



KORDSA TEKNİK TEKSTİL A.Ş.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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C1. Introduction

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Established in 1973 as a subsidiary of Sabancı Holding, Kordsa is a leading advanced materials company specializing in tire and construction reinforcement, composite technologies, and compounding. Kordsa operates across 4 continents and 6 countries, including Türkiye, Brazil, Indonesia, Italy, Thailand, and the USA, with more than 3,500 employees. Through its high-value-added and innovative reinforcement solutions, Kordsa aims to create sustainable value for its customers, employees, stakeholders, and communities under the vision of "Reinforcing Life." Kordsa has 2 R&D centers and 2 technical centers. Kordsa provides high quality service and end-to-end solutions with a high level of technical competency. Worldwide the company is the acclaimed holder of "The Reinforcer" title, thanks to its market leader position, its strong global footprint, its technological leadership and its experience on reinforcement. Every one in three automobile tires and every two in three aircraft tires are globally reinforced by Kordsa. In all the businesses we operate, we develop all our products with a sustainability perspective and aim to grow by creating social, environmental, and economic value. With our technologies in the tire reinforcement sector which reduce fuel consumption through decreased rolling resistance, with our composite technologies which reduce carbon emissions by making vehicles lighter and consume less fuel we work for a sustainable future.

(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.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2025	☒ Yes	☒ No

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

790757769

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

- ☒ Italy
- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ United States of America

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As Kordsa we mapped our value chain to effectively identify, assess and manage value chain related environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities. We conducted a sustainability risk mapping of our tier 1 suppliers based on criteria such as procurement category, total spending volume and geographical location. Kraljic Matrix analysis performed by the global supply chain department was also an important input for risk mapping process. Kordsa implements sustainable supply chain program in line with the risk mapping study. Starting point of this program is our "Supplier Code of Conduct". We defined our requirements and expectations from our suppliers and business partners in this document, and we request all of our suppliers to comply with Kordsa's supplier code of conduct. Both environmental and social requirements are involved in this document. We use various tools to assess and monitor our suppliers' environmental approach and performance. Kordsa Annual Supplier Sustainability Survey, and sustainability audits are important tools that we use. With those tools we basically request from our suppliers to disclose their policies, strategies, targets and performance regarding environmental topics. In the reporting year suppliers corresponding to 85.28 % of total supplier expenditures

have been included in the sustainability assessment. In line with suppliers' responses, we assess upstream value chain related environmental risks, impacts and opportunities. We also regularly hold sustainability engagement meetings with our suppliers. Additionally, we conducted WRI (World Resources Institute) Supply Chain Analysis for water-related risks.

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)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

☒ Yes

(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
☒ Yes	☒ Both dependencies and impacts

(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?
☒ Yes	☒ Both risks and opportunities	☒ Yes

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

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

- ☒ Dependencies
- ☒ Impacts
- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

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

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ ReCiPe
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct
- ☒ WWF Water Risk Filter
- ☒ Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Thinkhazard

Enterprise Risk Management

- ☒ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- ☒ Enterprise Risk Management
- ☒ ISO 31000 Risk Management
- ☒ Other enterprise risk management, please specify :Monte Carlo Simulation

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems
- ☒ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods
- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Heat wave
- ☒ Landslide
- ☒ Wildfires
- ☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Heat stress
- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- ☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☒ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

- ☒ Changing customer behavior
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☒ Lack of availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☒ Uncertainty in market signals

Reputation

- ✓ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
- ✓ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- ✓ Lack of access to data or monitoring systems
- ✓ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ✓ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- ✓ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| ✓ NGOs | ✓ Regulators |
| ✓ Customers | ✓ Local communities |
| ✓ Employees | ✓ Water utilities at a local level |
| ✓ Investors | ✓ Other water users at the basin/catchment level |
| ✓ Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

The internal risk management procedure includes dependency, impact, opportunity and risk analysis altogether. Dependencies and impacts are identified at both materiality survey and 1-1 interview stages. They can also be derived from Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) or audit findings. While compiling global risk register, dependencies or impacts are either identified as separate risk titles or explained in detail in risk descriptions. Global Risk Management department (GRM) integrates all identified items into a global list and performs scenario analysis for each. For each scenario, dependencies, with probable impacts, are explicitly explained again in scenario descriptions prior to financial impact calculation step. All of Kordsa's global operational locations and product portfolio are included in the scope. The financial impact calculations are in proportion to the size of the locations and products' share in the global sales portfolio. To perform quantitative analysis, various inputs like sales tonnage, released emissions, water withdrawal, etc are used. For external key data, commercially or publicly available data tools are used. Some of the key external data sources are RCP scenarios assumptions for climate change, flood or water stress, taxation method of upcoming regulations, industry benchmarks for emission intensity factor of raw materials. The external data sources are identified in the Governance Risk Compliance (GRC) system (Pentana) and calculation methods are explained for each item. All items registered in the GRC have been reviewed quarterly with related entity risk responsables. GRM also organizes a separate session with the Sustainability Department for global consolidation and alignment. During the assessment phase all registered items are included in Monte Carlo simulations. All climate change and water related registers are integrated into current entity risk reports which is also generated quarterly. The likelihood is calculated based on the

probability of occurrence of such event within given timeframe. There are 5 degrees of probability scores as per its frequency of occurrence starting with point-1 (very rare) to point-5 (very likely). Impact levels are calculated after Monte Carlo simulation is applied. If the calculated financial impact exceeds the defined threshold, which is 1% deviation from budgeted EBITDA, the register is prioritized as defined in internal policy. All prioritized items need to assign with mitigation actions until impact falls below threshold. Each register in GRC is assigned with 3 scenarios (Minimum, Most Likely, Maximum) each having its own financial impact calculation. All calculated scenarios are included in Monte Carlo simulation to calculate Global Value at Risk (VaR). Regular monitoring has been performed via regular quarterly reviews with Business Units. Register list is updated after reviewing all input assumptions, likelihoods and KRIs. In column 3, value stages covered, "end of life management" has not been selected, because the end product sold to customers are integrated with rubber with some series of chemical and mechanical processes and the technology is not available yet to separate fabric product from rubber before to consider about alternative end of life management approaches. This process has not changed since the last reporting year.

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

☒ Biodiversity

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

☒ Impacts

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

☒ Direct operations

☒ End of life management

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

☒ Short-term

☒ Medium-term

☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

Other

- ☒ Materiality assessment
- ☒ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

- ☒ Customers
- ☒ Investors
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Regulators
- ☒ Suppliers

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

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

We regularly assess our environmental impacts, and the impacts of plastics and our impacts on biodiversity is included in these environmental impact assessments. These assessments are performed annually, within specific stages of our value chain, specifically targeting direct operations and end-of-life management and is aligned with the ISO 14001 environmental management system. The scope of our analysis is partial, including tire reinforcement business unit only and our upstream and downstream value chain. The assessment is qualitative in nature, incorporating descriptive analysis, stakeholder involvement, and scenario analysis. It is site-specific and evaluates impacts over short and medium-term periods, ensuring a focused and relevant approach. The EIA process utilizes tools and methods such as ISO 14001 standards, materiality assessment, and scenario analysis. Stakeholder engagement plays a crucial role, with active participation from customers, suppliers, regulators, local communities, and investors. Their input is essential for understanding the environmental impacts of our operations, particularly concerning plastic use and biodiversity conservation. By integrating these insights, our EIA process allows us to identify, assess, and manage environmental risks effectively, ensuring our commitment to responsible environmental stewardship.

(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

☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Considering correlations and connections due to Kordsa's global footprint and material transfers between companies is a natural part of GRM processes at Kordsa. In the risks identification and review steps in terms of nature concepts, when there is a dependency, impact, risk or opportunity newly identified by a business, the GRM unit discusses the issue with other business managers and looks for the existence of a similar risk and its correlation with other risks defined for the business. For example, while water-related natural disasters such as flash floods are on the list in the short term, the effects of water stress and drought may increase in the same region in the long term. In this case, correlation between varying time maturities is taken into account. Or, different risks and opportunities may arise at the same time within the scope of a new regulation planned to come into force locally. Although these are written as separate records, it is clearly stated in the definition that they are linked within the scope of the same regulation. In addition, in terms of sales portfolio, it is predicted that the share of products produced using recycled materials will increase in the long term compared to existing products. As more sustainable products are added to Kordsa's portfolio, sales of some existing products may decrease. This situation also creates an interconnection within the global sales portfolio. In the calculation of financial effects, the multipliers in the correlation matrix created by GRM are used. The correlation matrix is updated every time a new risk is added to the GRC or there is a significant change in the risk landscape. Challenges about interconnections are mainly due to about the uncertainties of impacts of climate change in long term.

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(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

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

Risks

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

- ☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

- ☒ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

- ☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Risks are assessed based on impact simulation calculations via Monte Carlo analysis. Kordsa defines substantial financial or strategic impact if the risk impact simulation exceeds 1% of consolidated budgeted EBITDA or minimum \$1M. Once a risk is identified with substantial financial or strategic impact, it is automatically treated as exceeding the risk appetite or risk threshold. Risk owners are required to come up with an action plan and appoint action owners. Risks are calculated after each action implementation is complete. If the impact simulation for a risk is still calculated as over the threshold, risk owners are required to implement further actions until the impact simulation reduces below the threshold. In case the financial impact is not possible to calculate, there are alternative indicators like reputation, people, legal and environmental.

Opportunities

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

☒ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

☒ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

☒ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

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

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunities are assessed based on impact simulation calculations via Monte Carlo analysis. Kordsa defines substantial financial or strategic impact if the opportunity impact simulation exceeds 1% of consolidated budgeted EBITDA or a minimum \$1M. Once an opportunity is identified with substantial financial or strategic impact, it is automatically treated critical. Risk owners are required to come up with an action plan and appoint action owners to realize the opportunity. They are calculated after

each action implementation is complete. In case the financial impact is not possible to calculate, there are alternative indicators like reputation, people, legal and environmental.

(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

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) Details of policies and processes in place to identify and classify potential water pollutants

In line with our water policy, we rely on local and global regulations and standards on water management. We constantly examine the local legal regulations related to water pollutants in the countries where we operate and take the necessary measures within the framework of these regulations. Process we use to identify- classify and manage potential water pollutants: The chemicals used in production are selected by considering local and global regulations such as REACH and CLP. Water pollutants are defined as the chemicals that are not allowed in wastewater discharge or that may pose a risk if they are mixed with the water in case of a spillage or an environmental accident. In order to identify, classify and manage any potential water pollutants, Kordsa has a Hazardous Chemical Management procedure, which defines the chemical management systems approvals and controls. We provide trainings to employees and sub-contractors regarding environmental hazards of chemicals and chemical management procedures. Indicators used to identify pollutants: The chemical is not allowed to use if: - it contains any banned or restricted substances according to REACH. - it contains persistent organic pollutants As Kordsa we closely monitor and report any spill incidents or environmental accidents to top management regularly. This is an important key performance indicator and we aim for 0 spills and environmental accidents each year. There were no spills or environmental accidents in 2025. How pollutants are monitored and tracked over time: At our facilities in Izmit, Türkiye, Indonesia and Thailand, we conduct and oversee water analysis of the effluents in accordance with relevant standards. We analyze many parameters, including temperature, pH, BOD, COD, TSS, T-N, and T-P values. These values are tracked over time for compliance with local regulations and standards.

(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.

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We consume oil products in the facilities such as diesel oil & gasoline. Oil pollution can have a devastating effect on the water environment, it spreads over the surface in a thin layer that stops oxygen getting to the plants and animals that live in the water. Oil on water surfaces is harmful to many forms of aquatic life because it prevents sufficient amounts of sunlight penetrating the surface and it also reduces the level of dissolved oxygen. Moreover, ingested oil can be toxic to affected animals, and damage to their habitat and reproductive rate may slow the long-term recovery of animal populations from the short-term damage caused by the spill itself.

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

- ☑ Water recycling
- ☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

- ☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

How the selected procedures manage the risks of potential impacts: Kordsa facilities periodically inspect oil storage tanks and pipelines, to monitor any leakage or corrosion. Kordsa also has procedures response to environmental accidents, spills and leakages. There are containment measures for oil storage tanks. To be prepared for any emergency Kordsa also has emergency response equipment and teams. Related employees are trained to use emergency equipment and also to act in line with Kordsa's emergency plans. Kordsa also requires from its suppliers to be prepared for any environmental emergency. Suppliers are required to report environmental accidents within past five years to Kordsa during supplier assessments. Kordsa operates in compliance with local and global wastewater discharge legislations and limitations. Regular wastewater tests are conducted. All necessary systems are in place for water discharge compliance. How success is measured and evaluated: Kordsa aims zero environmental accidents and also 100% compliance with legal water discharge parameters within its own operations. Those two parameters are our success metrics. In 2025, there is no environmental accident and 100% compliance with the legal water discharge parameters. For our suppliers we expect to have no any environmental accidents. In the reporting year with in the scope of audited suppliers no any environmental accident reported.

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

- ☑ Other synthetic organic compounds

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

We use Synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) in production and they are mainly present in dipping chemicals which we use during dipping process. Some examples of SOCs we use are latex, formaldehyde & resorcinol. These SOCs are toxic for aquatic organisms. SOCs tend to create both acute and chronic health effects and tend to damage the nervous system, kidneys; they may also pose a potential cancer risk both on humans and aquatic life.

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

- ☑ Water recycling
- ☑ Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- ☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes
- ☑ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☑ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☑ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Indicators for measuring and evaluating the success of the procedure

- ☑ Compliance with discharge permits / regulatory limits
- ☑ Zero incidents (spills, exceedances, waterborne disease cases)

(2.5.1.6) Please explain

How the selected procedures manage the risks of potential impacts: Chemical storage tanks and pipelines are periodically inspected, to monitor any leakage or corrosion. There are environmental accidents, spills and leakages procedures and containment measures for chemical storage tanks. Kordsa also has emergency response equipment and teams. Employees are trained on how to use emergency equipment and act in line with Kordsa's emergency plans. Kordsa requires its suppliers to be prepared for environmental emergencies and report any accidents from the past five years to Kordsa during supplier assessments. Kordsa complies with local and global waste water discharge laws, regularly conducts wastewater tests, and has all necessary systems in place to ensure water discharge compliance.

How success is measured and evaluated: Kordsa aims zero environmental accident & 100% compliance with legal water discharge parameters within its own operations. Those two parameters are our success metrics. In the reporting year there is no environmental accident and 100% compliance with the legal water discharge parameters. For our suppliers we expect to have no any environmental accidents. In 2025, within the scope of audited suppliers no environmental accident reported. Our R&D team developed Resorcinol and Formaldehyde-Free Overcure Formulations which provides using chemicals more environmentally friendly, compliant with regulations and contribute positively to water security.

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

Climate change

(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

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Türkiye

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our plant in Izmit, Turkey is under the scope of Turkish Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) regulation. This regulation was an adoption of the EU MRV of GHG Emissions which is the basis of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) where the emission intensive sectors are given an emission cap to control and reduce their emissions. As Turkey is following a similar path, there is a very high probability that additional requirements will be implemented in medium term. Turkey has no regulated carbon market yet. The draft regulation on Turkish ETS was published in July 2025, and according to this draft 2026 and 2027 will be the pilot phase and the 1st implementation will be between 2028-2035. It is assumed that the unit carbon price may fluctuate heavily and the total allocated budget for ETS in this facility may be exceeded.

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

☒ Long-term

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

☒ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ Low

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

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

- ☒ Chao Phraya
- ☒ Mississippi River
- ☒ Other, please specify :Java-Timor Major, Cisadane Minor Basin

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Kordsa's facilities in Indonesia, Thailand, and Tennessee (Chattanooga)-USA, are located in geographies that are vulnerable to increased rainfall and flash floods in inland areas due to climate change. Therefore, the company has classified flooding in these locations as an acute physical climate risk that could directly cause operational disruptions. Through the consolidation of the risk study, flood risk at these facilities has been assessed under a single heading, encompassing both long-term and short-term impacts. Flood risk poses a risk to Kordsa's direct production operations and related downstream supply chain elements such as logistics, storage, and customer deliveries.

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

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

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

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Use risk transfer instruments

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ Indonesia

☒ Thailand

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Kordsa's facilities in Indonesia, Thailand, and Tennessee (Chattanooga)-USA, are located in geographies that are vulnerable to increased rainfall and flash floods in inland areas due to climate change. Therefore, the company has classified flooding in these locations as an acute physical climate risk that could directly cause operational disruptions. Through the consolidation of the risk study, flood risk at these facilities has been assessed under a single heading, encompassing both long-term and short-term impacts.

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

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Long-term

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

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

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

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- ☒ Use risk transfer instruments

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

- ☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- ☒ Wildfires

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Kordsa's Chattanooga, Tennessee, production facility is located in a high-risk wildfire regions due to rising temperatures, low humidity, and prolonged drought periods. In the Company's periodic Risk Engineering Surveys, this risk has been evaluated as having high likelihood and high impact. Wildfire risk is regularly assessed through Risk Engineering Surveys conducted annually by independent insurance firms, and improvement actions are implemented accordingly. In addition, Kordsa's manufacturing facilities in Thailand are exposed to increasing extreme heat due to climate change. Rather than being treated as a source of direct physical damage, this risk is addressed as an operational risk impacting operational continuity and efficiency through reduced equipment performance, increased energy demand, and more difficult working conditions. In this context, wildfire and extreme heat risks are addressed with a holistic approach as climate-related physical risks from common climatic drivers, and are managed through preventive actions aimed at strengthening facility safety, operational resilience, and business continuity.

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

- ☒ Long-term

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

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

- ☒ High

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

- ☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Use risk transfer instruments

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

☒ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☒ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The region where Kordsa's USA Laurel Hill facility is located is classified among areas with high cyclone risk by open sources such as Think Hazard. However, in the Company's periodic Risk Engineering Surveys, this risk has been evaluated as low likelihood and low impact. Therefore, the risk is kept at monitoring level and is followed through the necessary analyses.

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

☒ Long-term

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

☒ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

☒ Low

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

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☒ Use risk transfer instruments

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

Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
☒ No	<i>In the reporting year none of our facilities were subject to any fines, enforcement orders or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.</i>

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

☒ No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(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	☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	☒ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

(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

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☒ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

- ☒ Brazil
- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Türkiye
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Tire reinforcement is the core business unit for Kordsa and accounts for more than 2/3 of global sales. Kordsa has facilities manufacturing for tire customers in Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand, Turkey and United States. The market has been showing signals to lean on sustainable product offers and technology has been evolving for some time. Leading companies in the industry have begun to prioritize recycled content products in line with their 2030 and 2050 targets. Furthermore, the proliferation of electric vehicles (EVs) in the US and EU markets has created new needs, such as increased tire durability due to battery weight and increased wear resistance. As a result of all these developments, tire manufacturers have shifted their focus to increasing the use of recycled and bio-based materials and incorporating more environmentally friendly chemicals into their products. Kordsa aims to grow its market share by expanding its recycled-content product portfolio and using more environmentally friendly chemicals. These R&D-driven innovations support Kordsa's sustainability goals and address evolving market demands. Recycled polyester and nylon products, along with eco-friendly tire fabric technologies, position Kordsa as a preferred supplier for environmentally conscious customers.

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

- ☒ Long-term

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

- ☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

- ☒ Medium-low

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

☒ Yes

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

☒ 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

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

☒ Indonesia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

☒ Other, please specify :Java Timor Major, Cisadane Minor Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Indonesia facility serves our global customers' tire production facilities in Asian markets. To reduce this facility's dependence on fresh surface water, Kordsa launched a project to optimize its water usage for the dipping plant. Unavailability of water for operations may result in unplanned stoppages at facilities. Advanced technologies for wastewater treatment (WWTP) and water treatment plants (WTP) have been investigated to reduce the discharged wastewater. The water used for yarn operations evaporates while it is discharged slowly. In dipping processes, greige fabrics are dipped in a water-based chemical solutions. This water has been treated

in waste water treatment plant and discharged by local regulation standards. By recycling and treating more water, Kordsa has an opportunity to withdraw less water and reduce its dependency to fresh water resources. Potential unplanned stoppages due to unavailability of water will be greatly reduced. With the WWTP, Kordsa is able to operate during water shortages in dry seasons. And while that drought will affect competitors' facilities nearby, and cause them to stop their production, our Indonesian facility may have the opportunity to increase its revenues due to increased demand for its products.

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

☒ Long-term

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

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

☒ Medium-high

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

☒ Yes

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

☒ Yes

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	☒ Yes
Water	☒ Yes
Biodiversity	☒ Yes

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

Climate change

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

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

- ☒ Yes

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

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board's accountability for environmental issues are identified in Kordsa's Sustainability Policy.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board Chair has the ultimate overall responsibility at all terms including climate change-related issues with assistance from the Audit, Risk, Sustainability and Corporate Governance Committees. Some of the climate-change related responsibilities of the Board Chair are as follows: - Reviewing and guiding climate-related strategies - Identification of targets and approval and financing of projects that will lead the way to achieving the climate targets. - Ensuring the company performs within the limits of the pre-determined energy and water management goals - Management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Examples of climate-related decisions of the Board Chair during the reporting year; - IFRS has been published in Turkey as Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standard and our Board Chair has approved publishing our second sustainability report in line with this standard. - Engagement with critical suppliers via letters to encourage them to set water and carbon-related targets in line with SBTi. Corporate Governance and Early Detection of Risk Committees are also responsible for climate-related issues. Both committees are chaired by members of our board. These two committees were established with the purpose of helping the Board of Directors to fulfil their duties and responsibilities in a healthy manner. The Resolutions of the Committees are advisory to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors is the final decision maker on related matters. Some of the climate-related responsibilities of Corporate Governance Committee and Early Detection of Risk Committee are: - Implementation of climate-related strategies and roadmaps - Oversight of climate-related annual budgets and capital - Monitoring progress against climate-related targets and performance indicators - Assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities In 2025 climate-related decisions approved by those committees; - Maintaining the 2050 Net Zero target and the 2030 interim emissions reduction targets. - Approval of internal carbon pricing scenarios for managing climate transition risks associated with ETS.

Water

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

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

- ☒ Yes

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

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board's accountability for environmental issues are identified in Kordsa's Sustainability Policy.

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, our supreme governing body, supervises performance on material sustainability topics including water-related issues. Head of Sustainability, Corporate Governance Committee and Early Detection of Risk committee quarterly reports to the Board regarding progress and activities related to sustainability strategy including issues related to water security and mid-term roadmap activities and required budget analysis In 2025 below water-related issues were scheduled agenda items at the Board Meetings: - Monitoring progress against water-related targets - Utilization of reclaimed municipal wastewater as a water source to reduce groundwater withdrawals in Izmit Plant Corporate Governance and Early Detection of Risk Committees are also responsible for climate-related issues. Both committees are chaired by members of our Board. These two committees were established with the purpose of helping the Board of Directors to fulfill their duties and responsibilities in a healthy manner. The Resolutions of the Committees are advisory to the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors is the final decision maker on related matters. Some of the water-related responsibilities of Corporate Governance Committee and Early Detection of Risk Committee are: - Application of water-related policies and strategies - Monitoring water-related targets and performance - Assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities - Assessing Sustainable Supply Chain Program's performance in line with Kordsa's requirements from its suppliers in terms of climate change and water policies.

Biodiversity

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

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Board-level committee

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

- ☒ Yes

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

- ☒ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Board's accountability for environmental issues are identified in Kordsa's Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, our supreme governing body, supervises performance on material sustainability topics including biodiversity related issues. Corporate Governance and Early Detection of Risk Committees are also responsible for environmental related issues. Both committees are chaired by members of our Board. These two committees were established with the purpose of helping the Board of Directors to fulfil their duties and responsibilities in a healthy manner.

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- ☒ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	☒ Yes
Water	☒ Yes
Biodiversity	☒ Yes

(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)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO is the highest management-level position and has the ultimate responsibility for management strategy and overall management including climate-related issues. CEO is also the Chair of the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) which consists of Global Chief Operation Officers (Global COOs) who oversee plant operations, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Global Sales and Market Officer and Chief Technology Officer. SLT is the highest management-level committee in Kordsa. The CEO is assisted by the Head of Sustainability to monitor climate-related issues with a focus on actively putting in place new approaches to low-carbon transition. Global COOs are ultimately responsible for all climate-related issues on the business line level. They inform the CEO regarding progress on climate-related action plans and targets on the business line level. The Chief Technology Officer reports on research and development, manufacturing and business units, and decides on which low-carbon products need to be developed. Global COOs also report on value chain engagement indicators related to environmental issues.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO is the highest management-level position and has the ultimate responsibility for management strategy and overall management including water-related issues. CEO is the highest management-level position and has the ultimate responsibility for management strategy and overall management including climate-related issues. CEO is also the Chair of the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) which consists of Global Chief Operation Officers (Global COOs) who oversee plant operations, Chief

Finance Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Global Sales and Market Officer and Chief Technology Officer. SLT is the highest management-level committee in Kordsa. The CEO is assisted by the Head of Sustainability to monitor water-related issues with a focus on actively putting in place initiative to realize water related targets. Global COOs are ultimately responsible for all water-related issues on the business line level. They inform the CEO regarding progress on water-related action plans and targets on a regional level. CTO reports on research and development, manufacturing and business units, related to water-related issues. Global COOs report on value chain engagement indicators related to environmental issues.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

CEO is the highest management-level position and has the ultimate responsibility for overall environmental management. CEO is also the Chair of the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) which consists of Global Chief Operation Officers (Global COOs) who oversee plant operations, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Human Resources Officer, Chief Global Sales and Market Officer and Chief Technology Officer. SLT is the highest management-level committee in Kordsa. The CEO is assisted by the Head of Sustainability to monitor biodiversity related issues with a focus on actively putting in place new approaches. Global COOs are ultimately responsible for all biodiversity-related issues on the business line level. They inform the CEO regarding progress on biodiversity related issues on the business line level. Global COOs also report on value chain engagement indicators related to environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Global Chief Operation Officers who oversee plant operations, are also involved in SLT (Strategic Leadership Team) which is the highest management-level committee in Kordsa. Global COOs are ultimately responsible for all climate-related issues on a business line level. They inform the CEO regarding progress on climate-related action plans and targets on business line level.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Global Chief Operation Officers who oversee plant operations, are also involved in SLT (Strategic Leadership Team) which is the highest management-level committee in Kordsa. Being a part of the SLT, Global COOs are naturally a part of the team with the highest responsibility on water-related issues. Their water-related responsibilities include: - Implementing water-related strategies that are decided by the SLT - Monitoring targets & performance - Implementing the risk management framework in their regions to be able to assess and manage their water-related risks properly - Assessing future trends in water demands for their business lines - Supply chain engagement on water related issues Global COOs report the water-related developments in their business line (if there are any) in monthly SLT meetings & at the quarterly meetings that they organize with the Board of Directors. Some of the issues that are regularly reported are; status of water targets, water-related KPIs and implementation of water related roadmaps.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

There is an enterprise risk management process as well as business continuity management process at Kordsa, which are under the sole leadership of the CFO and the CEO respectively. Climate-related issues are reviewed by Early Risk Detection Committee. (which consists of 4 Board Members, 2 of whom are independent Board Members). Climate related risks are classified under 2 major categories; transition risks and physical risks. Early Risk Detection Committee evaluates and takes necessary decisions in line with the risk reports that Global Risk Department and CFO prepare. periodically.
[Add row]

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

	Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue	% of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue	Please explain
Climate change	☒ Yes	10	<i>The management of climate-related issues are included in the KPI's of key decision-makers.</i>
Water	☒ Yes	10	<i>The management of water-related issues are included in the KPI's of key decision-makers</i>

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

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

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☒ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :Sustainable Development Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

(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?

- ☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

- ☒ UN Global Compact
- ☒ We Mean Business
- ☒ Race to Zero Campaign
- ☒ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- ☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders**

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☒ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Policy

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2100

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2080

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

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

(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

- ☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

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

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

- ☒ Opportunities

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

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

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

As awareness is rising and the impacts of climate change are becoming more visual, there is a shift in customer preferences towards more sustainable/ low-carbon products. This trend creates a strategic opportunity for Kordsa in its polyester and nylon product groups. Kordsa aims to increase its market share by expanding its portfolio of products with recycled content and developing formulations that include environmentally friendly chemicals. In line with this approach our R&D centers start new projects in line with costumers' expectations each year. These R&D activities mainly focus on; reducing the weight of the final product (which in turn reduction in the fuel consumption), usage of recycled or bio-based raw materials and reducing product level carbon footprint. As the GHG emission regulations are becoming stricter throughout the world, these new products will be more attractive for the costumers.

CASE STUDY:

Developed products by R&D; Nylon Yarn and Tire Cord Fabric with 40% recycled content; We have developed a new nylon tire cord fabric with 40% recycled content. The recycled raw material obtained by recycling the by-product during Kordsa's yarn production processes. LCA study shows that compared to using 100% virgin raw materials, the 40 % recycled content provides 33% less carbon footprint. In the future, we also plan to evaluate recycled nylon raw material from post-consumer sources. Biobased Honeycomb; The use of phenolic honeycomb structures in aviation applications is quite common. Resin is an important raw material of honeycomb production. We developed a bio-based alternative resin system (furan resin) that is produced from sugar cane waste instead of petroleum-based resins and used it in honeycomb production. We have also implemented circular economy practices by recycling the waste obtained from the field to industry. Thus, we have produced a new generation, bio-based, sustainable product with a very low carbon footprint through its content and production method.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☒ Transition risks

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

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Description of influence: The results of the risk analysis are always reflected in our short-medium and long-term strategies. We are aware that if we don't maintain a sustainable supply chain, we may be faced with risk to our business continuity and a risk to achieve our scope 3 emission reduction targets. That's why we started sustainable supply chain program in 2020.

A case-study of most important strategic decisions (medium & long-term): In order to effectively manage supply chain related sustainability risks, we have developed a Sustainable Supply Chain Program. Our supply chain department prepared a Kraljic Matrix through which, we request sustainability assessments from the suppliers with high purchasing volume and have substantive impacts on our scope 3 targets. In 2025, we conducted sustainability assessments using different tools. We use various tools for supplier sustainability monitoring such as Kordsa annual supplier survey and sustainability audits. The magnitude of this strategic impact is considered to be high as sustainable supply chain is a critical element of our business success. Also, in 2025 we continued our engagement campaign with our suppliers about GHG emission management. We periodically meet with our suppliers which have a high impact on our Scope 3 Cat: 1 Purchased Goods and Services category emissions.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☒ Opportunities

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

☒ Climate change

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

Kordsa considers R&D investments driven by climate-related impacts as an opportunity to create new markets and extend the presence on the existing market. To capitalize on this opportunity, Kordsa dedicates an annual budget to R&D activities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

☒ Physical risks

☒ Transition risks

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

☒ Climate change

☒ Water

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

Kordsa aims to reduce Scope 1&2 emissions 46.2% by 2030 compared to 2019 base year in line with our approved science-based targets. These targets are the basis of climate transition roadmap that identify actionable levers, costs and timeframe. Kordsa has a transition risk related to the possible implementation of an emission trading scheme in Türkiye. The most substantial strategic decisions that were influenced by climate-related risks in our operations was to increase renewable energy installed capacity. We have also made agreements for on-site solar panel production in Indonesia and Thailand facilities. In 2025, Kordsa's renewable electricity usage

percentage was 19.55%, Kordsa aims to increase this ratio. Kordsa also performs various energy efficiency and water efficiency projects. Kordsa is committed to a 30% reduction in water withdrawal by 2030, actively pursuing water-saving projects annually. Our focus areas encompass rainwater utilization, wastewater recycling, pollution-reducing wastewater technologies, and water-saving methods. We have Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) target which aims to maintain 100% of our employees have access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.

(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
☒ Yes	☒ Other methodology or framework

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

	Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality
Carbon	☒ Yes
Water	☒ Yes
Other	☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

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

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

- ☒ Navigate regulations
- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment
- ☒ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- ☒ Influence strategy and/or financial planning
- ☒ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

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

As a subsidiary of Sabancı Holding, our company adopts the internal carbon price established by Sabancı Holding. The methodology and assumptions underlying this price have been defined at the Holding level. To estimate the annual cost of carbon, Sabancı Holding applied a carbon corridor approach. In the absence of a domestic carbon market and historical ETS data for Türkiye, the Holding conducted several analyses with the support of an external consultant. These analyses drew on the current Türkiye context, experiences from other emissions trading systems globally, potential linkages to the EU CBAM, and carbon pricing projections from recognized databases including NFGS, IEA, and IIASA under a below 2-degree scenario.

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

8.6

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

17.2

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

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

☒ Shadow price

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

- ☒ Anticipated water tariffs
- ☒ Costs of disposing water
- ☒ Costs of treating water
- ☒ Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

☒ Direct operations

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

0.64

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

6.53

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

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

- ☒ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Water

(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

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

Water

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

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

(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

☒ 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

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

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

☒ 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

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

☒ Procurement spend

☒ Strategic status of suppliers

(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

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

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

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

Water

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

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

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

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

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

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

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Kordsa is committed to overseeing business in an ethically suitable manner. Kordsa Code of Business Ethics is our fund for trust for our employees, stakeholders, customers, suppliers, business partners, competitors and society. Kordsa has a Human Right Policy and in this policy, we indicated that mentioned international standards and principles and has been prepared accordingly: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Global Compact, UN Child Rights Convention, Fundamental

ILO Conventions Child Labor Convention, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Adoption of UN International Labour Organization Principles is a pre-requisite for our purchasing process, and it is also a part of our supplier contracts. We expect 100% of our suppliers to be in line with these principles and assessment of supplier compliance is a part of our supply chain sustainability program. Using different assessment and monitoring tools, Kordsa monitors its supply chain's performance on climate change, ethics and water related issues. In case of non-compliance, we retain our suppliers while engaging them to make sure they are following all sustainability-related requirements During the reporting period there were no non-compliance incidents detected, therefore %of non-compliant suppliers is given as none.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

- ☒ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

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

- ☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

- ☒ All suppliers compliant during the reporting period

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

- ☒ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
- ☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- ☒ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Kordsa is committed to overseeing business in an ethically suitable manner. Kordsa Code of Business Ethics document is our fund for trust for our employees, stakeholders, customers, suppliers, business partners, competitors and society. Kordsa has a Human Right Policy and in this policy we indicated that mentioned international standards and principles and has been prepared accordingly: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Global Compact, UN Child Rights Convention, Fundamental ILO Conventions Child Labor Convention, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Adoption of UN International Labor Organization Principles is a pre-requisite for our purchasing process, and it is also a part of our supplier contracts. We expect 100% of our suppliers to be in line with these principles and assessment of supplier compliance is a part of our supply chain sustainability program. Using different assessment and monitoring tools, Kordsa monitors its supply chain's performance on climate change, ethics and water related issues. In case of non-compliance, we retain our suppliers while engaging them to make sure they are following all sustainability-related requirements. During the reporting period there were no non-compliance incidents detected, therefore “% of non-compliant suppliers” metric is given as none.

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Information collection

- ☒ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- ☒ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- ☒ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

Water

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

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

Information collection

- ☒ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

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

- ☒ Operational control

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

- ☒ Operational control

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

- ☒ Operational control

C7. Environmental performance - Climate change

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

- ☒ ISO 14064-1
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- ☒ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
- ☒ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- ☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

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

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

128767.98

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 1 emissions figure includes emissions from 12 sites in 5 countries for the base year. The sources of emissions are stationary combustion of fossil fuels, mobile combustion in vehicles that are controlled by our company and fugitive gases from our cooling equipment and fire extinguishers. GHG emissions are calculated using GHG emission factors published by DEFRA and EPA (for US facilities). Fugitive emissions are calculated using GWP's from IPCC AR5. Our gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions are equal to our net global Scope 1 GHG emissions as we have no purchases of offsets in the base year.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

288773.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions include emissions from the use of grid electricity in all of our sites (for the base year 12 sites in 5 countries). We use IEA emission factors to calculate location-based GHG emissions. We use EPA Power profiler tool to calculate GHG emissions for our US-Sites.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

281374.79

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 GHG emissions include emissions from the use of grid electricity in all of our sites (for the base year 12 sites in 5 countries). We are able to reach market-based GHG emission factors for some of our facilities in US, and we use virtual PPA's in some of our sites to purchase renewable electricity.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1459457.87

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our raw material purchases are included in this category. The emission factors are taken from Ecoinvent database and they include cradle to gate GHG emissions. GHG emissions from purchased services are excluded.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Capital goods purchases for the base year was below our materiality threshold. According to our materiality assessment, if a Capex purchase is over 1% of our total capital and operational expenses. In the base year the highest capital expense made up 0.18% of our total Capex and Opex. Therefore, there were no significant

capital expenses. We have also made an assessment with Quantis Scope 3 evaluator tool and these emissions are estimated as 18,242 tons which makes 0.87% of our total scope 3 GHG emissions for the base year. This category was assessed to be not relevant and excluded from the base-year calculations.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

137934.34

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the GHG emissions resulting from the fuel and energy related activities which are calculated using Well to tank emission factors published by DEFRA. For electricity consumption, WTT UK& Overseas Electricity emission factors published by DEFRA is used. Emissions from line losses are calculated using IEA emission factors.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57573.97

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all the emissions from transportation of purchased goods and also transportation services purchased by Kordsa for transporting our products to our customers. DEFRA emission factors are used for calculation of transportation related emissions. All calculations include WTT emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1527.78

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The GHG emissions resulting from the waste produced in all Kordsa facilities are calculated using the “Waste Disposal” emission factors published by DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

612.84

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emission factors for calculation of emissions from business travel are taken from DEFRA’s Business Travel-air tab. The EFs with radiative forcing are used for the calculations. All calculations include WTT emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4985.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes the GHG emissions from employee shuttle services and daily commute of the employees via their own vehicles. The GHG emission factors for employee commuting are taken from DEFRA both for personnel shuttles and employees' own vehicles. All calculations include WTT emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We don't have any upstream leased assets. All GHG emissions for leased assets are reported under Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8769.21

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The GHG emissions resulting from the transportation of our products are reported under this category. We collected the average distance, average load and number of shipment data from our sites for the goods that are delivered to our customers. All calculations include WTT emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

360565.43

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have compiled the production data from all of our plants. Then made research on how much textile is contained in passenger car tires, light trucks, off-road vehicles, aircraft tires and truck tires. In the research we have used published data from US Tire Manufacturers Association, Waste and Resources Action Program and Science Direct. The emission factors are taken from the data published by our customers. GHG emissions from the processing of sold composite products are excluded. Composite products make up less than 0.6% of our production by weight for the base year. The GHG emissions from the processing of composite products were estimated using an internal methodology.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All our products are intermediate products and need further processing (such as tire manufacturing) to be used. Therefore, this category is not applicable to our products.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57437.82

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The emissions for the End-of-life treatment is calculated based on the mass/volume of the intermediate product itself rather than the end product. The calculations are made using EPA Emission Factor.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1318.36

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate the GHG emissions from downstream leased assets we use the electricity emission factors published by IEA, which we use for our Scope 2 calculations as well. For the natural gas and diesel oil used in downstream leased assets we use GHG emission factors published by DEFRA "Fuels" tab.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kordsa does not have any franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Kordsa has not made any investments that should be reported under this category in the base year. All of the subsidiaries of Kordsa are included in Scope 1 and Scope2 calculations. We do not have any equity shares in any other company.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have no other upstream scope 3 GHG emissions.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have no other downstream scope 3 GHG emissions.

(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)

107924.95

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The Scope 1 emissions figure includes emissions from 13 sites in 6 countries. The sources of emissions are stationary combustion of fossil fuels, mobile combustion in vehicles that are controlled by our company and fugitive gases from our cooling equipment and fire extinguishers. GHG emissions are calculated using GHG

emission factors published by DEFRA and EPA (for US facilities). Fugitive emissions are calculated using GWP's from IPCC AR6. Our gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions are equal to our net global Scope 1 GHG emissions as we have no purchases of offsets in the reporting year.

(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)

194899.11

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

127519.37

(7.7.4) Methodological details

We are reporting location-based Scope 2 emissions resulting from electricity purchased and consumed from the grid for 13 plants in 6 countries. For all location-based figures we use national grid emission factors. All the amount of electricity purchased is included in the location-based figure. The amount of electricity for which there are i-Rec purchases is also included and calculated using the grid EF. We are also reporting a market-based figure, where the emissions for the i-Rec certified amounts is calculated with an emission factor of zero. The market-based emissions also include our Chattanooga and Laurel Hill plants where market-based emissions are calculated using residual emission factors that we have received from our electricity suppliers. The rest of the market-based figure is calculated using the national grid EFs as we were not able to reach market-based emission factors. For the calculations: - For our facilities located in Türkiye, we have used the grid emission factors published by the Turkish Energy and Natural Resources Ministry. - For our Thailand facility we have used the Thailand National EF Database - For our Brazil facility we have used the Emission Factors published by the Federal Government of Brazil

(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

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

875831.28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Average data method

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

91227.25

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Supplier-specific method

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

52666.38

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

1504.6

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Waste-type-specific method

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

723.52

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

5151.07

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

☒ Fuel-based method

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

7092.23

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

☒ Distance-based method

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

☒ Relevant, calculated

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

169767.37

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

- ☒ Average data method
- ☒ Other, please specify :Average product method

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Relevant, calculated

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

12856.03

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

- ☒ Waste-type-specific method

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, calculated

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

1504.81

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

- ☒ Asset-specific method
- ☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-based method

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

- ☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	☒ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

☒ ISAE3000

☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Scope 3: Franchises | ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Investments | ☒ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods | ☒ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets |
| ☒ Scope 3: Business travel | ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products |
| ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting | ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| ☒ 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) | |

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

- ☒ ISAE3000
- ☒ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(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?

☒ Decreased

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	6381.63	3741.72	3741.72
Indonesia	9179.72	83203.37	22714.37
Italy	81.18	466.05	466.05
Thailand	9163.26	10824.23	10824.23
Türkiye	47701.53	67834.03	67091.39
United States of America	35417.62	28829.71	22681.62

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
<i>Stationary Combustion</i>	<i>103704.9</i>
<i>Mobile Combustion</i>	<i>714.15</i>
<i>Fugitive Emissions from A/C Units and Refrigerators</i>	<i>2768.92</i>
<i>Fugitive Emissions from Fire Extinguishers</i>	<i>736.98</i>

(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)	☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	☒ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	☒ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	☒ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	☒ Yes

(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

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

530647.29

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

530647.29

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

86583.45

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

358381.94

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

444965.39

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

479.58

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

479.58

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

87063.03

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

889029.22

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

976092.25

(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	☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	☒ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	☒ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	☒ No

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2563.08

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

231.19

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

2331.89

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

0

(7.30.7.7) Comment

We use Diesel oil, Gasoline and Fuel oil in our operations. Diesel oil is used both in generators to generate electricity and in our vehicles (trucks, company cars etc.) which is reported under heat. Gasoline is only used in mobile sources (trucks, company cars etc.) We also use fuel oil in our Chattanooga plant.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

528084.21

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

0

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

273098.19

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

254986.02

(7.30.7.7) Comment

Natural gas and LPG consumption is included. Natural gas is used for heat and steam generation in our plants in İzmit-Turkey, Indonesia and Chattanooga-US. In other plants it is used for heat generation only. LPG or Propane is used in Thailand, Brazil and Chattanooga-US plants mainly in forklifts, therefore the LPG and Propane consumption is reported here as "consumption for self-generation of heat".

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

530647.29

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

231.19

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

275430.08

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

254986.02

(7.30.7.7) Comment

All fuels used in all of our plants in stationary and mobile sources are included.

(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)

710.77

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

710.77

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

479.58

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

479.58

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

272708.94

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

272708.94

(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)

254986.02

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

254986.02

(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

(7.30.15) Provide details on the electricity purchases that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the reporting year.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☒ Türkiye

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Onshore wind

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1711.15

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☒ I-REC [International]

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

☒ Türkiye

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

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Our CTCE plant in Türkiye is located in a technology park. In this facility our electricity is supplied through the Technology Park Management and all the electricity used in this Technology Park is purchased as renewable energy through a financial PPA with the electricity supplier company.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Solar

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2336.28

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☒ No EACs redeemed, retired, or cancelled by your organization or on its behalf

(7.30.15.14) Comment

Rooftop solar panels were installed in our Indonesia plant. These solar panels are located in our facility and we have a direct line to the production, however the panels are owned by a third-party. We have a PPA with the production company and consume all the renewable electricity produced by the Solar Panels.

(7.30.15.1) Country/area of electricity consumption

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.15.2) Sourcing method

☒ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.15.3) Low-carbon technology type

☒ Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.15.5) Low-carbon electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78000

(7.30.15.6) Energy attribute certificate (EAC) tracking system used

☒ TIGR [International]

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

☒ Indonesia

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

☒ Yes

(7.30.15.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1998

(7.30.15.14) Comment

In our Indonesia plant we have purchased 78000 MWh of renewable energy through a financial PPA (VPPA) with our power supply company.

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

- ☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

- ☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128767.98

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

281374.79

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

410142.770

(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

(7.53.1.53) 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

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

220656.810

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107924.95

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

127519.37

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

235444.320

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.20

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

- ☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

- ☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/01/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

- ☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Methane (CH ₄) | ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) |
| ☒ Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃) |
| ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | |
| ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

- ☒ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

- ☒ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

☒ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(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)

137934.34

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

360565.43

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

498499.770

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

498499.770

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

25

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

373874.828

(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)

91227.25

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

169767.37

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

260994.620

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

260994.620

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

190.58

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

128767.98

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

281374.79

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

410142.770

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

41014.277

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107924.95

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

127519.37

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

235444.320

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.33

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

☒ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

11/07/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- ☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

- ☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

- ☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1459457.87

(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)

137934.34

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

57573.97

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8769.21

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

360565.43

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2024300.820

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2024300.820

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

202430.082

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

875831.28

(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)

91227.25

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

52666.38

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7092.23

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

169767.37

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1196584.510

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1196584.510

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

45.43

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

☒ Net-zero targets

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

11/01/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2027

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

64

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

9.61

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.0156250000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this target is part of our Abs4 long-term emission reduction target.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

☒ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

☒ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/07/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

☒ Abs1

☒ Abs2

☒ Abs3

☒ Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 ☒ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

- ☒ Methane (CH₄)
- ☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- ☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- ☒ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- ☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- ☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

- ☒ Underway

(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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	☒ Yes

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

- ☒ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

☒ 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

☒ 100%

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

☒ 100%

(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)

2468.51

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

1820.52

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters)

647.99

(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

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

885.91

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

35.89

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Identification tool used

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

1411.32

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

620.69

Third party sources

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters)

436.5

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

849.93

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters)

970.59

(9.2.9) Indicate the highest level to which your wastewater is treated (either by your organization or a third party) before being discharged to the environment.

Quaternary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

990.37

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

0

No treatment

(9.2.9.1) Volume (megaliters)

830.15

(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

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.4) Please explain

We define facilities as our production and/or R&D sites. In Indonesia we have 2 production facilities in one site, however, the water data for these two facilities are collected as 1 facility. In 2023, we have revised our assessment using the revised version of “WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool”. According to the revised risk assessment we have performed, 9 out of our 13 facilities are located in locations with High or Extremely High baseline water stress. For the future water stress, the number of sites rise up to 11 considering the pessimistic scenarios of WRI for the year 2080. However, in only four of these facilities (2 in Indonesia, 1 in Thailand and 1 in İzmit Türkiye) we have production capacity, water withdrawal and water consumption figures that may have substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. Although there are 2 facilities at Indonesia site, as their water data is collected as 1 facility, the total number of facilities exposed to water risk is given as 3 (Indonesia, Thailand and İzmit, Türkiye.

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Indo Kordsa Production Facilities

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Other, please specify :Java-Timor Major, Cisadane Minor Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

KTR-Turkey Production Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Türkiye

☒ Other, please specify :Black Sea South Coast Major, Kocaeli Minor Basin

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

TIK-Thailand Production Facility

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

☒ Yes

(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

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ Not verified

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

☒ ISAE 3000

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	☒ No	<i>None of our products fall under this category.</i>

(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

☒ Yes

(9.15) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Science-based target set in this target category according to SBTN guidance
Water pollution	☒ Yes	☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water withdrawals	☒ Yes	☒ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	☒ Yes	
Other	☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	

(9.15.1) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Water target 1

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

☒ Business division

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

4073229.64

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2030

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

2851260.75

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

2446104.72

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

133

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Water target 2

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☒ Other WASH, please specify :Maintain 100% of our employees have access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services.

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

99

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

☒ Achieved

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.1.1) Target reference number

☒ Water target 3

(9.15.1.2) Target coverage

☒ Site/facility

(9.15.1.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☒ Increase in water use met through recycling/reuse

(9.15.1.4) Date target was set

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.5) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(9.15.1.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.1.7) End date of target year

12/31/2027

(9.15.1.8) Target year figure

46000

(9.15.1.9) Reporting year figure

26050

(9.15.1.10) Target status in reporting year

☒ Revised

(9.15.1.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

57

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

☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

☒ Education & awareness

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken for our facilities and our capacity expansion projects. Biodiversity is systematically considered as part of these assessments to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts. None of our facilities are situated within or adjacent to protected areas.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken for our facilities and our capacity expansion projects. Biodiversity is systematically considered as part of these assessments to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts. None of our facilities are situated within or adjacent to UNESCO World heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken for our facilities and our capacity expansion projects. Biodiversity is systematically considered as part of these assessments to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts. None of our facilities are situated within or adjacent to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken for our facilities and our capacity expansion projects. Biodiversity is systematically considered as part of these assessments to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts. None of our facilities are situated within or adjacent to key biodiversity areas.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

☒ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are undertaken for our facilities and our capacity expansion projects. Biodiversity is systematically considered as part of these assessments to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts. None of our facilities are situated within or adjacent to other areas important for biodiversity.

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☒ Water

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ ISAE 3000

☒ ISAE 3410

Climate change-related standards

☒ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Tradable Instruments for Global Renewables (TIGRs)