey at COP 26, emphasizing the implementation of decisions from the Paris Agreement and striving to limit global warming to below 2C. As a member of Glass Alliance Europe, Şişecam participates in industry discussions and contributes to shaping new regulations and strategies for the sector. This involvement helps the company update its transition plan and align with critical regulations based on its internal commitments.
[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

Şişecam engages with policymakers in Türkiye, Georgia, and the EU to shape climate regulations. In Türkiye, it contributed to the Industrial Emissions Regulation and promoted glass cullet recycling. In Georgia, it supported a national deposit system to boost recycling. In the EU, as a Glass for Europe member, it contributes to EU ETS, CBAM, the Green Deal, Fit for 55, and ESPR, aligning decarbonisation with competitiveness.

(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

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

(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

☑ Turkey

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

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization’s proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Şişecam proposed a phased implementation approach for the Türkiye ETS, including an initial transition period with partial free allocation of allowances to energy-intensive industries, supported by sector-specific benchmarks. This approach aims to ensure industrial competitiveness while enabling gradual adaptation to carbon pricing.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

☑ Participation in working groups organized by policy makers

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(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

*Türkiye: Şişecam provided feedback on the *Regulation on the Management of Industrial Emissions*, a major step contributing to the green transformation of industry in Türkiye. The regulation is based on Best Available Techniques (BAT) and introduces requirements such as energy optimization, monitoring, and the implementation of energy management systems under the scope of energy efficiency. Additionally, Şişecam submitted a statement to the Climate Change Directorate, the official climate authority in Türkiye, advocating for increased support for glass cullet recycling to reduce emissions from glass packaging production. Georgia: During engagements with relevant regulatory authorities in Georgia, Şişecam emphasized the importance of a national deposit return system to boost glass recycling and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from glass production. Şişecam also shared its experience and achievements in this area based on its operations in Türkiye. European Union: Şişecam is a member of *Glass for Europe*, the European association representing the flat glass sector. Through this membership, the company takes part in lobbying and advocacy efforts related to climate policy and sectoral regulations. For the most up-to-date and detailed position statements, please refer to the official resources provided by the association.*

(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

☑ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN SDGs

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

☑ IFRS

☑ Other, please specify :TSRS

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(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
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

3-39

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sisecam-2024-TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

In accordance with the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS) published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK), the first sustainability report aligned with these standards has been issued as of 2024. This report has been prepared in full compliance with the new regulatory framework, which aims to ensure that sustainability performance is presented in a transparent, comparable, and auditable manner. TSRS is based on the IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), operating under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation. Within this framework, two core standards have been defined: TSRS 1 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information: This standard outlines the general principles for disclosing information related to governance structures, risk management processes, performance metrics, and targets associated with sustainability strategies. Although not mandatory for the 2024 reporting period, it provides a foundational framework for future disclosures. TSRS 2 – Climate-related Disclosures: Effective as of 2024, this standard requires companies to disclose climate-related risks and opportunities under four key pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Metrics&Targets

Row 2

(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

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

18-42

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sisecam-2023-Sustainability-Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Although it is not a standard-certified report, it has been prepared in alignment with the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) Standards
[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:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[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

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Hot House World

(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

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

No Policies Scenario (4°C+ world) Assumptions: No additional climate policies or regulations beyond today. Global emissions continue to rise steadily. Carbon pricing remains minimal or fragmented. Fossil fuels dominate energy mix, with limited technological shift. Uncertainty: Politically unrealistic in the long term (governments are unlikely to remain inactive). Fails to reflect rapid technological cost reductions (e.g., renewables, hydrogen). Constraints: Provides a stress-test but less relevant for near-term planning. Market dynamics (investor pressure, consumer preferences) are not captured fully

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

No Policies Scenario: assumes no new global climate policies are adopted, emissions continue rising, and global temperature increase exceeds 4°C by 2100. This provides a worst-case benchmark for unmanaged climate risk, especially for carbon-intensive sectors like glass and soda ash.

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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Şişecam's water risk analysis, covering 45 facilities, was conducted based on WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas's 2050 pessimistic scenario, with the assumption that water consumption trends will align with the company's targets, while accounting for various uncertainties and data constraints. Assumptions The analysis assumes that Şişecam's total water consumption will change in line with its corporate goals. This suggests the assumption that the company will successfully implement water-saving technologies and management practices to meet its targets. The scenario relies on the accuracy of data provided by WRI's Aqueduct tool, particularly for the 2050 pessimistic scenario, which projects water risk factors like droughts and water stress. It assumes that the WRI's 2050 pessimistic projections are realistic, implying a significant deterioration in water availability and quality in the future due to climate change, population growth, and industrial expansion. Uncertainties: The exact extent and impact of future climate change are uncertain, which affects the reliability of long-term water risk predictions. Also, uncertainty exists around the future development and adoption of more efficient water-saving technologies within Şişecam's facilities. Moreover, potential shifts in local and international water usage regulations could influence the risk analysis, as water policies may evolve to address growing water scarcity. Additionally, changes in economic conditions, such as fluctuating demand for products and regional economic development, could impact water consumption patterns and stress on water resources. Constraints The company's ability to reduce water consumption may be limited by external factors such as the availability of technologies or government incentives, which may not align with the company's timelines for meeting its water-related goals. Also, inadequate or outdated local data could skew risk assessments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The company has selected WRI's 2050 pessimistic scenario for its water strategies due to several key factors. This scenario outlines the most severe potential impacts of climate change on water resources, providing a framework to prepare for the most challenging conditions. By doing so, the company can optimize its water management policies to ensure resilience in the face of future risks. In alignment with its sustainability objectives, the company also aims to realistically assess risks such as water scarcity and increasing demand. The 2050 pessimistic scenario offers insights into future pressures on water resources in the regions where its facilities operate, enabling the company to manage these resources more effectively and mitigate potential risks.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

(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

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.0ºC - 2.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Current Policies Scenario (~2.7°C world) Assumptions: Only existing regulations (EU ETS, CBAM, renewable targets, national NDCs) are implemented. Moderate adoption of low-carbon technologies. Gradual increase in carbon pricing, but not aligned with net-zero pathways. Uncertainty: Policy pathways may diverge sharply between countries (EU vs Türkiye vs U.S.). Technology adoption speed (e.g., hydrogen cost curves, CCS breakthroughs) is uncertain. Constraints: Treats current policies as static, while in reality most governments revise NDCs every 5 years. Risks underestimating both transition risk (if policies tighten) or physical risk (if warming overshoots).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Current Policies Scenario: assumes only existing national and international climate policies remain in place, leading to ~2.7°C warming. This reflects a realistic near-term trajectory given today's regulatory frameworks (EU ETS, CBAM, etc.), allowing Şişecam to model medium-level risk exposure.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050, 1.5 Parthways, Divergent Net Zero

(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
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ 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

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation
☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Below 2°C Scenario (Paris-aligned) Assumptions: Rapid, globally coordinated decarbonization policies implemented. Aggressive scale-up of renewables, electrification, and green fuels. High and uniform carbon prices across economies. Strong innovation in CCS, efficiency, and circular economy. Uncertainty: Requires strong political will and global coordination, which is uncertain. Assumes financing and just transition mechanisms materialize. Constraints: Ambitious but may overestimate policy stringency outside the EU. Short- to medium-term costs for industry may be higher than modeled.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Below 2°C Scenario: aligned with the Paris Agreement, assuming rapid, comprehensive global policy action to limit warming below 2°C. It represents the most ambitious transition pathway, useful for testing resilience under accelerated regulatory and market transformation.
[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

☑ 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

Şişecam's climate scenario analysis assessed both transition and physical risks across short-, medium-, and long-term horizons using NGFS/Paris-aligned transition scenarios and IPCC RCPs. The results highlight material implications for operations, supply chain, and product portfolio. Under the No Policies / RCP 8.5 scenarios, the Group faces significant exposure to physical risks, including increased frequency of heatwaves, water stress, and flooding in Türkiye, India, and the U.S. These impacts could disrupt production, increase operating costs, and pressure resource availability. At the same time, unchecked emissions growth and limited regulatory control would raise reputational and market risks, reducing competitiveness in the EU and other decarbonizing economies. In the Current Policies scenario, transition *risks are more pronounced, particularly through rising carbon prices under the EU ETS and the expected Turkish ETS and CBAM. Cost of compliance, energy price volatility, and the need for capital expenditure in cleaner technologies are the main financial exposures. However, physical risks remain moderate, with chronic impacts (e.g., gradual water scarcity and higher cooling needs) requiring adaptation measures. The Below 2°C / RCP 2.6 scenarios indicate an accelerated transition to low-carbon technologies. While this creates short- to medium-term costs through higher carbon prices, accelerated policy adoption, and stricter standards, it also creates opportunities in energy-efficient glass, photovoltaic glass, and recycled materials. Early action in electrification, hydrogen, CCS/U, and renewable energy integration strengthens the Group's resilience and positions it as a supplier of choice in a decarbonizing value chain. Environmental implications across all scenarios include: Stronger dependence on renewable energy capacity and clean power purchase agreements to secure cost-effective, low-carbon energy. Increased use of glass cullet and circularity strategies to reduce energy demand and Scope 1–2 emissions. Need for adaptation plans in water management, particularly in regions with growing scarcity.*

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

☑ 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

The scenario analysis based on WRI's 2050 pessimistic scenario highlights several significant challenges related to water resources. It predicts increased water stress, with higher risks of droughts and reduced water availability in the regions where the company operates. This situation could lead to operational disruptions, impacting production and raising costs. As a result, there will be a heightened need for advanced water-saving technologies and improved management practices to address these risks effectively. The implications of these outcomes extend beyond water management. For instance, increased water stress may also influence energy consumption, particularly in water-intensive processes like cooling for power generation, potentially affecting greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, water scarcity could lead to higher pollutant concentrations in wastewater, which in turn necessitates more sophisticated treatment solutions and could increase waste management costs. Moreover, reduced water availability can impact local ecosystems and biodiversity, affecting species dependent on stable water sources. Therefore, adopting sustainable water practices is crucial not only for managing water resources but also for mitigating these broader environmental impacts. The interconnected nature of water stress and climate change underscores the importance of integrated environmental strategies that address multiple issues simultaneously, enhancing overall resilience.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(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:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

The Group's activity-based transition plans are rooted in its climate action business model, designed to minimize the potential impacts of climate change on the Group while generating long-term value throughout the shift to a low-carbon economy. This model is founded on key transformation pillars, including efficiency, energy and technology transition, circularity, and the development of sustainable, energy-efficient products, reflecting the Group's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. To this end, the Group undertakes comprehensive analyses of climate change impacts across its business model, operations, and value chain, embedding the findings into its strategic decision-making processes. In this context, the SASB sector standards for Construction Materials and Chemicals are referenced to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, while their financial and operational implications are systematically assessed through scenario analyses and detailed evaluations. The business model is continuously reviewed by considering evolving market dynamics, regulatory frameworks, technological innovations, and shifts in *climate policies. These elements are directly linked to financially material sustainability factors outlined by SASB, enabling the Group to sustain its competitiveness in a changing global landscape.*

(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

Key Components of the Plan: Low-Carbon Production Technologies: Focus on electrification, development of hybrid/electric melting furnaces, compatible refractory materials, and carbon capture technologies. Efforts are supported by R&D, international collaborations, and industry-academia partnerships. Energy Transition: Increasing renewable energy share in production, targeting 53 MWp installed capacity for self-consumption, complemented by off-site renewable investments, long-term clean energy purchase agreements, and use of Energy Attribute Certificates (IREC, GO). Energy Efficiency: Prioritized through digitalization, renewable energy use, and efficiency-driven investments, positioned as a cornerstone of emissions reduction. Circularity: Strategic increase in glass cullet use to lower energy consumption and emissions, particularly in packaging glass. Policy and Regulatory Compliance: Preparedness for EU ETS, Türkiye's planned ETS, and CBAM. Carbon pricing risks are regularly analyzed, with monitoring of Green Deal funds and incentives for compliance. Sustainable Products: Anticipating rising demand for low-carbon products, especially photovoltaic (PV) glass, energy-efficient architectural glass, and recycled raw materials, supported by innovation and investment. Strategic Collaborations: Joint projects with global technology firms, research centers, and industry platforms aligned with the European Green Deal to accelerate decarbonization and lead sector-wide sustainability transformation.

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

Sisecam-2024-TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

Şişecam considers water as a critical environmental issue in its climate transition plan by addressing both the risks associated with water scarcity and the opportunities for water conservation. Recognizing that water is essential for operational sustainability and that inefficient water use poses significant risks, Şişecam implements a comprehensive approach to water management. This includes regional and site-specific assessments to identify and address potential inefficiencies. The company emphasizes reducing freshwater consumption across its operations and ensures that water usage is closely monitored and managed. In its transition plan, Şişecam actively follows sectoral best practices and strives to enhance the recoverability of water within its facilities. The company has introduced several *initiatives to improve water use efficiency, such as implementing reverse osmosis systems to save significant volumes of water and optimizing wastewater treatment processes to reduce freshwater intake. Additionally, Şişecam is engaged in ongoing projects to further reduce water use and waste, including the development of special treatment systems to enhance water recycling. These measures align with Şişecam's broader climate objectives, aiming to reduce its environmental impact and contribute to sustainable water management. The company's proactive efforts to improve water efficiency and minimize its water footprint are integral to its overall climate transition strategy.*

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

[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

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(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

Environmental risks and opportunities significantly shape Şişecam's strategy regarding products and services. The company is increasingly focused on developing and offering products that are energy-efficient and environmentally friendly. For example, the push towards reducing carbon emissions has led to the design of more sustainable products, such as those incorporating recycled materials or those designed to minimize environmental impact throughout their lifecycle. Opportunities in this area also include responding to growing consumer demand for green products, which drives innovation and differentiation in the market. This alignment with environmental goals enhances Şişecam's market position and supports its commitment to sustainability.

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

In the upstream and downstream value chain, Şişecam addresses environmental risks by working closely with suppliers to ensure they meet environmental standards and by fostering transparency in its supply chain. The company emphasizes sourcing materials responsibly and reducing emissions associated with raw materials and logistics. Opportunities within the value chain are leveraged by integrating sustainability into procurement practices, which not only mitigates risks but also enhances the overall environmental performance of the value chain. For instance, Şişecam's efforts to collaborate with suppliers on sustainable practices and technologies contribute to reducing the environmental footprint across its operations.

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

Environmental considerations heavily influence Şişecam's research and development (R&D) investments. The company prioritizes R&D projects that focus on developing technologies and solutions to address environmental challenges, such as reducing carbon emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and improving waste management. By investing in innovative technologies and sustainable practices, Şişecam aims to stay ahead of regulatory requirements and market trends, thus capitalizing on opportunities for growth and leadership in the green technology space. The focus on R&D not only helps mitigate environmental risks but also drives long-term value creation and supports the company's sustainability goals.

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

Environmental risks and opportunities are integral to Şişecam's operational strategy. The company has implemented various measures to minimize its environmental impact, such as adopting energy-efficient technologies, optimizing resource use, and reducing waste. Operational adjustments are made to enhance efficiency and sustainability, driven by the need to comply with environmental regulations and to capitalize on opportunities for operational excellence. Şişecam's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint through improvements in its operations aligns with its broader climate strategy and contributes to achieving its sustainability 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

☑ Indirect 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

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

Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated not only into the Group's business strategies but also into its financial planning. Operating in energy- and resource-intensive sectors, the Group manages the operational and financial impacts of factors such as carbon pricing, rising energy and raw material costs, and the physical effects of climate change through a holistic approach. These risks and opportunities are assessed across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons and are reflected accordingly in the Group's strategic and financial planning. In the short term, regulatory frameworks such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS) may create cost pressures on carbon-intensive activities. Cost projections related to carbon pricing are factored into investment decisions and feasibility studies. In the medium term, the transition to renewable energy and investments in low-carbon technologies support compliance with environmental regulations and offer potential for reducing operational costs. In line with this, the Group allocates a significant share of its R&D expenditure to sustainability-focused products and technology transformation projects. Also in the medium term, rising market demand for low-carbon products and the development of sustainable product lines are expected to generate revenue growth and expand market share—reflected in the Group's long-term financial projections. Looking to the long term, the Group aims to fully transition to low-carbon production processes in alignment with its 2050 carbon neutrality goal. This strategy is designed to maintain competitiveness in global markets while maximizing energy efficiency through advanced technology investments. In line with international standards, both physical and transition risks—as well as climate-related opportunities—are identified and assessed based on their likelihood and potential impact. Necessary mitigation actions are implemented, and all related processes are managed to ensure full integration of climate considerations into corporate strategy.

[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
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[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:
☑ Other, please specify :Renewable energy investments and procurement/recycling of glass cullet, aligned with our climate transition plan. We aim to expand our categorization for spending in the upcoming years with a sustainable finance frameworks.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

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

798045000

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

0.43
[Add 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

Şişecam is actively engaged in a range of R&D projects focused on advanced coatings, nanomaterials, and functional glass innovations, many of which are carried out in collaboration with universities, research institutes, and start-ups. These initiatives aim to enhance the environmental performance of glass products across multiple industries including construction, automotive, energy, and defense. Key projects include the development of functional coatings such as antireflective, antimicrobial, anti-icing, radar-reflective/absorptive, and electro-friction coatings. In particular, nanoantenna and anti-icing solutions are designed to reduce energy demand in buildings and vehicles, thereby lowering carbon emissions and overall carbon footprint. In the architectural segment, Şişecam is advancing low-emissivity (low-E) and solar low-E coatings. These technologies improve heat and light control, significantly reducing building climatization needs and supporting carbon reduction goals. New material exploration and stack design studies also aim to strengthen innovation capabilities and partnerships. The glass fiber R&D program is focused on developing lightweight, durable materials suitable for use in automotive, aviation, and wind energy sectors. These materials improve fuel efficiency and enable the transition to cleaner energy systems. Notably, projects involving nanomaterial-reinforced glass fibers are pioneering in terms of innovation and patentability, creating high-value products with strong export potential. Şişecam is also working on thin glass solutions for the photovoltaic (PV) industry, targeting improved solar panel efficiency through anti-soiling, anti-reflective, and anti-PID surface treatments. Complementary efforts in thin film coatings and surface engineering aim to enhance light transmittance and environmental resistance of PV modules. Finally, the Tentesol solar control coating optimization project focuses on reducing the use of hazardous chemicals and minimizing emissions of heavy metals and organometallics through improved deposition processes, further aligning with environmental sustainability targets. Collectively, these projects support Şişecam's innovation-driven sustainability strategy and contribute to carbon reduction, energy efficiency, and circular economy goals across its value chain.

[Fixed 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)

110

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

61

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water-related OPEX and CAPEX data were analyzed in comparison with the previous year, and factors such as the increase in water prices, prolonged permit and licensing processes, rising maintenance and repair costs, consultancy services, and well maintenance have contributed to the increase in OPEX. The increase in the water-related CAPEX ratio in 2024 is attributed to the realization of investments that had not been completed in 2023.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Şişecam does not currently implement an internal carbon or water pricing mechanism due to several factors related to the nature of its operations, regulatory environment, and existing sustainability strategies. Şişecam operates in a regulatory environment where mandatory carbon or water pricing systems may not be fully established or standardized. As a result, the company aligns its strategies with existing external pricing mechanisms rather than introducing internal pricing structures. Rather than focusing on internal pricing, Şişecam prioritizes direct investments in energy efficiency, water management, and emission reduction initiatives. These investments target tangible improvements in operational sustainability, such as reducing energy consumption, enhancing water reuse, and adopting cleaner technologies. Şişecam emphasizes innovation and R&D in low-carbon products and services, renewable energy, and circular economy practices, which contribute to reducing the overall environmental impact without the need for an internal carbon or water price. The company already tracks and reports environmental performance metrics, including energy use, emissions, and water consumption, as part of its broader sustainability goals. These efforts provide insight into environmental impacts and opportunities for reduction without formalizing an internal pricing structure.
[Fixed row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[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

Şişecam defines a threshold set for ISO 14001 certificated suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment based on their contribution to key environmental factors such as resource usage, emissions, and waste generation. 81 critical suppliers that significantly contribute (direct and logistic) to Şişecam's environmental footprint, particularly in areas such as raw material sourcing, energy consumption, and waste management, are classified under this category.

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

45

Water

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Regulatory compliance

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Şişecam prioritizes engaging with suppliers on environmental issues by focusing on those with the most significant environmental impacts or those playing critical roles in the company's value chain. Suppliers whose activities contribute substantially to carbon emissions, water usage, energy consumption, and waste production are prioritized. For example, raw material suppliers involved in resource extraction and transportation are often a focal point due to the potential environmental footprint associated with their operations. Suppliers that provide essential materials or services critical to Şişecam's production processes, such as glass, soda ash, or packaging, are prioritized for engagement on environmental issues to ensure a sustainable supply chain. Suppliers with lower sustainability performance, as identified through assessments or audits, receive increased attention and support for improvement initiatives, such as carbon footprint reduction or resource efficiency. Through this targeted approach, Şişecam works closely with priority suppliers to enhance their environmental practices, ensuring alignment with the company's sustainability goals and reducing overall environmental risks across the value chain.

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

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Material sourcing

☑ Supplier performance improvement

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We prioritize suppliers that operate in high-risk areas to mitigate potential environmental and regulatory risks to our supply chain. Additionally, suppliers of critical materials with significant environmental impacts are given priority to support sustainable sourcing practices. Finally, we focus on suppliers with the potential for substantial environmental performance improvements, helping us align their practices with our overall sustainability goals. This approach ensures that our engagement drives meaningful progress in reducing environmental impacts across the supply chain.
[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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

The ability of Şişecam's suppliers to meet specific criteria related to climate change plays a crucial role in the evaluation of suppliers during the purchasing processes. Key criteria include the calculation and monitoring of emissions, as well as participation in emission reduction initiatives. Additionally, adherence to management systems such as ISO 14001 is also significant in the procurement processes conducted with suppliers.

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, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not 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

When evaluating our suppliers, we consider several important environmental criteria. First, we assess the presence of an Environmental Management System (EMS), which reflects the supplier's ability to manage and improve their environmental performance. The existence of ISO 14001 certification is also critical, as it demonstrates adherence to internationally recognized environmental management standards. We further evaluate whether the supplier has experienced non-conformances during ISO 14001 audits, which may indicate areas needing improvement. Additionally, we check if the supplier conducts wastewater control and periodic wastewater measurements, ensuring they monitor and manage their environmental impact effectively. Compliance with legal limits for wastewater treatment is another key factor, as it ensures suppliers meet regulatory requirements. Finally, the presence of a wastewater treatment system is crucial for evaluating the supplier's capacity to manage water pollution responsibly. By considering these factors, we prioritize suppliers who not only comply with environmental regulations but also actively engage in sustainable practices.
[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
☑ Certification

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(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:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Şişecam's suppliers' capacity to fulfill specific climate change-related criteria is vital for their evaluation in the procurement process. Important factors include the calculation and tracking of emissions and involvement in initiatives aimed at reducing emissions. Furthermore, compliance with management systems like ISO 14001 is also essential in the purchasing processes involving suppliers. Numerical values are calculated according to purchasing amount ratio of with in the total amount.

Water

(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

☑ Certification

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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:

☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We begin by evaluating whether the supplier has implemented an Environmental Management System (EMS), as this indicates their capacity to manage and enhance their environmental performance. The presence of ISO 14001 certification is equally important, as it confirms compliance with globally recognized environmental management practices. We also review any non-conformances identified during ISO 14001 audits, which could highlight areas that require improvement. Furthermore, we verify if the supplier actively manages wastewater through regular monitoring and control measures to ensure they effectively minimize their environmental impact. Numerical values are calculated according to purchasing amount ratio of with in the total amount.

[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:

☑ No other supplier engagement

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

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

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[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:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(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

Şişecam participated in Barclays ESG Emerging Markets Corporate Days on June 26, 2024. The Sustainability and Investor Relations teams met with 13 global investors across four sessions. Şişecam presented its sustainability strategy, 2030 and 2050 targets, decarbonization roadmap, 2022–2023 progress, ESG performance, and the expected environmental benefits of its U.S. soda investment. Engagement topics included: Climate change: emission reduction targets, Scope 3 disclosure, emission intensity (per revenue), renewable energy share, SBTi commitments, natural soda production, and CCS/U technologies. Circularity: cullet collection, increased cullet use, deposit return systems, and sustainable collections (e.g., Aware). Water, waste, air emissions: Basalia project, NOx/SOx target-setting. Sustainable products: increasing share of revenue from low-carbon products. Financing: CAPEX share for decarbonization, green financing tools. Governance & regulation: governance scoring, CBAM implications. Supply chain: enhancing supplier sustainability performance. Feedback from investors emphasized expectations for more detailed disclosure, particularly on Scope 3 emissions, SBTi, and timelines for key initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Feedback from investors emphasized expectations for more detailed disclosure, particularly on Scope 3 emissions, SBTi, and timelines for key initiatives.

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 about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Şişecam participated in Barclays ESG Emerging Markets Corporate Days on June 26, 2024. The Sustainability and Investor Relations teams met with 13 global investors across four sessions. Şişecam presented its sustainability strategy, 2030 and 2050 targets, decarbonization roadmap, 2022–2023 progress, ESG performance, and the expected environmental benefits of its U.S. soda investment. Engagement topics included: Climate change: emission reduction targets, Scope 3 disclosure, emission intensity (per revenue), renewable energy share, SBTi commitments, natural soda production, and CCS/U technologies. Circularity: cullet collection, increased cullet use, deposit return systems, and sustainable collections (e.g., Aware). Water, waste, air emissions: Basalia project, NOx/SOx target-setting. Sustainable products: increasing share of revenue from low-carbon products. Financing: CAPEX share for decarbonization, green financing tools. Governance & regulation: governance scoring, CBAM implications. Supply chain: enhancing supplier sustainability performance. Feedback from investors emphasized expectations for more detailed disclosure, particularly on Scope 3 emissions, SBTi, and timelines for key initiatives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Feedback from investors emphasized expectations for more detailed disclosure, particularly on Scope 3 emissions, SBTi, and timelines for key initiatives.
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

Şişecam has not engaged in any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives/investments with its customers who have already made a CDP request. It transparently shares information with its customers in line with the requests made by its customers. In this context, it meets the relevant expectations through reporting and platforms such as CDP, Ecovadis and Refinitiv. In the past years, apart from this information flow, there were no concrete investments that would provide mutual environmental benefits with its customers.

[Fixed 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

Şişecam applies the operational control approach for climate change data across all its lines of business and groups, including Architectural Glass, Glass Packaging, Industrial Glass, Chemicals, and Other sectors. This approach allows Şişecam to capture and manage GHG emissions data from all facilities where it has the authority to implement operational policies. By consolidating emissions from operations across diverse product lines—such as flatglass, glass packaging, glassware, autoglass, and chemical production—Şişecam ensures a comprehensive and consistent approach to monitoring and reducing its carbon footprint. This consolidation method aligns with the GHG Protocol's standards, enabling effective environmental performance management across all controlled operations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

Şişecam utilizes the operational control approach for water-related data across all its lines of business and groups, including Architectural Glass, Glass Packaging, Industrial Glass, Chemicals, and Other sectors. This approach allows Şişecam to include all water usage and management practices from operations under its control, ensuring a consistent and comprehensive approach to monitoring and reducing water consumption. By consolidating water data from a diverse range of facilities, including those involved in flatglass production, glass packaging, glassware, and chemical processing, Şişecam can implement water efficiency and conservation measures uniformly across all its operations. This approach supports Şişecam's efforts to minimize water-related impacts and align with industry best practices and regulatory requirements.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

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

For plastics, Şişecam uses the operational control approach across all lines of business and groups, ensuring that environmental impacts related to plastic use are managed uniformly across its facilities. This approach is essential for implementing waste management, recycling, and circular economy initiatives consistently, regardless of the specific LoB or group. By consolidating data from all operations—including glass packaging, flatglass, glassware, and other manufacturing activities—Şişecam effectively tracks and manages plastic-related impacts, supporting its broader sustainability objectives and compliance with environmental standards.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:
☑ Operational control

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

The operational control approach is also used by Şişecam for biodiversity data across all lines of business and groups, including Architectural Glass, Glass Packaging, Industrial Glass, Chemicals, and Other sectors. This approach enables Şişecam to apply consistent biodiversity conservation and management practices across all operations under its control. By consolidating data from a wide range of facilities—covering activities from flatglass and autoglass production to glassware and chemical processing—Şişecam ensures that biodiversity impacts are monitored and mitigated in a unified manner, aligning with its environmental management goals and international best practices.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ Defra Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including streamlined energy and carbon reporting guidance, 2019

(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

We report Scope 2 emissions using both the location and market based method. For the calculation of Scope 2 location-based emissions, we utilize emission factors published by the International Energy Agency (IEA). In the calculation of Scope 2 emissions, market-based indirect greenhouse gas emissions were also considered by deducting the purchased renewable energy certificates (I-RECs) from the indirect emissions arising from electricity consumption supplied from the grid.
[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5380093

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were determined according to GHG Protocol guidelines, using data on fuel consumption from stationary (natural gas, diesel) and mobile sources (motor gasoline, diesel), as well as CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers and refrigerants. Emission factors were sourced from IPCC and DEFRA, applying standard assumptions regarding fuel types and the global warming potential (GWP) of the gases used.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

809292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

809292

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1078422.02

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated based on the quantity and type of purchased goods and services, accounting for upstream emissions from raw material extraction, production, and supply chain impacts. This calculation utilized supplier data, emission factors from Ecoinvent and EPA, applying a supplier-specific and spend-based method to ensure accurate estimates of emissions per material type. The approach aligns with GHG Protocol standards, ensuring comprehensive reporting of emissions throughout the supply chain.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91104

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from capital goods were calculated using a spend-based approach, considering the upstream impacts associated with the production and distribution of these goods. Emission factors were sourced from the EPA database, and assumptions were aligned with average data methods due to the diverse nature of capital goods. This category reflects the overall capital expenditure and uses average emission factors for broader applicability.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1225393.79

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were assessed using an average data method based on fuel and energy consumption that is not covered under Scope 1 or Scope 2. Emission factors were derived from DEFRA, ensuring consistency with recognized standards. Inputs included total fuel and energy use, and standard emission factors were applied based on the type of fuel consumed.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

416735.69

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category's emissions were calculated using a distance-based method, covering all upstream transportation activities related to purchased goods. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA, tailored to different transportation modes and distances.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80614

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from waste generated in operations were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, utilizing emission factors from DEFRA. The calculations considered different waste types and disposal methods, with assumptions made on average waste compositions when specific data was not available. This approach ensures that all operational waste emissions are accounted for accurately

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3631.1

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from business travel were calculated based on the distance traveled and the mode of transportation used. DEFRA emission factors were applied to various travel modes, including air, train, and car. Assumptions are based on typical business travel patterns, and the calculation includes upstream emissions from travel activities.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17794.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from employee commuting were calculated based on the number of employees, commuting distance, and the mode of transportation used. DEFRA emission factors were applied for different transport methods such as public transport, private vehicles, and cycling. Inputs were collected from employee travel surveys, and assumptions reflect typical commuting behaviors.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no emissions related to upstream leased assets.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

163766.07

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions for downstream transportation and distribution were calculated using a distance-based method. DEFRA emission factors were used for various transportation methods. Assumptions regarding shipping distances and modes were based on distribution data, ensuring that the downstream logistics emissions are accurately reflected.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no emissions related to processing of sold products

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It was not included in the calculation in 2023 due to lack of data.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

156868.4

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, considering disposal methods and material compositions. DEFRA emission factors were applied to relevant waste streams, and inputs included estimates of product lifecycles and typical disposal routes. Assumptions were made for common disposal practices associated with the products.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There are no emissions related to downstream leased assests

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.45

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were calculated using the average data method, focusing on franchise operations under company control. DEFRA emission factors were used, with inputs including energy use and waste data. Assumptions were based on typical franchise activities, ensuring alignment with GHG Protocol guidelines.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

387371.51

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from investments were calculated using a supplier-specific method, based on the emissions from companies in which investments are held. Supplier data was utilized to ensure accuracy. This approach aligns with the GHG Protocol for accurate reflection of investment-related emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other upstream scope-3 related emission.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

There is no other downstream scope-3 related emission.
[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)

7190470

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were determined according to GHG Protocol guidelines, using data on fuel consumption from stationary (natural gas, diesel) and mobile sources (motor gasoline, diesel), as well as CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers and refrigerants. Emission factors were sourced from IPCC and DEFRA, applying standard assumptions regarding fuel types and the global warming potential (GWP) of the gases used.

Past year 1

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

6697190

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were determined according to GHG Protocol guidelines, using data on fuel consumption from stationary (natural gas, diesel) and mobile sources (motor gasoline, diesel), as well as CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers and refrigerants. Emission factors were sourced from IPCC and DEFRA, applying standard assumptions regarding fuel types and the global warming potential (GWP) of the gases used.

Past year 2

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

6643177

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were determined according to GHG Protocol guidelines, using data on fuel consumption from stationary (natural gas, diesel) and mobile sources (motor gasoline, diesel), as well as CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers and refrigerants. Emission factors were sourced from IPCC and DEFRA, applying standard assumptions regarding fuel types and the global warming potential (GWP) of the gases used.

Past year 3

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

4714195

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions were determined according to GHG Protocol guidelines, using data on fuel consumption from stationary (natural gas, diesel) and mobile sources (motor gasoline, diesel), as well as CO2 emissions from fire extinguishers and refrigerants. Emission factors were sourced from IPCC and DEFRA, applying standard assumptions regarding fuel types and the global warming potential (GWP) of the gases used.
[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)

1057457

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

982172

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.

Past year 1

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

1075024

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

1075024

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.

Past year 2

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

1075171

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

1075171

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.

Past year 3

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

1029042

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

1029042

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions were calculated following the GHG Protocol, based on electricity consumption data. The national grid emission factors were used for both the market-based and location-based approaches. As Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) are not available, the emissions for both methods are identical.
[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)

1308691

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated based on the quantity and type of purchased goods and services, accounting for upstream emissions from raw material extraction, production, and supply chain impacts. This calculation utilized supplier data, emission factors from Ecoinvent and EPA, applying a supplier-specific and spend-based method to ensure accurate estimates of emissions per material type. The approach aligns with GHG Protocol standards, ensuring comprehensive reporting of emissions throughout the supply chain.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

138702

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from capital goods were calculated using a spend-based approach, considering the upstream impacts associated with the production and distribution of these goods. Emission factors were sourced from the EPA database, and assumptions were aligned with average data methods due to the diverse nature of capital goods. This category reflects the overall capital expenditure and uses average emission factors for broader applicability.

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)

1079110

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were assessed using an average data method based on fuel and energy consumption that is not covered under Scope 1 or Scope 2. Emission factors were derived from DEFRA, ensuring consistency with recognized standards. Inputs included total fuel and energy use, and standard emission factors were applied based on the type of fuel consumed.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

483582

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category's emissions were calculated using a distance-based method, covering all upstream transportation activities related to purchased goods. Emission factors were sourced from DEFRA, tailored to different transportation modes and distances.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

193963

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from waste generated in operations were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, utilizing emission factors from DEFRA. The calculations considered different waste types and disposal methods, with assumptions made on average waste compositions when specific data was not available. This approach ensures that all operational waste emissions are accounted for accurately

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2416

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from business travel were calculated based on the distance traveled and the mode of transportation used. DEFRA emission factors were applied to various travel modes, including air, train, and car. Assumptions are based on typical business travel patterns, and the calculation includes upstream emissions from travel activities.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

20198

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee commuting were calculated based on the number of employees, commuting distance, and the mode of transportation used. DEFRA emission factors were applied for different transport methods such as public transport, private vehicles, and cycling. Inputs were collected from employee travel surveys, and assumptions reflect typical commuting behaviors.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

266195

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions for downstream transportation and distribution were calculated using a distance-based method. DEFRA emission factors were used for various transportation methods. Assumptions regarding shipping distances and modes were based on distribution data, ensuring that the downstream logistics emissions are accurately reflected.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

40991

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the processing of sold products were calculated using a site-specific method. Estimations were based on assumed processing steps, typical energy consumption, and input materials relevant to the downstream facilities.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

1358223

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Use-phase emissions calculated using generic usage models.

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)

40991

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment of sold products were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, considering disposal methods and material compositions. DEFRA emission factors were applied to relevant waste streams, and inputs included estimates of product lifecycles and typical disposal routes. Assumptions were made for common disposal practices associated with the products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

3201

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Franchise-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using the average data method, focusing on franchise operations under company control. DEFRA emission factors were used, with inputs including energy use and waste data. Assumptions were based on typical franchise activities, ensuring alignment with GHG Protocol guidelines.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

426467

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Supplier-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from investments were calculated using a supplier-specific method, based on the emissions from companies in which investments are held. Supplier data was utilized to ensure accuracy. This approach aligns with the GHG Protocol for accurate reflection of investment-related emissions.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not evaluated
[Fixed row]

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

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

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

1078422.02

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

93595

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

1225393.79

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

582274

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

74802

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

3631.1

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

15188

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

123926

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

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

156868.4

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

17.45

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

387371.51

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

The year 2023 marks the first time that Scope 3 emissions have been reported. In this reporting cycle, calculations and disclosures were made for the following 12 categories: Purchased Goods and Services Capital Goods Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) Upstream Transportation and Distribution Waste Generated in Operations Business Travel Employee Commuting Downstream Transportation and Distribution Use of Sold Products End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products Franchises Investments
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ 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

1-12

(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 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

1-12

(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
☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(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

1-12

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Increased

(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 output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

475713

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to a 3% increase in production, emissions from energy, raw material, and electricity consumption increased compared to the previous year. This difference corresponds to 6% of the combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in 2024: 8,247,927 (2024) - 7,772,214 (2023) = 475,713. 475,713 / 8,247,927 = 6%
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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)

7181280

(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)

161

(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)

24

(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.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

740863

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29622

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29622

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

162453

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

86341

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

86341

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7037

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14180

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14180

Georgia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43848

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3582

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3582

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

438

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

438

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129208

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22566

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22556

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

106155

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25179

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17628

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15296

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15296

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

473094

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137709

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

137709

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1105

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1105

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4632979

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

620315

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

552582

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

894118

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

100895

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

100895
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

(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	*Chemicals*	*3537559*
Row 2	*Glassware*	*444418*
Row 3	*Industrial Glass*	*47114*
Row 4	*Glass packaging*	*1334128*
Row 6	*Other*	*39740*
Row 7	*Architectural Glass*	*1787112*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230409

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.28636

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.57796

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

340050

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.89548

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.80932

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bursa - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249082

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.24348

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.66358

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Polatlı - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308138

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.58002

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

31.97246

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bulgaria - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

212361

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.27299

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.52426

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Russia - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138798

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

55.831613

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

52.022885

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

India - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

129208

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.544588

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.431317

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Porto Nogaro -Italy - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89406

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.770958

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.229416

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Manfredonia - Italy - Flatglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89661

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.65322

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

15.945238

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

207558

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.865089

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.76263

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

276489

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.738728

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.657717

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bursa - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

258347

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.243563

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.66355

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Gorokhovets - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161437

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.489696

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.011412

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ufa -Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192112

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

54.768454

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

56.258851

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pokrovsky - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38012

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.099123

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

35.229984

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mina -Georgia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43848

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.868171

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

44.576401

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Krishi -Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92377

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.488464

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.011413

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kuban - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63937

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

59.488492

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.011402

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

95588

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.286516

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.577897

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123097

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.742232

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.662311

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Denizli - Turkey - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12699

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.766566

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.019244

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Targovishte - Bulgaria - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118494

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.274478

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.521338

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Egypt - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41856

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

29.897225

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

30.891071

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Posuda - Russia - Glassware

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

52683

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

56.415842

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

43.996974

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir - Turkey - Glassfibre

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43046

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.589649

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.827217

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Slovakia - Autoglass-Encap.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.413824

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

17.022252

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1377

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.290018

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.580799

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Russia - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

372

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

55.830785

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

52.014535

Row 30

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bulgaria - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1347

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.266565

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.521585

Row 32

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Romania - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

657

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.134162

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

26.821016

Row 33

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Soda

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1816525

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.818146

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.738402

Row 34

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bosnia - Soda

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

738709

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.531865

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

18.525671

Row 35

(7.17.2.1) Facility

USA - Soda

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

894118

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.718989

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-109.695969

Row 36

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Italy - Chromium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.740784

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.040291

Row 37

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Chromium

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

88099

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.817577

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.728986

Row 38

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Electricity

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8172

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.285854

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.583247

Row 39

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Oxyvit

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8188

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.899231

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.800269

Row 40

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Italy - Refractory

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

386

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

45.943459

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.872752

Row 45

(7.17.2.1) Facility

C.A Tuzla - Turkey - Corrugated Box

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1418

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.828499

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.326798

Row 46

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Germany - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.996663

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

9.157549

Row 47

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hungary - Autoglass

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

141

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.647977

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.468593

Row 48

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bilecik - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11625

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.186789

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.978856

Row 49

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

556

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.891133

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

34.805901

Row 50

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Karabük - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3629

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.387039

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.820578

Row 51

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Yalıköy - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

952

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.469911

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.328536

Row 52

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Bosnia - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2155

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

44.531752

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

18.526394

Row 53

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Trakya - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.287014

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.583619

Row 54

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.208872

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.436369

Row 55

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Çine - Mining

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1230

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.489753

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

28.085878

Row 56

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Şişecam HQ

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1246

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.828506

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

29.327242
[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	Comment
Chemicals production activities	*3537559*	*Soda Ash productions (Turkey, Bosnia, USA)*

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

(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	*Chemicals*	*219552*	*219552*
Row 2	*Glass packaging*	*325002*	*298202*
Row 3	*Flat glass*	*223073*	*217429*
Row 4	*Glassware*	*122755*	*122755*
Row 5	*Industrial Glass*	*126327*	*85394*

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 6	*Other*	*40748*	*38144*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

37685

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37685

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

47071

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

47071

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bursa - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

74225

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

74225

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Polatlı - Turkey - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21359

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

21359

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bulgaria - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34708

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34708

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Russia - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13142

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13142

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

India - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22566

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22566

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Porto Nogaro -Italy - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7245

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5217

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Manfredonia - Italy - Flatglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11515

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7899

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

54809

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43336

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

80774

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

80774

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bursa - Turkey - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

74225

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58898

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Gorokhovets - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34645

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34645

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ufa -Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

34951

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

34951

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pokrovsky - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7790

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7790

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mina -Georgia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3582

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3582

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Krishi -Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20123

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20123

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kuban - Russia - Glass Packaging

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14103

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14103

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43331

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43331

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Eskişehir - Turkey - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28994

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28994

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Denizli - Turkey - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1877

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1877

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Targovishte - Bulgaria - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

24084

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24084

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Egypt - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14180

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14180

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Posuda - Russia - Glassware

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10289

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10289

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir - Turkey - Glassfibre

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38104

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38104

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Slovakia - Autoglass-Encap.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1105

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1105

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40940

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Row 29

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Russia - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2666

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2666

Row 30

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bulgaria - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27550

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27550

Row 32

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Romania - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15296

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15296

Row 33

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Soda

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48233

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48233

Row 34

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bosnia - Soda

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28388

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28388

Row 35

(7.20.2.1) Facility

USA - Soda

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

100895

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

100895

Row 36

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Italy - Chromium

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

61

Row 37

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - Chromium

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41975

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41975

Row 38

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kırklareli - Turkey - Electricity

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

698

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

698

Row 39

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Turkey - VK-3

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2590

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2590

Row 40

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Italy - Refractory

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6358

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6358

Row 41

(7.20.2.1) Facility

C.A Tuzla - Turkey - Corrugated Box

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2912

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2912

Row 42

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bilecik - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6724

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6724

Row 43

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Mersin - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5055

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5055

Row 44

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Karabük - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4986

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4986

Row 45

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Yalıköy - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4745

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4745

Row 46

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Bosnia -Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1235

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4745

Row 47

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Trakya - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

344

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

344

Row 48

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7

Row 49

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Germany - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

227

Row 50

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hungary - Autoglass

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

438

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

438

Row 51

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Şişecam HQ

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4115

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4115

Row 52

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Çine - Mining

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

979

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

979
[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
Chemicals production activities	*177549*	*111211*	*Soda Ash Production (Turkey, Bosnia, USA)*

[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)

7190470

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1057457

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

982172

(7.22.4) Please explain

Emission reports are prepared using the operational control approach. All data provided based on the consolidated accounting group pertain to activities under Şişecam's operational control. Activities not under operational control are included within Scope 3.

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

Emission reports are prepared using the operational control approach. All data provided based on the consolidated accounting group pertain to activities under Şişecam's operational control. Activities not under operational control are included within Scope 3.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.25) Disclose the percentage of your organization's Scope 3, Category 1 emissions by purchased chemical feedstock.

Row 1

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:
☑ Ammonia

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

2.32

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Calculation was based on the amount of each chemical feedstock purchased multiplied by its emission factor (cradle-to-gate). Emissions were then calculated as a share of total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

Row 2

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Soda ash

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

21.25

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Calculation was based on the amount of each chemical feedstock purchased multiplied by its emission factor (cradle-to-gate). Emissions were then calculated as a share of total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

Row 3

(7.25.1) Purchased feedstock

Select from:

☑ Other (please specify) :Polyvinyl Butyral (PVB)

(7.25.2) Percentage of Scope 3, Category 1 tCO2e from purchased feedstock

4.83

(7.25.3) Explain calculation methodology

Calculation was based on the amount of each chemical feedstock purchased multiplied by its emission factor (cradle-to-gate). Emissions were then calculated as a share of total Scope 3 Category 1 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.25.1) Disclose sales of products that are greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Methane (CH4)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Perfluorocarbons (PFC)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.25.1.1) Sales, metric tons

0

(7.25.1.2) Comment

None of the products sold by Şişecam are greenhouse gases themselves. Therefore, no product sales are reported under this section.
[Fixed row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6044589

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15340

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Glass melting operations (Furnance & Auxiliary Services in the Manufacturing Plant)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions were identified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, covering all emission sources within Şişecam's operational boundaries. As the glass melting operations are 100% owned and controlled by Şişecam, both the financial control and equity share approaches are not applicable. Emissions were calculated using actual fuel consumption data and emission factors derived from internationally recognized sources.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ The Coca-Cola Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6044589

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7045

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were apportioned based on the share of products delivered to them relative to the facility's total output. Emissions from the plant were calculated in line with the guidelines set forth by the GHG Protocol. Notable challenges in this process include the complexity of the supply chain and the difficulty of precisely tracing products back to specific production lines. To uphold data integrity and ensure accurate and transparent allocation of emissions to customers, their proportional weight in overall production was taken into consideration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Daimler Truck Holding AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5950

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Glass melting operations (Furnance)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions were identified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, covering all emission sources within Şişecam's operational boundaries. As the glass melting operations are 100% owned and controlled by Şişecam, both the financial control and equity share approaches are not applicable. Emissions were calculated using actual fuel consumption data and emission factors derived from internationally recognized sources.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Daimler Truck Holding AG

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5949

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

31

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were apportioned based on the share of products delivered to them relative to the facility's total output. Emissions from the plant were calculated in line with the guidelines set forth by the GHG Protocol. Notable challenges in this process include the complexity of the supply chain and the difficulty of precisely tracing products back to specific production lines. To uphold data integrity and ensure accurate and transparent allocation of emissions to customers, their proportional weight in overall production was taken into consideration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2403756

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

425.21

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Glass melting operations (Furnance)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions were identified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, covering all emission sources within Şişecam's operational boundaries. As the glass melting operations are 100% owned and controlled by Şişecam, both the financial control and equity share approaches are not applicable. Emissions were calculated using actual fuel consumption data and emission factors derived from internationally recognized sources.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Renault Group

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2403756

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12512

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were apportioned based on the share of products delivered to them relative to the facility's total output. Emissions from the plant were calculated in line with the guidelines set forth by the GHG Protocol. Notable challenges in this process include the complexity of the supply chain and the difficulty of precisely tracing products back to specific production lines. To uphold data integrity and ensure accurate and transparent allocation of emissions to customers, their proportional weight in overall production was taken into consideration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ford Motor Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Glass melting operations (Furnance)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions were identified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, covering all emission sources within Şişecam's operational boundaries. As the glass melting operations are 100% owned and controlled by Şişecam, both the financial control and equity share approaches are not applicable. Emissions were calculated using actual fuel consumption data and emission factors derived from internationally recognized sources.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Ford Motor Company

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were apportioned based on the share of products delivered to them relative to the facility's total output. Emissions from the plant were calculated in line with the guidelines set forth by the GHG Protocol. Notable challenges in this process include the complexity of the supply chain and the difficulty of precisely tracing products back to specific production lines. To uphold data integrity and ensure accurate and transparent allocation of emissions to customers, their proportional weight in overall production was taken into consideration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Velux A/S

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Glass melting operations (Furnance)

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

GHG emissions were identified in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, covering all emission sources within Şişecam's operational boundaries. As the glass melting operations are 100% owned and controlled by Şişecam, both the financial control and equity share approaches are not applicable. Emissions were calculated using actual fuel consumption data and emission factors derived from internationally recognized sources.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Velux A/S

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

0

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Purchased electricity

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions were apportioned based on the share of products delivered to them relative to the facility's total output. Emissions from the plant were calculated in line with the guidelines set forth by the GHG Protocol. Notable challenges in this process include the complexity of the supply chain and the difficulty of precisely tracing products back to specific production lines. To uphold data integrity and ensure accurate and transparent allocation of emissions to customers, their proportional weight in overall production was taken into consideration.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Şişecam Sustainability Report at: https://www.sisecam.com.tr/en/sustainability/reports Emission factors referenced from: IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006) and GHG Protocol tools.
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*One of the main challenges in allocating emissions to different customers lies in the diverse range of products and the varying nature of customer demands within a single facility. The complexity arises from the need to distribute collective emission data accurately across different product types and to specific customers, especially when product masses vary significantly. To address this, we implemented a calculation method for allocating facility emissions (ton CO2/unit of product) using the formula: (mass of products purchased/total mass of products produced) * total emissions. Şişecam is committed to overcoming these challenges by leveraging its robust production planning capabilities for B2B clients and investing in the necessary infrastructure to meticulously track product-specific footprints, including Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This approach not only enhances accuracy but also aligns with our sustainability goals by providing precise emissions data tailored to each customer.*
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

To enhance the ability to allocate emissions to customers, plans include implementing advanced tracking and reporting systems that provide more detailed data on emissions linked to specific products and production lines. This approach involves improving data collection methods, integrating product-level carbon accounting, and utilizing digital tools to streamline and automate the allocation process. Engaging with supply chain partners is also a focus, aiming to improve data accuracy and transparency, ensuring emissions information aligns with industry best practices. The objective is to offer customers clearer insights into the emissions intensity of the products they purchase, supporting their sustainability goals.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

22106047

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

22106047.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

482578

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2618384

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3100962.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5507354

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5507354.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5989932

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2618384

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8608316.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.3) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for chemical production activities in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

10592101

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

1851330

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

12443431.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

985220

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

273109

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

1258329.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.3.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.3.2) MWh consumed from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary

0

(7.30.3.3) MWh consumed from non-renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (excluding recovered waste heat/gases)

11577321

(7.30.3.4) MWh consumed from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary

2124439

(7.30.3.5) Total MWh (renewable + non-renewable + MWh from recovered waste heat/gases) consumed inside chemical sector boundary

13701760.00
[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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ 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

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3741535.34

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

3741535.34

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48776.87

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

48776

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

18205557

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1320127

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16885429.49

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Electricity produced in Mersin and Camis cogeneration gas used.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

110178.04

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

110178.04

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

22106047.25

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1320127

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16995608

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

3790312.2
[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)

1282851

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

501442

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

12741.1

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

7571.73

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)

5507354

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5507354

(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]

(7.30.11) Provide details on electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for chemical production activities.

Electricity

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

451453

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

451453

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

273109

Heat

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

7312048

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

7312048

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.11.1) Total gross generation inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.2) Generation that is consumed inside chemicals sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.3) Generation from renewable sources inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

0

(7.30.11.4) Generation from waste heat/gases recovered from processes using fuel feedstocks inside chemical sector boundary (MWh)

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:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

160290

(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:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Italy

(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:
☑ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Hydro and solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24142

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Type of GO is AnyTech
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

104110

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

66349

(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)

1366382

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1536841.00

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

192047

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

11302

(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)

203349.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35041

(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)

35041.00

Georgia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34044

(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)

34044.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

619

(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)

619.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2356

(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)

2356.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30706

(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)

30706.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85566

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5076

(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)

90642.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55227

(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)

55227.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

397930

(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)

397930.00

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9036

(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)

9036.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1668010

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

216805

(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)

3284630

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5169445.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

485703

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

201910

(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)

311725

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

999338.00
[Fixed row]

(7.31) Does your organization consume fuels as feedstocks for chemical production activities?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.31.1) Disclose details on your organization’s consumption of feedstocks for chemical production activities.

Row 1

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:
☑ Anthracite

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

151169

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:
☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

2.74

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

8.02

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

In 2024, Şişecam's total consumption of anthracite as a feedstock for chemical production activities amounted to 151,169 metric tons, sourced from facilities in Mersin - Turkey, and Bosnia. The inherent carbon dioxide emission factor for anthracite was calculated as 2.74 metric tons of CO2 per ton of feedstock, based on a lower heating value (LHV) of 6,900 kcal/kg, which converts to 8.02 MWh per ton.

Row 2

(7.31.1.1) Fuels used as feedstocks

Select from:

☑ Coke

(7.31.1.2) Total consumption

37470

(7.31.1.3) Total consumption unit

Select from:

☑ metric tons

(7.31.1.4) Inherent carbon dioxide emission factor of feedstock, metric tons CO2 per consumption unit

0.31

(7.31.1.5) Heating value of feedstock, MWh per consumption unit

8.37

(7.31.1.6) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.31.1.7) Comment

In 2024, Şişecam's total consumption of coke as a feedstock for chemical production activities amounted to 37,470 metric tons, sourced from facilities in Mersin - Turkey, and Bosnia. The inherent carbon dioxide emission factor for anthracite was calculated as 2.74 metric tons of CO2 per ton of feedstock, based on a lower heating value (LHV) of 7,200 kcal/kg, which converts to 8.37 MWh per ton.
[Add row]

(7.31.2) State the percentage, by mass, of primary resource from which your chemical feedstocks derive.

	Percentage of total chemical feedstock (%)	Direction of change in percentage of total chemical feedstock from previous year
Coal	*100*	*Select from:* ☑ No change

[Fixed row]

(7.39) Provide details on your organization's chemical products.

Row 1

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Soda ash

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

1488430

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

1500000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

1.04

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.2

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

2.45

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 3

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Soda ash

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

518140

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

600000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

1.42

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.2

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

2.93

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 4

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Soda ash

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

2242280

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

2500000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.22

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.22

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.15

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 5

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Chromium compounds

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

187592

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

200000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

1.37

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.53

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

2

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

Row 6

(7.39.1) Output product

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Chromium compounds

(7.39.2) Production (metric tons)

7535

(7.39.3) Capacity (metric tons)

7000

(7.39.4) Direct emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product)

0.014

(7.39.5) Electricity intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0.03

(7.39.6) Steam intensity (MWh per metric ton of product)

0

(7.39.7) Steam/ heat recovered (MWh per metric ton of product)

0
[Add 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

44.44

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

8247527

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

185589

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

25

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

This is calculated by dividing total Scope 1&2 emissions with the revenue reported for 2024 in million TRY as stated in the module 1.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

7.43

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ/tonne production

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Energy Consumption per Production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

6

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

glass production data

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

7.43

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

GJ/tonne production

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Energy Consumption per Production

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

28

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

chemicals production data
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3, Category 14 – Franchises
☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2024

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7190470

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1057457

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1308691

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

138702

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1079110

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

483582

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193963

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2416

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20198

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

266195

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1358223

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40991

(7.53.1.27) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3201

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426467

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5321739.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13569666.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.48) Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2049

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7190470

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1057457

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1308691

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

138702

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1079110

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

483582

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

193963

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2416

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20198

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

266195

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1358223

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40991

(7.53.1.72) Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3201

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

426467

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5321739.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

13569666.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

It encompasses companies operating in imports, exports, mining, recycling of glass, recycling of packaging waste, and non-hazardous waste; production and sales of cast AZS refractory blocks for glass production; holding company activities; as well as insurance brokerage services.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Carbon neutrality by 2050

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The target is set in 2024 (also the base year), progress will be reported in the next reporting cycle.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

(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:
☑ Site/facility

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:
☑ Production

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:
☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

10

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0.04

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Carbon neutrality 2050 and part of "Care for Next" sustainability strategy.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Part of our Care for Next sustainability strategy.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Organization-wide (glass production and related operations).

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

On-site solar PV installations Rooftop and ground-mounted PV systems at flat glass and packaging plants (Eskişehir, Ankara, Mersin, etc.). Expected to cover 5–13% of plant electricity demand at specific sites (e.g., Eskişehir Glassware, Eskişehir Glass Packaging, Ankara Flat Glass). Off-site solar investments & PPAs Long-term clean electricity purchase agreements to complement on-site capacity, especially in regions with limited physical space. Certificates and Guarantees Interim use of I-REC and GO certificates to secure carbon-free electricity until physical capacity is scaled. Integration into climate roadmap Solar development is a cornerstone of the 2050 carbon-neutral plan, reducing Scope 2 emissions and exposure to EU ETS/CBAM costs. Monitoring & governance Progress tracked quarterly by the Board Sustainability Committee. Integrated with the CareforNext Strategy and reported under TSRS and CDP frameworks. ~5,000 tons CO_2 avoided annually from self-consumed solar generation. Share of total electricity met by waste heat recovery + on-site solar = 10.7% in 2024. Ground-mounted PV systems under construction

expected to generate 185,000 MWh annually, covering ~11% of Türkiye operations' electricity demand once operational. Long-term plan to reach 53 MWp by 2030, implying more than a fivefold increase from today's capacity.
[Add row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(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
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*6*	*38666*
Implementation commenced	*3*	*10633*
Implemented	*21*	*4217*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[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

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20369

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

166382543

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1164677801

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4827

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

32634292

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35300000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

361

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2540341

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

121613

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1662

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

391912

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

816

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5633459

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2924885

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Other, please specify :electricity efficiency

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1024

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

9507968

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1657832

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2017

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

542656

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30768

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

[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:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Şişecam's fundamental approach to climate change regulation requirements and standards is to ensure full compliance with the applicable legislation concerning climate change and environmental management at each of its facilities. In Turkey, the company adheres to the Turkish Energy Efficiency Law (No. 5627) and the Regulation on Improving Energy Efficiency in Energy Usage. These regulations guide Şişecam's efforts to enhance energy efficiency, reduce waste heat, and utilize energy more effectively. To this end, annual energy audits are conducted by independent and authorized institutions, which report findings and develop efficiency-enhancing measures. Şişecam also complies with the Regulation on Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, ensuring that emissions are monitored, verified, and reported annually. In line with Turkey's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, the company aligns its emission reduction strategies with the national commitment of reducing GHG emissions by up to 21% from the Business as Usual (BAU) level by 2030. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanism is actively working on several strategies and action plans that will directly affect various business sectors. Though the sectoral distribution of targets is not yet clear, it is certain that greenhouse gas restrictions will be enforced. Şişecam is actively involved in the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) project, providing technical feedback on carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g., carbon taxes, carbon trading systems) and internal carbon pricing considerations for new investments. In the European Union, Şişecam's facilities fall under the scope of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS). The company complies with all monitoring, reporting, and trading obligations and ensures adherence to energy efficiency regulations through annual energy audits, which are reported to the relevant authorities. Şişecam closely monitors regulatory revisions under the European Green Deal and works in collaboration with governments and industry associations to remain compliant.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Şişecam continuously works to improve employee engagement and satisfaction as part of its employer responsibility. The company conducts a biennial Employee Engagement Survey to understand the needs and expectations of its employees. This feedback helps identify areas of strength and opportunities for improvement, allowing for necessary adjustments. Additionally, Şişecam has launched several initiatives under the Tek Şişecam İnsan ve Kültür Programı, aiming to shape and strengthen the company culture around shared values, ensuring it is adopted by all employees. The NAR Suggestion Development Platform allows employees to contribute innovative ideas, fostering continuous improvement and renewal based on their feedback. Furthermore, Annual Achievement Awards and Tenure Award

Ceremonies recognize employees' outstanding projects and contributions to enhance engagement and productivity. As of the end of 2023, Şişecam provided an average of 35.9 hours of training per employee in Türkiye, including an increasing focus on environmental trainings.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Şişecam, being a highly energy-intensive manufacturing company, recognizes that sustainable energy solutions (energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative energy mix) are key to sustainability and has taken several corporate actions to adapt to the increasingly competitive global business environment. Energy costs represent 20-25% of Şişecam's total operational expenses. To mitigate risks related to energy price volatility and ensure continuous access to high-quality energy, Şişecam proactively identifies and implements energy efficiency solutions. Energy efficiency investments are separately defined in annual investment plans, and priority is given to these investments. Efficiency-enhancing projects identified through energy audits are evaluated annually. These projects include advanced furnace control technologies, waste heat recovery, and increasing the use of glass cullet. Additionally, Şişecam invests in low-carbon product research and development and continues to explore and apply advanced technologies. As part of its sustainability strategy, Şişecam channels investments into expanding its renewable energy capacity. The company has already achieved significant increases in solar energy production and is exploring other renewable sources like wind energy. Furthermore, Şişecam emphasizes energy efficiency improvements across its production processes, driving both emissions and cost reductions.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The GHG Protocol for Project Accounting, ISO 14064-2 Greenhouse gases – Part 2, Guidelines for Quantifying GHG emission reductions of goods or services through Global Value Chain by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :solar/energy control glasses

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Special products in the flat glass segment fall under the low-carbon category due to their energy efficiency during use. Our coated flat glass solutions, including Solar Low-E coated glass produced under the Isıcam K T brand, significantly contribute to mitigating climate change by reducing heat loss by 50% and solar heat gain by 40–65%, compared to standard double glazing. This leads to fuel savings in winter and lowers air conditioning energy use in summer. Şişecam Glass for Photovoltaics and Şişecam Glass for Solar Thermal Collectors enhance solar panel efficiency due to their superior light transmittance performance. Additionally, they protect the inner components of solar panels, which convert solar energy into electricity, from environmental factors. The specially designed "Sandy" and "Prism" patterns on these glasses reduce surface reflections, ensuring maximum efficiency in solar panel and collector performance with their high light transmittance and low reflection rates. The anti-reflective (AR) coating further minimizes light reflection, and the glass's light transmittance is improved by 2%, enhancing the performance of solar panels and delivering high efficiency.

(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

16
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :Daily and Monthly, most of the facilities mesaures monthly, but for example our Karabük facility measures daily withdrawals.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, a 'facility' denotes any location where production operations take place. The company manages 45 such facilities, each of which conducts detailed tracking of water withdrawal volumes. Water use is monitored 100% at all sites using metering systems and water invoices, ensuring consistent and reliable data collection. This comprehensive tracking process aligns with Şişecam's sustainability objectives and regulatory obligations. The collected data is regularly reviewed and reported to support strategic water management efforts and contribute to accurate CDP disclosures. This systematic approach enables effective oversight of water consumption and helps reduce environmental impacts.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Daily and Monthly, most of the facilities mesaures monthly, but for example our Karabük facility measures daily withdrawals.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters and bills

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, a 'facility' is defined as a site where production activities are conducted. The company operates 45 such facilities, each of which carefully monitors water withdrawal volumes by source. Water is sourced from a range of supplies, including groundwater, municipal networks, surface water, and others. All facilities maintain full (100%) tracking of withdrawal volumes by individual source, with this information regularly reported to meet both sustainability targets and regulatory obligations. While multiple water sources such as groundwater, municipal water, spring water, and grey water are used across facilities, most locations primarily depend on groundwater and municipal supplies. The volumes withdrawn from each source are systematically measured using meters and water invoices, ensuring precise and consistent water management.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

manual or automatic sampling

(9.2.4) Please explain

Şişecam defines a 'facility' as a site where production operations are conducted. Water quality is monitored at 23 of its 45 facilities, with assessments typically carried out on a monthly or annual basis. In some locations, water quality monitoring is performed daily, bi-monthly, or continuously to maintain high standards. This thorough monitoring strategy supports the protection of equipment performance and reinforces the sustainability of production activities.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Daily and Monthly, most of the facilities mesaures monthly, but for example our Russia facility measures daily discharges.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, a 'facility' is defined as a location where production takes place. Out of its 45 facilities, water discharge volumes are closely monitored at 42 sites. Discharges are tracked diligently across all locations, with destination points varying based on site-specific conditions and local regulations. These include municipal sewer systems, organized industrial zone channels, seas, rivers, city wastewater treatment plants, septic tanks, and streams. Each facility employs suitable monitoring systems, with most discharge volumes measured using meters to ensure precision and environmental compliance. This structured monitoring approach allows Şişecam to manage water discharges efficiently, reinforcing its sustainability goals and meeting regulatory obligations.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Daily and Monthly, most of the facilities mesaures monthly, but for example our Russia facility measures daily discharges.

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

Şişecam defines a 'facility' as a site where production operations are carried out. The company operates 45 such facilities, all of which carefully monitor water discharge volumes by destination. Discharge locations vary depending on site-specific factors and local regulatory requirements, with main discharge points including municipal sewer systems, organized industrial zone channels, seas, rivers, municipal wastewater treatment plants, septic tanks, and streams. Water discharges are systematically measured, primarily through metering systems, to ensure accurate volume tracking. This method enables detailed reporting by discharge destination and ensures compliance with environmental regulations. The data collected plays a key role in advancing Şişecam's sustainable water management efforts and supports transparent reporting and ongoing improvement in discharge practices.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, a 'facility' denotes a site where production activities take place, with the company operating 45 such locations. Water discharges at these facilities are managed using a range of treatment methods, tailored to the specific conditions and discharge characteristics in 42 sites. Key treatment approaches include discharging to municipal sewage systems where treatment is handled by local authorities, utilizing on-site treatment systems incorporating primary, secondary, or tertiary processes, and channeling discharges through organized industrial zone treatment networks. In areas lacking centralized treatment infrastructure, septic tanks are employed. All treatment methods are closely monitored, and discharge volumes are measured via meters to ensure compliance with environmental standards. This well-structured system enables Şişecam to effectively track and report water discharges by treatment method, in line with its sustainability goals and regulatory commitments.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

manual or automatic sampling

(9.2.4) Please explain

Şişecam defines a 'facility' as a site where production operations are conducted, with 45 such facilities currently in operation. In 38 of 45 sites, the quality of water discharges is carefully monitored based on standard effluent parameters. This monitoring includes a wide range of indicators such as pH, temperature, BOD5, COD, *TOC, suspended solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, as well as various heavy metals and compounds like lead, nickel, silver, phosphorus, fluoride, total chromium, chromium VI, zinc, iron, copper, cadmium, mercury, sulfate (SO4-2), phenol, total nitrogen, and Kjeldahl nitrogen. All facilities ensure that the quality of discharged water meets applicable local, regional, and national regulatory standards. Discharge quality data is routinely collected and reported, supporting Şişecam's commitment to sustainability and compliance with environmental regulations.*

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

For Şişecam, a 'facility' refers to a location where production activities are carried out. Şişecam operates 45 facilities, and in all of these facilities, the quality of discharge water is monitored only by standard effluent parameters and temperature. Most of our facilities generally do not have priority substances in their wastewater; however, if any facility uses a product containing these priority substances as raw material, these parameters will be monitored if required by local regulations.

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

manual or automatic sampling

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, 'facilities' refer to our production sites, all of which operate in full compliance with applicable national, regional, and local regulations and permits related to water withdrawals and wastewater discharges. Water discharge quality is monitored individually at each facility, based on the specific operational activities and local regulatory obligations. This monitoring covers a wide range of parameters, including pH, temperature, BOD5, COD, TOC, suspended solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, as well as metals and compounds such as lead, nickel, silver, phosphorus, fluoride, total chromium, chromium VI, zinc, iron, copper, cadmium, mercury, sulfate (SO4-2), phenol, total nitrogen, and Kjeldahl nitrogen. Every facility ensures that discharge quality meets all required environmental standards. The collected data is reported regularly, reflecting Şişecam's commitment to sustainability and regulatory adherence.

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

Meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

For Şişecam, a 'facility' refers to a location where production activities are carried out. Şişecam operates 45 facilities, and water consumption volumes are meticulously monitored across all sites. Water consumption data is tracked at 100% accuracy using monthly meter readings at each facility, ensuring precise measurement and management of water resources in line with Şişecam's sustainability objectives and compliance with regulatory requirements.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Şişecam, a 'facility' is defined as a site where production activities take place. The company consistently tracks and monitors the volume of water recycled or reused each year across all its facilities. Water management plays a key role in Şişecam's 'CareforNext 2030' sustainability strategy, which focuses on minimizing environmental impact and promoting circular production practices. In addition to monitoring overall water use, Şişecam actively works to enhance water recycling and reuse within its operations. In 2024 alone, the company recycled 6187909 m³ of water. As part of its long-term goals, Şişecam targets a 15% reduction in water consumption by 2030. These efforts reflect the company's broader commitment to environmental responsibility by decreasing reliance on natural resources and reducing waste throughout its operations.

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:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Meters, environmental sensors, and regular safety inspections in compliance with ISO 45001 standards.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For Şişecam, a 'facility' refers to a location where production activities are carried out. Şişecam provides fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers in line with its commitment to workplace safety and well-being. Ensuring that all employees have access to clean water and sanitation facilities is part of Şişecam's broader health and safety strategy. This approach aligns with their occupational health and safety standards (ISO 45001), which emphasize a safe and healthy work environment, continuous improvements, and compliance with global standards. Water quality is continuously monitored to ensure it meets the required safety standards. Regular health checks, hygiene practices, and site-specific procedures are also applied to protect employee well-being.
[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)

53602.39

(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:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Şişecam recorded a slight decrease of 0.35% in total water withdrawal, from 53,790.32 megaliters in 2023 to 53,602.39 megaliters in 2024. During the same period, production increased by 3.2%, resulting in a 3.4% improvement in water use intensity. This reflects the company's ongoing efforts in water efficiency and process optimization, demonstrating that higher production volumes were achieved with lower relative water consumption. Moving forward, Şişecam remains committed to further enhancing water sustainability through efficiency projects and long-term investments in consumption optimization.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

28702.09

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, Şişecam experienced a mild decrease in total water discharge, with a 4% reduction compared to 2023. According to the defined thresholds, this change is categorized as “About the same.” This stable trend is largely attributed to improvements in data accuracy and enhanced water management practices, which allowed for more precise monitoring and identification of inefficiencies rather than reflecting a significant operational change. Looking ahead, Şişecam anticipates a gradual decline in discharge volumes over the next five years, driven by the continued implementation of water recovery projects. These efforts are a core part of Şişecam’s long-term sustainability strategy, which emphasizes efficient water use and minimizing environmental impact.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

24870.31

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, Şişecam reported a mild increase of approximately 4.5% in total water consumption compared to 2023. This increase is primarily attributed to improvements in water management practices and enhanced data accuracy, which enabled more precise monitoring and the identification of inefficiencies. Therefore, the observed rise reflects advancements in measurement precision rather than a genuine increase in water usage.
[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)

50136.2

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(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

93.53

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

At Şişecam, a "facility" denotes a site where production operations take place. Water plays a critical role in these operations, and the company regularly assesses its consumption, with particular focus on regions facing water stress. In 2024, Şişecam's total water withdrawal from all sources reached 53,602,391 m³, marking a slight decline from 53,790,322 m³ in 2023. While exact locations of water-stressed areas are not publicly disclosed, Şişecam actively monitors withdrawals from such regions. The company anticipates that its overall water use will level off as ongoing water-saving measures and reuse initiatives expand. Addressing water stress is a key element of Şişecam's sustainability agenda, which prioritizes reducing water use—especially in vulnerable regions. With global water stress expected to increase, Şişecam remains dedicated to enhancing its water management practices to lower reliance on high-risk sources and to help safeguard local communities and ecosystems.

[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:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

24265.03

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, Şişecam successfully reduced its surface water consumption as a result of continued efforts to improve water efficiency and optimize usage across its facilities. The company prioritized water conservation initiatives, especially those aimed at recycling and reusing water within production processes. These actions played a key role in lowering surface water use and are in line with Şişecam's dedication to sustainable water management and adherence to regulatory standards.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Brackish surface water is not used within Şişecam's operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25993.76

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

At Şişecam, groundwater serves as an important water source, with withdrawal volumes measured directly through water meters. The slight increase in groundwater usage compared to the previous reporting year is primarily attributed to expanded operational activities. Despite this rise, Şişecam remains committed to closely monitoring and managing groundwater consumption to ensure sustainable use of resources in alignment with its environmental responsibilities.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

As the water is not withdrawn from non-renewable groundwater sources, this aspect is considered not relevant for Şişecam.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Produced/Entrained water is not used within Şişecam's operations.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3343.6

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Divestment from water intensive technology/process

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In addition to surface water, Şişecam also utilizes municipal water as a source. A slight increase in municipal water usage was observed compared to the previous year. This change is linked to both production capacity variations and Şişecam's ongoing efforts to enhance water efficiency and implement conservation measures across its operations. The company continues to optimize water use within its production processes and strengthen recycling practices, which together have helped manage municipal water consumption effectively. These initiatives reflect Şişecam's broader commitment to sustainability and responsible water stewardship.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1373.4

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%. In the context of freshwater surface discharge, Şişecam reported a decrease from 9,892.44 megaliters in 2023 to 1,373.4 megaliters in 2024. This change represents a decrease of more than 10%, categorizing it as "Much lower" according to established thresholds. This significant reduction in freshwater surface discharge is the result of enhanced water efficiency measures, operational optimizations, and investments in advanced treatment technologies. These efforts reflect Şişecam's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint and advancing sustainable water management practices in line with its long-term sustainability goals.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

25163.84

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: -5%, Much lower: -10%. In 2024, Şişecam reported a significant increase in freshwater discharge to the sea, rising from 18,040.7 megaliters in 2023 to 25,163.84 megaliters in 2024. This approximately 39.5% increase is categorized as “Much higher” based on established thresholds. The increase is primarily linked to operational conditions and production scale during the reporting period. Nevertheless, Şişecam remains committed to reducing freshwater discharges to the sea in the coming years, in line with its sustainability targets. Strategic investments in advanced wastewater treatment technologies and continuous improvement in water management practices are expected to drive significant reductions and support the company’s long-term environmental objectives.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Şişecam does not discharge their water to groundwater sources.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2194.85

(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:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Şişecam recorded a notable reduction in third-party wastewater discharge in 2024, decreasing from 2,158.27 megaliters in 2023 to 2,194.85 megaliters in 2024. This change represents an approximate 1.7% increase, which is classified as "about the same" according to the defined thresholds. The stable performance is primarily driven by enhanced operational efficiency, ongoing investments in advanced wastewater treatment technologies, and a strong focus on sustainable water management. These measures have helped the company maintain low wastewater volumes while improving the quality of discharged water. By keeping the amount of wastewater transferred to third parties nearly unchanged, Şişecam reaffirms its dedication to environmental stewardship and responsible resource use, fully supporting its overarching sustainability objectives.

[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:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

372

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: 0%, Lower: -5% Much lower: -10%. Şişecam applies tertiary treatment as the most advanced level of water treatment to manage its discharges. This process is applied to 303.07 megaliters per year before discharge in 2023, and it increased to 372 megaliters in 2024, so that a 22% increase has recorded and it is denoted as "Much Higher", significantly improving water quality by removing pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and other micro-pollutants that could negatively impact freshwater ecosystems if not properly treated. This significant increase demonstrates enhanced treatment capacity and improved water quality, as tertiary processes remove pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and other micro-pollutants that could otherwise harm freshwater ecosystems. The increase highlights Şişecam's strengthened operational focus on water treatment and its effectiveness in implementing water efficiency measures and optimizing resource use. The tertiary treatment ensures that discharged water consistently meets environmental standards and minimizes the risk of pollution, safeguarding both public health and biodiversity. Furthermore, tracking treated volumes against previous years provides a clear view of progress in environmental performance and supports continuous improvements in water management practices. This outcome aligns closely with Şişecam's broader sustainability strategy, underscoring its proactive efforts to mitigate the environmental impacts of industrial activities.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18325

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: 0%, Lower: -5% Much lower: -10%. Secondary treatment involves biological processes that help remove dissolved and suspended organic matter from wastewater, ensuring that it meets environmental standards before being discharged into the environment. This treatment process is essential for reducing the pollution load and protecting freshwater ecosystems. This process is applied to 20133 megaliters per year before discharge in 2023, and it decreased to 18325 megaliters in 2024, so that a 9% decrease has recorded and it is denoted as "Lower", the reduction indicates lower water use or discharge volumes across the facilities, while highlighting Şişecam's continued dedication to improving water management practices. Through the application of secondary treatment at these sites, the company demonstrates its strong commitment to environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance. Şişecam consistently strives to lessen the environmental footprint of its operations and safeguard natural resources—especially water—by adopting advanced water management approaches.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

7564

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: 0%, Lower: -5% Much lower: -10%.Primary treatment involves the physical separation of large solids and sediments from wastewater, acting as the first level of treatment. This process helps reduce the overall pollutant load before further treatment steps are applied, ensuring that the discharged water meets environmental standards. In 2023, the discharged water that are treated by primary treatmend method was 8436 megaliters, in 2024 it decreased to 7564 megaliters, 10% decrease has been recorded, so it is denoted as "Much Lower." The decrease highlights Şişecam's success in reducing the volume requiring treatment, reflecting the company's ongoing commitment to enhancing environmental sustainability and optimizing water management practices. By implementing primary treatment in these facilities, Şişecam demonstrates its dedication to environmental sustainability and strict compliance with regulations. This outcome shows the company's proactive approach to minimizing the environmental footprint of its operations, particularly by protecting water resources and ensuring more efficient water use through effective management practices.

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

There is no other methods within Şişecam's operations.

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)

2471

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 41-50

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Our definition for change: Much higher: 10%, Higher: 5%, About the same: 0%, Lower: -5% Much lower: -10%. Şişecam directs the wastewater from 23 of its 45 facilities to third-party treatment facilities for further treatment. This ensures that wastewater undergoes advanced treatment at centralized facilities, which brings the discharged water into compliance with environmental standards before it is released into the environment. In 2023, the value that are sent to third party organisations for discharge is 1211 megaliters, in contrast, 2471 megaliters are sent to third party organisations in 2024. This denotes "Much Higher" column. By collaborating with third-party facilities for wastewater management, Şişecam demonstrates its commitment to environmental sustainability and regulatory compliance. This approach highlights the company's proactive efforts to minimize the environmental impact of its operations, particularly by ensuring the protection of water resources through effective wastewater management practices

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no other methods within Şişecam's operations.
[Fixed row]

(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

16

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

For Şişecam, the term "facilities" refers to its production sites. To strengthen its water management strategies, the company carried out an extensive water risk assessment covering all 45 facilities operating across 4 continents and 14 countries. This comprehensive review evaluated total water consumption, water-use efficiency, and basin-level risks as outlined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas, while also aligning with the CEO Water Mandate's principles on water stewardship. The assessment examined key factors such as water stress levels, supply-demand balance, water quality, and the potential impacts of climate change in the regions where these facilities are located. Out of the 45 sites analyzed, 16 were identified as being exposed to notable water-related risks. Beyond the general assessment, the analysis specifically highlighted facilities with physical risks categorized as "Extremely High" or "High" according to the WRI Aqueduct Risk Atlas—particularly those facing elevated risks related to overall physical conditions, water depletion, and riverine flooding. In addition, the water quality at all facilities was thoroughly reviewed against stringent IFC standards, identifying those with water quality challenges that will be prioritized for corrective measures. The insights gained from these evaluations serve as a cornerstone for shaping Şişecam's water management strategies by pinpointing high-risk and at-risk sites. Strategic action plans have been prepared to focus on these facilities, aiming to reduce water consumption, safeguard water quality, and minimize environmental impacts. Through this integrated approach, Şişecam remains committed to implementing best-in-class water management practices across all its operations and proactively addressing water-related risks, supporting both its sustainability objectives and long-term environmental performance.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

No, we have not yet assessed the upstream value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. However, Şişecam is committed to expanding its water risk management approach, and we plan to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the upstream value chain within the next 2

years. This future assessment will aim to identify and address potential water-related risks and opportunities throughout our upstream operations, aligning with our broader sustainability objectives and enhancing our overall water management strategy.
[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)

AB-GLASS PACKAGING YENİŞEHİR

(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
☑ Risks

(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

40.243564

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.663551

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

370

(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

370

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

246.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

246.57

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

370

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glass Packaging production facility, coded as AB and located in Bursa, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Sakarya River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The AB facility relies on groundwater as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

AE - GLASS PACKAGING ESKİŞEHİR

(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

☑ Risks

(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

39.73873

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.657718

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

432.18

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

432.18

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

53.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much 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

53.41

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

432.18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glass Packaging production facility, coded as AE and located in Eskişehir, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Sakarya River and is classified as 'extremely high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The AE facility relies on municipal water as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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
☑ Risks

(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 :Buyuk Menderes River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.766566

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.019244

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

45.66

(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

37.37

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

8.29

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

44.74

(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

44.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

45.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glassware production facility, coded as DC and located in Denizli, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Büyük Menderes River and is classified as 'extremely high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The DC facility relies on both municipal *and groundwater as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the DESKİ channel, which is managed by Denizli Water and Sewerage Administration, responsible for overseeing the region's water and wastewater infrastructure.*

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

EG - GLASSWARE EGYPT

(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

☑ Risks

(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

Egypt

☑ Nile

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

29.897226

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.891072

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

71.56

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

71.56

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20.32

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(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

20.32

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

71.56

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glassware production facility, coded as EG and located in Egypt, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Nile Delta and is classified as 'extremely high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The EG facility relies on municipal water as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the sewage system.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

HD - FLAT GLASS INDIA

(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
☑ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

In 2024, discharge data for the HD India Plant was not recorded, as the wastewater was not discharged but instead recovered and reused for landscape irrigation.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☑ Mahi River

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.54459

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.431318

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

293.3

(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

293.3

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

293.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Flat Glass production facility, coded as HD and located in India, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Major Basin of Mahi and the Minor Basin of Delta and is classified as 'extremely high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The HD facility relies on surface water as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the sewage system.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

KR - CHEMICALS MERSIN KROMSAN

(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

☑ Risks

(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

36.817578

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.728987

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1005.41

(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

68.1

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

937.24

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

580.77

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

580.77

(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)

1005.41

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Chemicals production facility, coded as KR and located in Mersin Kromsan, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Göksu River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The KR facility utilizes both surface water and groundwater as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the Mediterranean Sea.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

MDYLK - MINING YALIKÖY

(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

☑ Risks

(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
☑ Veleka

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.478

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

28.2949

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

353.51

(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

337.97

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

15.5

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.25

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

0.25

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

353.51

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Mining production facility, coded as MDYLK and located in Yalıköy, is identified based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of Veleka and is not classified under water stress according to WRI. The MDYLK facility relies on surface water, spring water, and municipal water as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into septic tanks.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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
☑ Risks

(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

39.742232

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

30.662311

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

410.85

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

410.85

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

311.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

311.66

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

410.85

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glassware production facility, coded as PE and located in Eskişehir, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Sakarya River and is classified as 'extremely high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The PE facility relies on municipal water as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

PK - GLASSWARE KIRKLARELI

(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
☑ Risks

(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 :Ergene

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.286517

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.577898

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

315.08

(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

315.08

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

282.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

282.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

315.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glassware production facility, coded as PK and located in Kırklareli, is identified based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Ergene River and is not classified under water stress according to WRI. The PK facility relies on groundwater as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the river.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

RG - GLASS PACKAGING GOROKHOVETS

(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
☑ Risks

(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

Russian Federation

☑ Volga

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

59.489697

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.011412

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

186.71

(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

43.25

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

143.46

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

52.25

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

52.25

(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)

186.71

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glass Packaging production facility, coded as RG and located in Gorokhovets, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Major Basin of the Volga and the Minor Basin of the Klyazma River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The RG facility relies on both municipal and groundwater as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the river.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SD - CHEMICALS MERSIN SODA

(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

☑ Risks

(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

36.818146

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.738402

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

31327.75

(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

10210.66

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

21117.08

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

17077.64

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

17077.64

(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)

31327.75

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Chemicals production facility, coded as SD and located in Mersin Soda, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Göksu River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The SD facility relies on both municipal and groundwater as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is treated before being discharged into the Mediterranean Sea.

Row 12

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 12

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SE - GLASS FIBER BALIKESIR

(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
☑ Risks

(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 :Minor Basin: Bursa/Balıkesir

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.58965

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.827218

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

401.06

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ 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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

401.06

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

194.48

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(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

194.48

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

401.06

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Glass Fiber production facility, coded as SE and located in Balıkesir, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of Bursa/Balıkesir and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The SE facility relies on municipal water as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SL - CHEMICALS LUKAVAC BOSNIA

(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

☑ Risks

(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

Bosnia & Herzegovina

☑ Danube

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

44.531866

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

18.525672

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9291.7

(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

9249.21

(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

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

49.42

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

7251.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

7232.97

(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

18.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

9291.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Chemicals production facility, coded as SL and located in Lukavac, Bosnia, is identified based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Major Basin of the Danube and the Minor Basin of Sava 2, and is not classified under water stress according to WRI. The SL facility relies on both surface water and municipal water as its primary sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the sewage system and river.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

SO - AUTOMOTIVE A.Ş.

(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

☑ Risks

(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 :Ergene

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.290019

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.580799

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

465.97

(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

465.97

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

455.42

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

455.42

(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)

465.97

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Automotive production facility, coded as SO and located in the Minor Basin of the Ergene, is identified based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is not classified under water stress according to WRI. The SO facility relies on groundwater as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into a stream.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(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
☑ Risks

(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

36.89548

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.80932

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

953

(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

710.41

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

242.58

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

229.66

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much 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

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

229.66

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam's Flat Glass production facility, coded as TM and located in Mersin, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Göksu River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The TM facility relies on both groundwater and surface water as its primary water sources. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TN - FLAT GLASS YENİŞEHİR

(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
☑ Risks

(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

40.24348

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

29.66358

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

649.6

(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

649.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(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)

220.77

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(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)

649.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Şişecam’s Flat Glass production facility, coded as TN and located in Yenişehir, is identified as part of the 'Risky' category based on the general risk analysis, which considers total water use, water use efficiency, and basin risks as defined by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct Risk Atlas. This facility is situated in the Minor Basin of the Sakarya River and is classified as 'high' in the water stress category according to WRI. The TN facility relies on groundwater as its primary water source. The wastewater generated at the facility is discharged into the Organized Industrial Zone (OSB) channel.

[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

Total water withdrawal amount by source data has been verified through an Independent Assurance Report provided by a third-party auditor, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Total water withdrawal amount by source data has been verified through an Independent Assurance Report provided by a third-party auditor, ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Şişecam has not yet conducted third-party verification for the quality of water withdrawals based on standard water quality parameters. While this metric is crucial for monitoring the quality of water drawn from sources, no independent verification has been performed so far.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The total volume of water discharges has not been verified by a third party. Monitoring and reporting on the volume of water discharged is important, but at this stage, there has been no external verification for this data.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The volume of discharged water directed to different destinations has not been verified. While Şişecam tracks where water discharges are directed, there has not been any independent verification to date.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The volume of water discharges categorized by final treatment level has not been independently verified. This parameter is important to show how wastewater is managed at its final stage of treatment, but no third-party verification has occurred yet.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Şişecam has not verified the quality of water discharges according to standard water quality parameters. This parameter is key for assessing the environmental impact of discharged water, but it has not been independently verified at this time.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The total volume of water consumption has not undergone third-party verification. While water consumption is a critical metric for operations, no external verification has been performed for this parameter.
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 14

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

SO Kırklareli Otomotiv

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:
☑ Ford Motor Company

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The SO Kırklareli facility, identified as a risky facility in Şişecam's internal water risk assessment, supplies automotive glass to Ford Motor Company. Due to water-related dependencies and risks at this location, such as potential water shortages or quality issues, the facility's production capacity could be affected. This could result in delays or disruptions in the supply of automotive glass to Ford Motor Company, impacting their production timelines and overall supply chain reliability. As water scarcity or regulatory changes regarding water use become more significant in the region, the associated risks for Ford Motor Company may increase

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Şişecam has identified SO Kırklareli as part of its risky facilities list due to its exposure to significant water-related risks. As part of its commitment to mitigating these risks, Şişecam is actively working on water efficiency programs and sustainability initiatives in these risky facilities, including the implementation of advanced water-saving technologies and operational improvements. These initiatives are designed to reduce water consumption, enhance the facility's resilience to future water risks, and ensure continued, reliable service to key customers such as Ford Motor Company.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

185589

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

3.46

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In line with Şişecam's CareforNext 2030 strategy, the company is committed to improving water withdrawal efficiency. By 2030, Şişecam targets a 15% reduction in fresh water consumption through investments in water recycling technologies and sustainable practices. The metric is calculated m3/million TRY.
[Fixed row]

(9.6) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.6.1) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Row 1

(9.6.1.1) Product type

Bulk inorganic chemicals

☑ Soda ash

(9.6.1.2) Product name

Soda Ash (Mersin Plant)

(9.6.1.3) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

21.05

(9.6.1.4) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.6.1.5) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Ton

(9.6.1.6) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.6.1.7) Please explain

For soda ash production at the Mersin Soda Plant, the numerator is total water consumption (m^3) and the denominator is production volume (tons), which is an industry standard. The trend is considered “about the same,” with a marginal increase from 20.94 m^3/ton in 2023 to 21.05 m^3/ton in 2024 (1%). This slight change falls within normal operational variability, influenced by cooling requirements and production levels, and internal thresholds classify variations below 1% as stable. Looking ahead, water intensity is expected to gradually decline, supported by ongoing investments in water recycling technologies and process optimization initiatives, in line

with Şişecam's CareforNext 2030 strategy, which targets a 15% reduction in clean water consumption by 2030. The scope of this metric is limited to the Mersin Soda Plant and is used internally to track efficiency, inform operational planning, and shape sustainability objectives, including those linked to performance incentives.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (AB-BURSA)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.57

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (AE-ESKİŞEHİR)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.74

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (AF-MERSİN)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.94

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Autoglass (BO-BULGARİSTAN)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.09

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (m2)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 6

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (BP-Targovishte -Bulgaristan)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

4.69

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 7

(9.12.1) Product name

Corrugated Box (CA-TURKEY)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.49

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 8

(9.12.1) Product name

Chromium (CO-ITALY)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.5

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 9

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (DC-DENİZLİ)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

10.91

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 10

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (EG-MISIR)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.47

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 11

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (FI-Manfredonia - İtalya)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.48

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 13

(9.12.1) Product name

Autoglass (GO-Romanya)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.12

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (m2)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 14

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (HD-Hindistan)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.21

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 15

(9.12.1) Product name

Chromium (KR-Mersin)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

3.99

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 16

(9.12.1) Product name

Mining (MDBL-Bilecik)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.25

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 17

(9.12.1) Product name

Mining (MDCNE-Aydın)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.19

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 18

(9.12.1) Product name

Mining (MDKRB-Karabük)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.04

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 19

(9.12.1) Product name

Mining (MDOSB-Mersin)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.02

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 20

(9.12.1) Product name

Mining (MDYLK-İstanbul)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.49

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 21

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (MN-Mina)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.21

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 22

(9.12.1) Product name

VK-3 (OX-Mersin)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

6.56

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 23

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (PE-Eskişehir)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.84

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 24

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (PK-Kırklareli)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

2.8

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 25

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassware (PR-Posuda)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.88

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 26

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (RF-Italy)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.19

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 27

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (RG-Gorokhovets)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.54

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 28

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (RK-Kuban)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.86

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 30

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (RP-Pokrovsky)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.37

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 31

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (RR-Krishi)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.52

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 32

(9.12.1) Product name

Glass Packaging (RU-Ufa)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.56

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 33

(9.12.1) Product name

Soda (SD-Mersin)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

21.05

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 34

(9.12.1) Product name

Glassfibre (SE-Balıkesir)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

5.33

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 35

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (SI-Porto Nogaro -İtalya)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.19

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 36

(9.12.1) Product name

Soda (SL-Bosna)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

17.93

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 37

(9.12.1) Product name

Autoglass (SO-Kırklareli)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.09

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 38

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TB-Bulgaristan)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.42

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 39

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TF-Kırklareli)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.17

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 40

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TGR-Rusya)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.73

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 41

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TM-Mersin)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.67

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m^3) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 42

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TN-Bursa)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

1.42

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.

Row 43

(9.12.1) Product name

Flatglass (TP-Polatlı)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.25

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production (ton)

(9.12.5) Comment

To determine the water intensity of our products, we calculated the water consumption in cubic meters (m³) and divided it by the production volume in tons. This calculation allows us to express our water intensity as a clear metric, helping us understand and improve our sustainability efforts.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Şişecam's hazardous substances are limited to Chromic Acid and Sodium Bichromate, which are used in industrial applications. These substances are not present in the company's glass products. Şişecam complies with all relevant regulations, including EU REACH and UK REACH, and is exploring alternatives to reduce or eliminate the use of these hazardous substances. The company is seeking safer alternatives, specifically for industrial applications where these substances are currently required.

Row 2

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XIV of UK REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Similar to the previous explanation, Chromic Acid and Sodium Bichromate are regulated under Annex XIV of UK REACH. Şişecam is evaluating opportunities to substitute these substances with safer alternatives in the future. These substances are not used in Şişecam's glass products but are part of its industrial product portfolio. Şişecam adheres to all legal and regulatory requirements related to these substances to ensure full compliance.

Row 3

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (UK Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Chromic Acid and Sodium Bichromate are included in this list as part of UK regulations. These substances are used in specific industrial applications, not in Şişecam's glass products, and the company is actively seeking safer alternatives. Şişecam ensures full compliance with all relevant legal frameworks and closely monitors regulatory developments to maintain safe and responsible use of these substances.

Row 4

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ Annex XVII of EU REACH Regulation

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Şişecam's hazardous substances are limited to Chromium trioxide and Sodium dichromate, which are used in industrial applications. Şişecam has authorized for Chromium trioxide uses in EU and authorization is not required for Sodium dichromate since since it uses as transported isolated intermediates in EU. Şişecam complies with EU REACH and is exploring alternatives to reduce or eliminate the use of these hazardous substances. The company is seeking safer alternatives, specifically for industrial applications where these substances are currently required.

[Add 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 classification of low water impact is based on Şişecam's water efficiency measures implemented across the value chain, which includes water-saving technologies in the production process and efforts to recycle and reuse water wherever feasible. These efforts are aligned with the company's Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPD), ensuring that products meeting strict sustainability criteria, including minimal water use, are classified as low water impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Şişecam has taken significant steps in improving water efficiency and reducing the consumption of fresh water in its operations. The company follows industry best practices to minimize water use across its production processes. In 2023, water-saving projects allowed Şişecam to save 175,000 m³ of fresh water through reverse osmosis systems at the Mersin Chemicals plant and 104,619 m³ at the Bulgaria Flat Glass plant. Additionally, 34,057 m³ of water was recycled through recovery systems at the Kırklareli Glassware plant. Şişecam identifies potential improvement points in every facility for water recovery and implements systemic solutions to maximize water reuse. Şişecam's sustainable water management practices aim to prevent water stress and scarcity, ensuring the efficient use of water resources. Water quality is continuously monitored, and traceability is ensured at all facilities to maintain and improve water use performance.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Şişecam does not currently have specific targets for reducing water pollution. However, the company recognizes the importance of managing water quality and is actively working on assessing the environmental impact of its discharges. Over the next two years, Şişecam plans to set clear targets related to water pollution reduction. This commitment reflects the company's proactive approach to integrating water-related objectives into its broader sustainability strategy.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:
☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Şişecam has not yet established specific targets for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services, but it acknowledges the significance of providing access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, particularly in communities affected by its operations. Within the next two years, Şişecam intends to set clear targets and strategies for improving WASH services, aligning with global best practices and enhancing its social responsibility efforts.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ 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

Product water intensity

☑ Other product water intensity, please specify :cubic meter/brutto ton product

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

4.7

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

4

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

3.4

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(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

Şişecam's water reduction target is organization-wide, aiming for a 15% decrease from a 2020 baseline of 4.7 m³/ton, with a goal of approximately 4.0 m³/ton by 2030. This target applies to all operational facilities, both in Turkey and internationally, particularly focusing on manufacturing sites that utilize water, including those in water-stressed regions considered priority locations due to their significant water dependency and associated risks. However, the target currently excludes certain upstream and downstream activities related to the supply chain, primarily due to limited data access and control. Şişecam plans to enhance engagement with suppliers in the future to promote sustainable water practices, potentially broadening the target's coverage to include these areas and improve overall sustainability performance and water resource risk management.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Efficient water use is a key priority for operational sustainability. We aim for continuous improvement through regional and facility-level evaluations, focusing on reducing freshwater consumption. In 2024, we systematized our approach by developing the "Şişecam Water Risk Assessment" based on basin-level risks and efficiency criteria. The Şişecam Water Policy was prepared and submitted for approval, emphasizing both operational and global water stewardship. We adopt best practices such as closed-loop systems, process water reuse, and post-treatment recovery. Water consumption and recovery rates are monitored via digital systems and integrated into decision-making processes.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Şişecam's water reduction target, set at a 15% decrease from a 2020 baseline of 4.0 m³/ton, aims to achieve approximately 4.0 m³/ton by 2030. This target is aligned with the organization's commitment to sustainable resource management and is part of its broader environmental goals. Notably, Şişecam has not only reached this target in 2023 but has also exceeded it, reflecting the effective implementation of various water-saving initiatives across its operational facilities. The progress reported indicates significant contributions from reverse osmosis systems, wastewater reuse practices, and Lean Six Sigma projects. The original target remains unchanged, as the organization is dedicated to maintaining its current level of performance and further optimizing water usage. This target addresses water-related dependencies, mitigates associated risks, and enhances operational resilience. The methodology used to set the target was based on historical water consumption data and industry benchmarks, ensuring a science-based approach. The organization has continuously monitored and evaluated its water management practices to align with best practices and regulatory requirements, thereby supporting its long-term sustainability objectives.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(10.1.3) Please explain

Şişecam has a goal to implement a plastic related target, but in the reporting year, this topic is not a material topic, so it is planned in between 2 years.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ None

(10.5.7) Please explain

Şişecam utilizes plastic packaging across its operations mainly for product handling, transport, and storage purposes. In line with its waste management practices, the majority of this packaging is collected and classified under EWC code 15 01 02 (plastic packaging). Reported quantities vary across sites, ranging from below one ton to over 170 tons annually. The collected packaging is predominantly directed to recycling and recovery processes, including transfer for further recycling (R12), material recycling (R3 and R5), reuse of recovered materials (R11), and solvent regeneration (R2). In some cases, temporary storage (R13) is applied before recovery, and minimal volumes are disposed of via landfill (D1). Overall, Şişecam ensures that the vast majority of its plastic packaging waste is managed through recycling and recovery routes, minimizing disposal and supporting circular economy principles.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*Select all that apply* ☑ None	*We are unable to report on this but planning to collect data per recyclability.*

[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 management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[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?
	Select from: ☑ No

[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:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*Our organization has not assessed the proximity of our activities to areas important for biodiversity at this time.*

[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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

As Şişecam, we have shared the verification documents of our numerical data in the relevant sections. In addition to numerical data, there is no third party verification in our shared data. However, we would like to verify many of the topics in our CDP report in the coming years, and we continue to work on proceduralizing the processes.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards Aligned Sustainability Report	*Sisecam-2024-TSRS-Compliant Sustainability Report.pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Sustainability Director

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

[Fixed row]