LIMAK CIMENTO SANAYI VE TICARET ANONIM SIRKETI

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
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09/04/2025, 12:36 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

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

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ TRY

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

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Limak Cement Group has started its operations with Kurtalan Cement Plant with annual 1 million ton cement production capacity acquired by Limak Holding in 2000. Ergani and Gaziantep Cement Plants were acquired from Saving Deposit Insurance Fund (TMSF) via asset selling in 2006. One year later, Limak Cement Group acquired Şanlıurfa Cement Plant and increased its cement production capacity to 5,4 million ton annually. Bitlis Cement Plant in 2008 and Derik Cement Plant in 2009 investments were completed. Having increased the annual production capacity to 6,9 million ton with these investments, Limak Cement expanded its operations by acquiring 12 ready-mix concrete plants and 4 cements plants from Set-Italicement in 2011, which allowed to increase the capacity to 13,3 million ton in total. In 2013, Manisa-Egeçim Cement Plant was acquired. Capacity increase investments have started in 2015, which enabled annual clinker and cement production capacities to reach 8 million ton and 14,9 million ton respectively. Limak Cement Group had ambitious to have a market in Sub-Saharan Africa Region and a cement plant in Mozabique by the name of Limak Cimentos S.A. started its operations in 2016. In the same year, all plants in Türkiye and overseas plant in Mozambique was merged under the legal name of Limak Çimento San. ve Tic. A.Ş. In 2018, overseas investment of Limak Cement Group continued with a new cement plant in Ivory Coast by the name of Limak Afrika S.A. and Anka (Polatlı) Cement Plant started its operations in the same year, which increased the cement production capacity to 15,6 million ton annually. Considering local investments, Kilis Cement Plant was built in 2019 and Trakya Waste Feeding System investment was realized. Anka Waste Feeding System was installed in 2021. Limak Cement R&D Center was registered by the Ministry of Industry and Technology in 2022. In 2023 as a result of the spin-off transaction, Şanlıurfa Cement Plant has been transferred to Limak Doğu Anadolu Çimento San. ve Tic. A.Ş. and it was offered to the public after all necessary legal

steps taken. Balıkesir Waste Feeding System was also installed in the same year. Today, Limak Cement Group with all these investments and innovations has 17,7 million ton cement production capacity and 9,6 million ton clinker production capacity annualy with 7 integrated cement plants and 2 grinding stations in Türkiye and 2 grinding stations in Africa. In addition, the Group has 32 ready-mix concrete plants in Türkiye. The cement production process consumes significant amounts of fuel and emits CO2 when processing raw materials, leading the global cement industry to contribute around 7% of human-induced CO2 emissions worldwide. As a result, climate protection is a very important issue for us and is a deep part of our strategic planning. We attach a high strategic importance to our rigorous climate protection targets.
[Fixed row]

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

	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
	12/30/2024	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

25992411000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from:

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

789000EEUQIGHI88WH47

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(1.12) Which part of the concrete value chain does your organization operate in?

Select all that apply

☑ Blended cement

☑ Clinker production

☑ Limestone quarrying

☑ Concrete production

☑ Portland cement manufacturing

☑ Alternative 'low CO2' cementitious materials production

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

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

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In 2024, Limak Cement made strong progress in mapping its value chain and improving how we work with our suppliers. After focusing on Tier 1 and Tier 2 suppliers in 2023, we expanded our efforts to cover all supplier levels—Tiers 1 to 4. This included reviewing both upstream and downstream parts of our value chain, from raw material sourcing to customer feedback processes. We also started a major improvement in how we manage sustainability in our supply chain. First, we carried out a full gap analysis to understand our current performance in key areas such as labour and social standards, environmental impact, transparency, traceability, and digital systems. Based on this review, we created a clear roadmap to guide our sustainability actions. A key part of this roadmap was grouping our suppliers into four main categories/tiers—Strategic, Leverage, Bottleneck, and Routine—based on how important they are to our business and how complex the supply market is. We also looked at other factors, such as whether a supplier has its own factory and whether their materials come into direct contact with our cement. For each group, we carried out risk and opportunity assessments to support Limak Cement's supply chain sustainability strategy.
[Fixed row]

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

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

☑ Waste to Energy

☑ Landfill

[Fixed row]

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

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

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

The short-term horizon is crucial for complying with imminent regulations, such as those aligned with the European Green Deal and Paris Agreement. The organization uses this period to adapt quickly to regulatory changes that could directly impact operational costs due to carbon pricing mechanisms and the associated economic burden. The short-term timeframe is aligned with the organization's operational planning to mitigate immediate risks like extreme weather events that could disrupt activities. This timeframe aligns with the organization's need to immediately address regulatory and market changes that could affect its bottom line. Short-term planning helps ensure the company remains compliant, manages risks effectively, and avoids penalties or operational disruptions. Integrating short-term environmental assessments with financial planning ensures that the company can respond dynamically to regulatory changes and manage cash flow impacts due to potential carbon pricing costs

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

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

In the medium term, the company focuses on transitioning to a low-carbon economy by investing in carbon pricing mechanisms and alternative fuels like biomass. This aligns with the company's strategy to reduce its carbon footprint, mitigate regulatory risks, and capitalize on potential incentives or carbon credits. Financially, this period involves allocating resources to research and development for alternative materials, which could reduce future costs and increase competitive advantage. The 3-7 year period is chosen to balance the need for immediate action with the time required to implement more substantial changes, such as adopting alternative fuels and developing new technologies. This period allows for both adaptation to new regulations and proactive investment in sustainable practices. By aligning medium-term plans with environmental opportunities, the organization can strategically manage investment in new technologies and alternative fuels. This supports capital budgeting processes and allows the company to anticipate and mitigate medium-term risks, enhancing financial resilience

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

7

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

The long-term horizon is focused on the complete transition to renewable and clean energy sources, aligning with global trends and organizational commitments to sustainability. The strategic aim is to decarbonize the production process, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and improve operational efficiency. Financially, this aligns with the organization's capital planning to reduce costs associated with energy consumption and prepare for a future carbon-neutral market. A 7+ year horizon is selected to align with the lifespan of critical assets and the longer-term impacts of climate change. This period is appropriate for making significant capital investments in infrastructure, such as renewable energy sources, that require more extended periods to implement and realize returns. The long-term horizon supports strategic goals by setting a pathway towards sustainability, meeting future regulatory standards, and capturing long-term value through energy savings and brand enhancement. It aligns with the organization's long-term capital investment strategies to ensure sustained growth and risk management
[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

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

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Plastics
☑ Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply
☑ Dependencies
☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain
☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:
☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers
☑ Tier 2 suppliers
☑ Tier 3 suppliers
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

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

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WRI Aqueduct

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

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

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment
☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections
☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ ISO 14046 Environmental Management – Water Footprint

Other

☑ Internal company methods
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

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

Technology
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Our process covers all stages of the value chain—direct operations, upstream, and downstream—ensuring a full assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across suppliers, distribution, and customers. These risks and opportunities are integrated into our risk management framework, aligned with ISO 31000 principles. The process is dynamic, allowing continuous improvement and alignment with regulatory and market changes. We assess risks annually and as needed for strategic shifts or new regulations. Our Carbon Reduction Strategy Committee meets bi-weekly, ensuring ongoing monitoring and rapid response to data or regulatory changes. We evaluate risks across short (0-3 years), medium (3-5 years), and long (5-10 years) horizons, addressing immediate operational risks and long-term planning for a low-carbon transition. Our identification and assessment process begins with a comprehensive environmental risk analysis across all operational sites, covering direct and indirect impacts throughout the value chain. Scenario analysis models outcomes based on 1,5°C and 2°C warming scenarios to anticipate regulatory, market, and physical changes. Environmental performance indicators like carbon emissions intensity, energy efficiency, water use, and waste are monitored regularly. This data informs corrective action plans to ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations. Scenario analysis also helps us assess dependencies (e.g., water availability or regulatory shifts) and their financial impact. Carbon pricing and water scarcity are factored into financial projections. Data sources include climate models, market reports, and policy forecasts. Our Carbon Reduction Strategy Committee, formed in 2023, includes experts from trade, finance, business development, and sustainability. The team tracks global regulations like the Paris Agreement to identify risks and evaluate financial and operational impacts. Insights are shared with senior management for strategic decision-making. Climate-related risks are incorporated into financial planning, including capital allocation for renewable energy projects, carbon capture initiatives, and sustainability investments, aligning with our long-term goals. We use a tiered risk assessment methodology, considering qualitative and quantitative factors such as regulatory shifts or physical risks like floods. Data sources include internal systems, third-party audits, and industry benchmarks. In regions with limited data, we collaborate with governments and NGOs to ensure accurate assessments. Our monitoring process is continuous, covering metrics like carbon reduction, water use, and waste. A real-time dashboard allows management to track progress. Substantive risks are reported to the Board and included in financial disclosures following TCFD recommendations. We evaluate climate risks based on financial impacts, including capital expenditure for new projects or cost savings from energy efficiency. This proactive approach helps mitigate risks that could materially affect operations or finances. In summary, our climate risk management approach mitigates risks and leverages opportunities from the low-carbon transition. WE have also implemented scenario analysis, monitoring, and alignment with global standards, we embed climate risks in our business strategy and financial planning.
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities across our value chain, covering direct operations, upstream, and downstream activities. This process is integrated into our risk management framework, aligned with ISO 31000 principles, to address all environmental risks and opportunities, particularly those related to water. Our direct operations—raw material extraction, clinker production, grinding, packaging, and distribution—depend on water for cooling, dust suppression, and equipment maintenance. Water scarcity or contamination poses a risk to operational continuity and productivity, so we incorporate water availability into our risk assessments and operational planning. Scenario analyses, using 1.5°C and 2°C warming models, help us anticipate

potential regulatory, market, and physical changes, such as reduced water availability. Upstream, we assess water usage by suppliers and in the procurement of raw materials, including additives, supplementary materials, and energy. Suppliers in water-stressed regions face production disruptions or increased costs, affecting our supply chain. We use a tiered risk assessment methodology, considering both qualitative and quantitative factors, such as droughts or regulatory changes. We engage with suppliers to promote water-efficient practices and reduce overall water-related risks. Downstream, we consider how water scarcity might impact product demand or influence customer preferences for products with a lower water footprint. Opportunities exist to highlight our products' water efficiency as a competitive advantage in regions prioritizing water conservation. Understanding these dynamics allows us to better position our products and align with sustainable market trends. The interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are continuously monitored by our Carbon Reduction Strategy Committee, which meets bi-weekly to review new data and regulatory changes. This team—comprising trade, finance, business development, and sustainability experts—ensures a holistic view of risks and opportunities. Monitoring environmental performance indicators, such as water use, carbon emissions, and energy efficiency, helps refine our strategies and decisions. While we face water-related risks, we see opportunities in regions with water surplus to optimize water management, reduce costs, and enhance sustainability. Our scenario analysis anticipates changes in water availability and regulatory requirements, which are integrated into financial planning and aligned with global standards like the TCFD recommendations. Embedding these interconnections into our risk management framework enables us to mitigate risks and capitalize on opportunities arising from environmental dependencies, ensuring resilience, regulatory alignment, and progress toward our sustainability goals in a changing global environment.
[Fixed row]

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

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

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

☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

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

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

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

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

This year, we expanded our focus from two initial sites (Kilis and Şanlıurfa) to six locations identified as water-stressed: Anka, Balıkesir, Ergani, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, and Trakya. The selection of these priority locations was guided by an analysis conducted in collaboration with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and internal assessments of water impact, dependencies, risks, and opportunities. Our plants in these six locations were identified as being at high risk for water stress due to their placement in regions with projected long-term water scarcity. The Kilis plant, located in the Asi Basin, and the Şanlıurfa plant, in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin, have been recognized for their critical water challenges, with further studies highlighting the impact of climate change on water availability. Similar assessments were conducted at the Anka, Balıkesir, Ergani, and Trakya plants, confirming their placement in water-stressed areas. Identification Process: The identification of priority locations involved a multi-step approach: Baseline Risk Assessment: Using tools like the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, we mapped all facilities against indicators of water stress, scarcity, and projected climate impacts. This enabled us to identify facilities within high-risk basins such as the Asi and Tigris-Euphrates. Site-Specific Analysis: For each identified location, we carried out detailed studies of water usage patterns, dependency on water resources, and operational vulnerabilities. For example, the Kilis plant is transitioning to green recovery processes to adapt to the increasing drought risk in the Asi Basin, while the Şanlıurfa plant is focusing on sustainable water management solutions in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin. Facility-Wide Water Management Strategy: The "Smart Water Management Project" was implemented to establish a comprehensive water management system across all facilities, with a focus on those in water-stressed areas. The project enables real-time tracking and analysis of water produced and consumed, facilitates digital monitoring through the installation of pulse output meters, and aims to optimize water use, reduce costs, and ensure sustainability

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

Select from:

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

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

WRI Aqueduct Water Stress Map.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define quantitative risks through our Corporate Risk Management Committee and a clear risk appetite framework. This framework sets thresholds to determine when a financial impact becomes "substantive," so that major risks are identified and addressed consistently across the company. Any risk with a potential impact above 1% of annual revenue is "Very High," while impacts below 0.25% are "Very Low." Intermediate tiers (Low, Medium, High) guide how we respond. We apply a two-step scoring method: Inherent Risk Score = Likelihood × Impact² Residual Risk Score = Likelihood × Impact² (after controls) By weighting impact more heavily than likelihood, we ensure that rare but severe risks aren't underestimated. Our likelihood scale (Very Low ≤10% to Very High ≥90%) and impact scale (<0.25% to >1% of revenue) combine into a Structured Risk Score. This score assigns each risk to a category: from Very Low (1–4), monitored in routine processes, up to Very

High (71+), which requires senior management intervention. We also define time horizons for every quantitative risk: short-term (1–3 years), medium-term (3–5 years), and long-term (5–10 years). This allows immediate issues, like fuel price spikes, to be managed differently from long-term challenges like emissions compliance costs. Finally, all business units use the same thresholds and scoring rules. This ensures consistency in reporting, integrates quantitative risk results into TSRS and CDP disclosures, and helps us distinguish everyday variability from risks that could materially affect performance.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We evaluate opportunities using the same structured governance framework applied to risks, ensuring consistency and transparency in how we identify, measure, and prioritize potential value creation. Our Corporate Risk Management Committee oversees this process under the company-wide risk appetite framework, which defines when an opportunity is considered "substantive." Opportunities are assessed using the Opportunity Level Matrix (Fırsat Seviye Matrisi), which multiplies the Impact Score by the Likelihood Score to produce a total Opportunity Score. This score determines the classification of each opportunity and the intensity of action required: Opportunity Score 1–8: Very Low – minimal value; monitored only. Opportunity Score 9–16: Low – potential benefit; explored opportunistically. Opportunity Score 17–45: Medium – moderate value; planned initiatives. Opportunity Score 46–80: High – significant value; strategic focus required. Opportunity Score 81–125: Very High – transformational potential; prioritized for investment and top management attention. Our Impact Scale ranges from Very Low (1) to Very High (5) and reflects the financial or strategic benefit an opportunity could create (e.g. new product revenue or efficiency gains). The Likelihood Scale also runs from Very Low (1) to Very High (5), measuring the probability of realizing that benefit. By weighting impact and likelihood equally but emphasizing the score's total value, we ensure that high-impact opportunities are not overlooked even if their probability is lower, and that likely opportunities with moderate impact are also captured. We also classify opportunities by time horizon: Short-term (1–3 years) for quick wins, Medium-term (3–5 years) for structural benefits, Long-term (5–10 years) for transformational initiatives, such as low-carbon technologies or entry into new markets. All business units apply this matrix, ensuring that opportunities are scored the same way across the company. This consistency allows us to filter everyday improvements from truly substantive opportunities that can significantly advance our strategy. High-score opportunities are integrated into TSRS and CDP reporting, showing how we systematically convert potential into measurable value.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We evaluate environmental-related qualitative risks using the same governance principles that guide all our risk assessments, but we adapt the methodology for situations where financial impacts are not yet fully quantified. These risks include regulatory shifts, climate-related events, and reputational or operational exposures that could influence our long-term strategy and sustainability goals. Our Corporate Risk Management Committee defines when these issues are considered substantive, even without a precise euro value, by using a combination of impact and likelihood scoring. The impact rating reflects potential disruption to operations, compliance, or reputation; the likelihood rating estimates how probable the risk is in the given time horizon. Combined, these produce a Structured Risk Score that determines whether the risk is treated as low-level monitoring or escalated for senior management oversight. For example, forest fires linked to climate change

represent a qualitative environmental risk for us. Such events could cause operational disruptions, logistics delays, air quality deterioration, and health impacts on employees. If fires affect transport, energy, or communications infrastructure, production activities may be interrupted, indirectly impacting our sustainability targets. To manage this risk, we conduct site-specific risk analyses for facilities near forested areas, implement early warning systems, and maintain up-to-date firefighting and evacuation plans. Insurance coverage is regularly updated, and contractual protections are in place to reduce financial exposure. These measures lower the residual risk score even if the inherent risk remains medium. This approach ensures that environmental qualitative risks—like forest fires—are systematically identified, scored, and managed across all business units. They are incorporated into TSRS and CDP reporting, providing transparency on how we address risks that are strategically important even before they translate into measurable financial impacts.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We identify environmental qualitative opportunities through the same structured governance approach we use for risks, with oversight from our Corporate Risk Management Committee and guided by our risk appetite framework. Unlike quantitative opportunities, these are not yet tied to precise financial metrics, but their potential to create long-term strategic value makes them substantive for us. For qualitative opportunities, we use a structured scoring approach based on likelihood and impact, but the impact is measured by its potential to deliver environmental and reputational gains rather than immediate revenue growth. For example, the introduction of a national Emissions Trading System (ETS) represents an opportunity for us to transition to low-carbon production models. This shift not only positions us competitively in a decarbonizing economy but also enhances our credibility with regulators and customers. We act on this by developing a robust carbon monitoring infrastructure to manage ETS reporting accurately, and by expanding our low-emission product range. Our CEM+ product line, for instance, offers lower clinker content and a smaller carbon footprint, strengthening our sustainable portfolio. Like all opportunities, environmental qualitative opportunities are classified by time horizon (short-, medium-, and long-term) and integrated into company-wide planning. This ensures that initiatives like ETS adaptation are not just compliance exercises, but strategic opportunities to reshape our business model and advance our sustainability agenda.
[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Receiving environment standards defined by relevant regulations also act as restrictive for maintaining the quality of water bodies. On the other hand, in the Water Pollution Control Regulation (OG dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687) prepared and in force for the protection of water bodies in our country, the limit value for any pesticide type is not included in the receiving environment discharge standards. Although there is no limit value in Turkish legislation, chlorination is carried out in our factories in order to purify the drinking water and to prevent the formation of living things such as bacteria and viruses. With the chlorine pump control chart, reverse osmosis inlet and outlet waters are monitored.In our plants, the waste water generated after use and from the process is given to the sewerage in case of a municipal sewer line. Our factories connected to the sewerage have obtained a discharge quality control license from the relevant municipality. A sample is taken every 6 months by the municipality officials, and the analysis values are appropriate. Within the scope of the Turkish Environmental permit and license regulation, the wastewater is treated in the treatment system in our factories and works in accordance with the limit values specified in the water pollution control regulation. In order to determine the effluent quality, COD, BOD, Ph and Suspended Solids analyzes are performed by accredited laboratories at the frequencies specified in the relevant regulation.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

At our production facilities, wastewater generated from processes is directed to the municipal sewerage system where available. Factories connected to the sewerage system have secured discharge quality control permits from the respective municipalities. The quality of the discharge is verified every six months through samples collected and analyzed by municipal officials, with all results conforming to the required standards. Our wastewater treatment systems comply fully with the Water Pollution Control Regulation, as stipulated by the Turkish Environmental Permit and License Regulation. Accredited laboratories conduct regular chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), pH, and suspended solids (SS) analyses to assess effluent quality, adhering to the frequencies mandated by the regulations.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Water recycling

☑ Resource recovery

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

☑ 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) Please explain

Although no specific pesticide discharge limits exist under Turkish law, chlorination is routinely implemented across our facilities to safeguard drinking water from microbial contamination. This process is meticulously monitored, with chlorine levels and reverse osmosis system inputs and outputs tracked via control charts. These measures ensure consistent water quality and align with our commitment to maintaining the highest environmental standards within the scope of national regulations. [Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

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

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

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

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

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

Select from:

☑ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our organization recognizes that environmental risks exist in relation to plastics, but none of these risks have the potential to cause substantive effects on our operations or value chain. We have taken measures to manage any minor risks through sustainable practices and continuous monitoring, ensuring that they remain manageable without impacting the core functioning of our business
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Türkiye is preparing to implement the Climate Law, Green Taxonomy, and an Emissions Trading System (ETS) by 2026. With the introduction of carbon pricing mechanisms, sectors with high emissions such as cement are expected to face higher production costs due to reduced free allocations and increased financial liabilities tied to emissions intensity. The financial impact of carbon pricing is not limited to direct cost increases; it also carries strategic implications for competitiveness, export profitability, and access to sustainable finance. In response, we have prioritized mitigation measures such as carbon reduction projects, energy efficiency investments, and the use of alternative raw materials to reduce emissions and manage exposure to future carbon costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

As part of our preparations for Turkey's upcoming Emissions Trading System (ETS), we conducted a cost analysis assuming an initial carbon price of USD 10/ton beginning in 2026. This assumption reflects global ETS price ranges reported by ICAP (70–75% of emissions priced between 0–30 USD/ton), benchmarks from the EU ETS (~USD 70/ton) and China ETS (~USD 13/ton), and PwC Türkiye's sectoral roadmap estimating a Turkish starting price of ~EUR 10/ton. Using this assumption, we projected financial impacts on a medium- and long-term basis: ₺214,005,635 in the medium term and ₺5,914,250,523 in the long term. These figures reflect the combined effect of: – Higher operating costs, as carbon costs will be embedded in clinker production and energy-intensive processes; – Cash outflows associated with purchasing allowances if free allocations are reduced or exceeded; – Pressure on gross margins, as carbon emissions introduce a new cost line into

operational expenses. Over time, carbon pricing is expected to tighten cash flows by increasing compliance-related cash payments and operational expenditures. While initial costs may be moderate, they are expected to escalate significantly, influencing capital allocation decisions, investment in carbon reduction projects, and overall financial planning. To manage this, we are prioritizing energy efficiency measures, alternative raw materials, and emissions reduction initiatives to offset future liabilities and stabilize financial performance under ETS conditions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

6092905

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

7971429

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

2711835

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

15637178

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure reflects two primary components: Direct operating cost increase: With the assumed carbon price of USD 10/ton from 2028 onward, carbon emissions become a new cost line in operations. This will raise overall operating expenses and lead to a narrowing of gross margins. Increase in cash outflows: As free allocations decrease, emissions that exceed ETS allowances will require cash payments. This will raise cash outflows from operating activities and create ongoing compliance-related financial obligations. The minimum and maximum anticipated financial effect figures are taken according to the yearly projections. The minimum value projected in the terms and the maximum projected values in the terms are taken.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with regulators/policy makers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

145843435.34

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We implemented solar power plant installations, upgraded pre-heater systems, and built an alternative fuel feeding system to reduce fossil fuel use and lower carbon intensity.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

These mitigation investments, totaling ₺145,843,435.34 in 2024, were undertaken to proactively manage exposure to future carbon pricing mechanisms and to align our operations with Türkiye's low-carbon transition goals. The package of measures — including solar power plant installations to decarbonize electricity use, an alternative fuel feeding system to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and pre-heater system upgrades to improve thermal efficiency — directly targets the largest sources of Scope 1 emissions in clinker production. By lowering emissions intensity, these projects will reduce the volume of allowances we need to purchase as ETS regulations take effect, limiting long-term liabilities and mitigating direct cost increases from carbon pricing. Beyond compliance, these actions enhance operational resilience by stabilizing energy costs, protecting margins from volatility, and strengthening our ability to secure sustainable finance and maintain stakeholder trust.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Other acute physical risk, please specify **:**Climate Change-Induced Water Scarcity - Physical risk (chronic)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Asi (Orontes)

☑ Maritsa

☑ Sakarya

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our production facilities in Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır (Ergani) are increasingly exposed to water stress caused by climate change and unsustainable groundwater use. This raises the risk of disruptions in water supply. In Şanlıurfa, water consumption is rising rapidly due to population growth and agricultural activities, leading to a significant decline in groundwater levels. In Diyarbakır (Ergani), climate change has caused a similar downward trend, threatening the continuity of water supply. In the event of a water supply disruption, it is assumed that production would stop for an average of 4 days. The fact that this impact remains constant year after year indicates that the risk is not temporary but systemic and recurring. The sustainability of water access is not only an environmental issue but also a critical business continuity factor that affects production reliability, revenue projections, and investment planning. In response, we prioritize mitigation measures such as identifying alternative water sources, investing in water recovery systems, and implementing efficiency initiatives to reduce this risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

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

Based on production values for 2025, water stress could lead to revenue losses of ₺80,5M (0,4% of projected revenue) in the short term, rising to ₺613,2M (0,9% of projected revenue) by 2026 and beyond. These losses stem from production downtime, higher sourcing costs, and investment in water recovery and alternative supply systems.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

80559267

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

100000000

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

613250556

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

650000000

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

1916140560

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

2000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial effect figure is based on the following components: • Revenue loss: Potential revenue loss is linked to an average four-day production shutdown and the costs of drilling new wells to secure water supply. • Operational cost increase: Additional investment and operating costs arise from mitigation measures such as exploring alternative water sources and installing water recovery systems. • Impact on cash flows: Production disruptions reduce short-term cash inflows and increase operating expenses, negatively affecting net operating cash flow.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

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

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

810070

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, ₺810,070 was invested in water efficiency projects at the Şanlıurfa plant to mitigate water scarcity risk

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have implemented an extensive water management program to address water scarcity risk and build resilience across our operations. This program covers a wide range of measures, including the expansion of closed-loop water systems to minimize freshwater withdrawals, comprehensive water footprint assessments and verification to better understand site-specific risks, and the installation of rainwater harvesting and wastewater recovery systems in high-stress regions. We also recycle process water, integrate leak detection systems to reduce losses, and have enhanced our water monitoring infrastructure for real-time oversight. Alongside these technical measures, we actively engage with local stakeholders to ensure shared water resources are managed sustainably. In 2024 alone, we invested ₺810,070 in water efficiency projects at our Şanlıurfa facility, with additional investments planned to extend these efforts across other plants.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have carried out a location-based climate risk assessment in the area of physical risks. During the reporting year, there has not been any financial loss as a result of physical risks. The carbon pricing mechanism (EU ETS, CBAM, and national ETS) was used to identify transition concerns. There were no financial effects during the reporting year because these mechanisms are not yet operational and will be in the future. As a result, it might be said that there were no financial losses brought on by transition risks during the reporting year. Investments towards decarbonization and risk assessments are conducted to minimise the possible effects in the future.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The figure was calculated based on the average 10-day production downtime scenario for 2025, which was used to estimate potential revenue losses from water stress and scarcity. The projected financial impact amounts to ₺80.559.267 in the short term, ₺613.250.556 in the medium term, and ₺1.916.140.560 in the long term. These estimates correspond to approximately 0,4% of projected revenue in 2025 and 0,9% from 2026 onwards. Beyond direct revenue loss, water scarcity may increase operational costs due to investments in alternative water sourcing and recovery systems. These developments would also reduce short-term cash inflows and raise operating expenses, negatively affecting net operating cash flows.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

3

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

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Şanlıurfa, Ergani and Kurtalan plants is located in the Tigris-Euphrates basin, which has been identified as an area at risk of long-term water scarcity, as highlighted in the WWF Water Scarcity Report. This is a significant risk for our operations, as it could lead to increased costs due to the search for new water resources. The Tigris-Euphrates Basin Drought Management Plan states that the basin is highly susceptible to the effects of climate change, which reinforces the likelihood of water-related risks. Currently, this risk applies to three of our facilities, representing approximately 43% of our total operational facilities. The potential financial impact of the risks are calculated according to the Corporate Risk Management Policy methodology. As a result, the overall potential financial impact of water stress across all of our operations are calculated to be less than 1%, compared to total global revenue.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Lebanon

☑ Asi (Orontes)

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Kilis factory located in the Asi (Orontes) river basin is exposed to significant water-related risks. This region faces increasing water scarcity due to climate change, which presents a long-term operational challenge. Water scarcity in this basin is expected to exacerbate costs, requiring us to invest in sustainable water resource management to mitigate these risks. The Asi basin, with its vulnerability to drought and fluctuating water availability, is critical to one of our facilities, representing approximately of our operational footprint. We are actively monitoring this risk and are in the process of developing adaptive measures to safeguard operations.Currently, this risk applies to one of our facilities, representing approximately 15% of our total operational facilities. The potential financial impact of the risks are calculated according to the Corporate Risk Management Policy methodology. As a result, the overall potential financial impact of water stress across all of our operations are calculated to be less than 1%, compared to total global revenue.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Sakarya

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Anka factory located in the Sakarya Basin is exposed to significant water-related risks. This region faces increasing water scarcity due to climate change, which presents a long-term operational challenge. Water scarcity in this basin is expected to exacerbate costs, requiring us to invest in sustainable water resource management to mitigate these risks. The Sakarya basin, with its vulnerability to drought and fluctuating water availability, is critical to one of our facilities. We are actively monitoring this risk and are in the process of developing adaptive measures to safeguard operations.Currently, this risk applies to one of our facilities, representing approximately 15% of our total operational facilities. The potential financial impact of the risks are calculated according to the Corporate Risk Management Policy methodology. As a result, the overall potential financial impact of water stress across all of our operations are calculated to be less than 1%, compared to total global revenue.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Other, please specify **:**Susurluk Basin

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Balıkesir factory is located in Susurluk basin. Susurluk basin is not exposed to significant water-related risks. This region is not facing water scarcity due to climate change in the short-term. However, Türkiye is classified as high water stress area so for the potential climate related risks We are actively monitoring this risk and are in the process of developing adaptive measures to safeguard operations. Currently, this risk applies to one of our facilities, representing approximately 15% of our total operational facilities. The potential financial impact of the risks are calculated according to the Corporate Risk Management Policy methodology. As a result, the overall potential financial impact of water stress across all of our operations are calculated to be less than 1%, compared to total global revenue.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Bulgaria

☑ Maritsa

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

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

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

1

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our Trakya Factory is located in Maritsa Basin. This region faces increasing water scarcity due to climate change, which presents a long-term operational challenge. Water scarcity in this basin is expected to exacerbate costs, requiring us to invest in sustainable water resource management to mitigate these risks. The region also faces floods in the heavy precipitation. We are actively monitoring this risk and are in the process of developing adaptive measures to safeguard operations.Currently, this risk applies to one of our facilities, representing approximately 15% of our total operational facilities. The potential financial impact of the risks are calculated according to the Corporate Risk Management Policy methodology. As a result, the overall potential financial impact of water stress across all of our operations are calculated to be less than 1%, compared to total global revenue.
[Add row]

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

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*There is no water related regulatory violations occured during the reporting period.*

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

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

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

Although there is no valid regulation regarding the carbon pricing in Turkey, we are recording our carbon emission values since 2008. The Paris Climate Agreement and Green Deal Adjustment are the main sources for the determination of carbon pricing mechanism in Turkey. There are two major potential carbon pricing methods which are carbon tax or ETS mechanism for the further strategies of Turkey. Corporate Sustainability and Climate Change department of the Group continuously pursues the current affairs closely in global scale and works on development strategies to achieve low carbon emission, carbon capture, alternative fuel and raw material usage targets since these type of developments could significantly decrease the future carbon costs of the Group. At the same time, the "Carbon Reduction Strategy Committee" was established under the leadership of our CEO as the Limak Cement Group. With the introduction of CBAM, it is necessary to take precautions by defining the risks we may encounter in cement exports in the coming years, to determine the applicability by following the national and international legislation regarding the ETS, to determine how much our estimated emission amount will decrease until 2030, together with carbon pricing, renewable energy investments planned to be made in the coming years and the production of low-carbon products, etc. All studies constitute the main agenda items of this committee. There are two teams in the committee, namely the risk identification team and the greenhouse gas calculation team. The duties of the risk identification team are to determine the general risk management strategy, to create the risk and opportunity profile, to follow the carbon-related legislation on a global scale, to identify the risks within the CBAM and planning actions regarding this situation, to Determine the Effects of Climate Change, Green Financing Tracking and Analysis, Carbon Exchange and Emission Trading System Lending Tracking and Investment Costs Analysis. The duties of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation Team are; collecting and examining the required data for Greenhouse Gas Verification, monitoring and reviewing the CDP Reports on Climate Change and Water security, sharing data on emissions with our stakeholders (when needed), ISO 14064 Carbon Footprint calculations and double checking, participating ISO 14064 Carbon footprint trainings, LCA Studies and calculations.

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

The accelerating global transition to sustainability presents both a strategic necessity and a competitive opportunity for energy-intensive industries like ours. Our investments in sustainable energy infrastructure – including solar power plants, alternative fuel feeding systems, and waste heat recovery – are transforming our business model by shifting us away from carbon-intensive operations toward low-carbon, efficient processes. These initiatives reduce reliance on fossil energy, stabilize long-term energy costs, and mitigate exposure to future carbon pricing mechanisms. Operationally, modern energy systems improve efficiency, reduce downtime, and enable predictive maintenance, delivering measurable cost savings. Strategically, they open access to green finance instruments such as carbon credits and sustainability-linked funding, while strengthening our market position and brand reputation among customers and investors increasingly focused on low-

carbon materials. These projects demonstrate how regulatory compliance can be leveraged into a market differentiator and a driver of long-term operational resilience.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

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

Investments in sustainable energy infrastructure are expected to generate significant long-term financial benefits. In the short term, CAPEX for solar power, pre-heater systems and alternative fuel infrastructure temporarily increases cash outflows, but from the medium term onwards these projects substantially reduce energy procurement costs and stabilize margins. Over the long term, reduced reliance on fossil fuels and lower carbon pricing liabilities improve overall financial performance and enhance free cash flow. These investments also strengthen our financial position by increasing the value of low-carbon assets on our balance sheet and improving access to green finance instruments.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

675356329

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

848289145

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

6054682134

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

29045444644

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

64205030957

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

166825024211

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

As an energy-intensive industry, we have invested in a large-scale solar power plant (SPP) to reduce our carbon footprint and secure renewable energy for our operations. This project aligns with TSRS E2 (sustainable energy management) and TSRS E3 (GHG reduction), enabling a significant share of our electricity to be supplied from renewable sources. The financial effect figures – ฿675,356,329 in the short term, ฿56,054,682,134 in the medium term, and ฿166,825,024,211 in the long term – were calculated by combining projected energy cost savings with avoided carbon pricing liabilities over the asset's lifetime. Assumptions include an increase in renewable energy share, stabilized energy prices, and reduced ETS compliance costs as free allocations decline. The investment was fully integrated into our corporate strategy under TSRS 2, ensuring that operational savings and environmental benefits translate into measurable financial impacts reported transparently.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

880670000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost figure represents 2024 capital expenditure directly linked to sustainable energy investments that create long-term opportunities for the company. This includes ₺145,843,435.34 invested in solar power plants for total of 11.6 MW, an alternative fuel feeding system to reduce fossil fuel use, and a pre-heater system upgrade. These projects were fully allocated to the opportunity cost calculation because they are expected to lower energy costs, reduce carbon pricing liabilities, and generate competitive advantage.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We prioritize investments in sustainable energy infrastructure to ensure the long-term viability of energy-intensive production and to reduce energy-related operational costs. Our strategy includes three major initiatives. First, solar power plant (SPP) investments now supply a significant portion of our electricity needs from renewable sources, lowering both energy costs and the environmental footprint of operations. Second, pre-heater system upgrades in clinker production have reduced thermal energy demand, achieving significant efficiency gains and lowering indirect emissions. Finally, alternative fuel feeding investments enable the safe co-processing of municipal and industrial waste in our kilns, reducing fossil fuel use and supporting the circular economy. Together, these initiatives form an integrated strategy to realize the opportunity of sustainable energy while improving competitiveness and resilience.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Cost savings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Turkey

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Asi (Orontes)

☑ Maritsa

☑ Sakarya

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

☑ Other, please specify **:**Dicle Basin, Fırat Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Rainwater collection systems are being installed in our plants. Rainwater collected in water collection areas created in the furnaces is primarily used for dust removal and process cooling water. This protects underground water resources and provides a cost advantage in terms of payments made to local authorities.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

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

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

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

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

With the rainwater harvesting system, total of 3301 cubic meter of water has been collected and used in the cooling system. This lead to total of 429376 Turkish lira operational cost saving in the reporting year.

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

In the reporting year, rainwater collection system was only installed in 1 plant which had an effect on the financial position. Starting with 2025, rainwater harvesting systems and projects are planned to be installed in all plants which will have a significanlty higher positive effect on the financial positions.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

429376

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

2150000

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

4300000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Cost of equipment to be used for rainwater harvesting and transferring the collected water to areas of use

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

120000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Calculations related to minimum and maximum benefits have been added to the investment budgets of all our factories for rainwater harvesting projects, and it is expected that the projects will be completed in the short term at the latest, according to the priority ranking of the factories. Since it is anticipated that ongoing projects in some of our factories will be completed in the early short term, the minimum value has been given. The maximum value has been provided for other factories where projects are likely to be completed in the end of short term.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The fact that a large part of the areas where our facilities are located are under high water stress has led us to prioritise alternative water sources in our investment projects. The structure of the wells we currently use is suitable for collecting rainwater, which has enabled us to take swift action. The elimination of storage costs has also provided us with a cost advantage.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

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

21672282.24

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The reported figure represents the estimated revenue benefit from our solar power plant investments, which reduce energy procurement costs over the long term. Calculations assume that by 2050, a significant share of our electricity demand will be met through renewable sources generated on-site, lowering payments to external energy providers. The aligned revenue proportion (1–10% of total revenue) reflects the avoided energy expenses and improved margins attributable to renewable energy infrastructure, based on long-term projections for energy savings and their impact on our overall financial performance.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

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

2150000

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Calculations related to minimum and maximum benefits have been added to the investment budgets of all our factories for rainwater harvesting projects, and it is expected that the projects will be completed in the short term at the latest, according to the priority ranking of the factories. Since it is anticipated that ongoing projects in some of our factories will be completed in the early short term, the minimum value has been taken. This results in less than 1% effect in the overall revenue by operational cost savings.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

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

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

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

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The Human Resources Policy of Limak is centered around a participatory and value-creating approach, emphasizing change, transformation, and adherence to the company's vision, mission, competencies, and ethical values. It strongly advocates for a fair, transparent, efficient, healthy, and development-oriented work environment that supports gender equality, guided by the Corporate Equality Policy. The policy strictly opposes any form of discrimination or harmful practices based on individual characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, religion, language, ethnicity, pregnancy status, etc., from recruitment to all aspects of employment. Limak ensures the use of an egalitarian and inclusive communication style, supports the prohibition of child labor and adherence to legal working hours, and

prioritizes female candidates with equal qualifications in recruitment. The company encourages the empowerment of women in decision-making roles, supports work-life balance, and promotes equal sharing of domestic responsibilities among genders. Employees are encouraged to engage in personal and professional development, with internship programs for students and a "Zero Tolerance Policy" against any form of violence or sexual misconduct. Incentives are provided to boost motivation and organizational commitment, aiming to balance private and professional lives effectively.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

HR and Corporate Equality Policy.pdf
[Fixed row]

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

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)
☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate
☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The sustainability and climate change issues are reviewed and evaluated durign the weekly meetings. The Sustainability and Climate Change department searches for opportunities and fol- lows the new developments to be able to maintain current operations and new investments in a more sustainable and free of climate related risk ways. There is a significant interest in sustainable manufacturing and reduction of climate related risks subjects in recent years since the devastating results of previous activities conducted with lack of environmental consideration are started to affect our daily lives and nature dramatically. As Limak Cement Group, we have completed, ongoing and planned studies on energy efficient, sustainable and less carbon emission manufacturing methods. Under the leadership of our board, we have decided to carry our studies in international scale by following and implementing most recent developments and participating top organizations actively working on climate related risks and sustainability. All the steps taken regarding the climate are supported by the CEO, CTO and COO and discussed at the top management. In 2023, unlike the previous year, ISO 14064-1:2018 Carbon Footprint was calculated for all our plants one by one and veri- fied by an accredited 3rd organization by 2022 data. Carbon footprint calculation will continue to be done regularly every year for all our factories. The feasibility studies of the Solar Power Plant project with a total installed power of 34.75 MW for our Kurtalan, Şanlıurfa, Derik and Ergani power plants have been completed. Opinions of Marjinal Agriculture, Relevant Municipality and Other Institutions regard- ing SPP Projects with an installed power of 41.40 MW for our Anka factory and preliminary permit processes were completed in 2022. Waste feeding system in our Anka factory and tire shredder investments in our Trakya factory were made and they were put into use in the last quarter of 2022. Our Limak Aafrika SA Factory became the first factory in the cement industry to receive the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System certificate in Ivory coast(2022). Limak Cimentos SA, which has been deemed worthy of the "Best Industrial Investment Made in Mozambique" Award, has become a factory that can produce its own energy with the Natural Gas Power Generation Facility commissioned in June 2022 and has increased the energy production capacity of the country in which it is located. Provided 4.8 MW installed power support. Operational security has been ensured with this critical investment, especially at a time when Sub-Saharan African Countries are facing serious energy crises. All climate-related activities in our African factories are followed and monitored step by step by the factory general managers.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair

☑ Director on board

☑ Board-level committee

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

☑ Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Issues related to water are discussed at monthly process criteria meetings. If there are deviations from the determined targets, the main reason is discussed at the meeting. Annually determined budgets are eval- uated at the process criteria meeting and when necessary, CAPEX is created and presented to the senior management. In addition, at the monthly sustainability meetings, the company's water-related targets are revealed and how much progress has been made is discussed. In addition, in these meetings, the supporting projects developed for the efficient use of water resources are discussed and reported to the CEO. The main agenda items of the meeting are to provide incentives for em- ployees and to raise awareness for the efficient use of water resources, as well as to review and manage the business plans that have been implemented so far and will be implemented in the future.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board chair
☑ Director on board
☑ Board-level committee
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate
☑ Individual role descriptions

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

As Limak Cement Group, we continue to pursue our commitment to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources. In our factory sites and quarry areas, we conduct risk and opportunity assessments to monitor and improve environmental impacts, and measures are implemented accordingly. By planting tree and plant species that are adapted to regional climatic conditions, we are expanding green areas and maintaining our leadership in this field. To protect biodiversity in our factory and quarry areas, the most up-to-date preventive, mitigative, and corrective activities are identified and implemented by our sustainability and climate change unit across the group. In collaboration with our Holding, a biodiversity policy has been established, and long-term biodiversity conservation plans will be developed. We fully comply with international standards such as those set by the IFC, World Bank, and ILO. Aligned with our sustainability goals, we continue to implement projects aimed at increasing green spaces and preserving the natural environment within these areas
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Internal training/certification programs, GCCA Membership trainings

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

☑ Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify **:**Internal training/certification programs, GCCA Membership trainings, UNGC Certificate Programs

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

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

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

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

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO of Limak Cement should have knowledge and responsibilities on sustainability and climate related issues since these concepts should be integrated and taken into consideration in all phases of the management studies as requirement of global mitigation actions. The CEO should stand over the studies of the Committee and evaluate the existing and future trends regarding current topics such as climate funding, carbon pricing and energy efficiency investments. While planning the financial strategies and future investments of the Group, the acting with the a climate sensitive consideration will provide significant contribution on sustainable development and risk reduction strategies of the company. CEO approves the investment decision of projects aimed at reducing carbon emissions. Our CEO who reports to the board is also the chairman of the newly established Limak Cement group carbon reduction strategy committee on carbon reduction issues. In summary, the main objective of this committee is; To determine the policies that will reduce the greenhouse gas emission of the Limak Cement group, to develop strategies compatible with the climate targets accepted by the European Union Commission, and CBAM etc. is to take precautions against the risks that other mechanisms may bring in the coming years. The CEO is the C-level executive with the highest authority, who chairs the Committee and is responsible for determining carbon reduction strategies and ensuring their sustainability, risk and opportunities, and defining the sustainability vision. Determining a general risk management strategy on climate-related issues in the Committee, identification of risks that may occur and measures to be taken against these risks, etc. The CEO also ensures that this committee meets at regular intervals, receives information from the committee members on carbon reduction strategies, leads and communicates with senior management to obtain financial support for appropriate projects

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As Limak Cement Group, the Healthy Planet Committee within the Sustainability Management Platform ensures that comprehensive feasibility studies are conducted to achieve sustainability goals, particularly in the realm of water management. In addition to tracking sustainability targets, the committee diligently formulates detailed water action plans, ensuring the responsible and sustainable use of water resources across all operations. These plans are crafted with a forward-looking approach, addressing both local and global water challenges. The committee works closely with external stakeholders and industry experts to guarantee that water management practices not only meet current environmental regulations but also set new standards for long-term water stewardship and conservation.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

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

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As Limak Cement Group, the CEO ensures that biodiversity-related sustainability goals are pursued through rigorous oversight and comprehensive feasibility studies. The CEO is responsible for assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, while closely monitoring progress toward corporate environmental objectives. By aligning these efforts with the company's strategic goals, sustainability is fully integrated into all business processes. The CEO oversees the incorporation of environmental initiatives into value propositions, corporate reputation, and stakeholder communication strategies. Annually, the CEO reports directly to the board, ensuring full transparency and accountability for all environmental and sustainability endeavors across the group

[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Limak Cement, we implement carefully designed incentive mechanisms that are customized for each operational unit across the organization. These incentives aim to support the continuous improvement of key performance indicators, drive progress in our company's transition toward a low carbon economy, and reinforce the adoption of responsible production methods in line with our climate-related objectives. Furthermore, to ensure that sustainability principles are integrated into decision-making processes at the highest level, 15% of the total incentive structure allocated to our C-level executives is directly linked to sustainability-related performance (Climate Change). This approach reflects our strategic commitment to embedding environmental and social responsibility into all tiers of our organizational structure.

Water

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

15

(4.5.3) Please explain

At Limak Cement, we implement carefully designed incentive mechanisms that are customized for each operational unit across the organization. These incentives aim to support the continuous improvement of key performance indicators, drive progress in our company's transition toward a low carbon economy, and reinforce the adoption of responsible production methods in line with our climate-related objectives. Furthermore, to ensure that sustainability principles are integrated into decision-making processes at the highest level, 15% of the total incentive structure allocated to our C-level executives is directly linked to sustainability-related performance (Water Security). This approach reflects our strategic commitment to embedding environmental and social responsibility into all tiers of our organizational structure.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

It is the CEO's responsibility to ensure the implementation of KPIs and operational perfor- mance indicators. Fundamental initiatives to achieve sustainable and financial develop- ment goals such as reducing fossil fuel, energy and raw material consumption and in- creasing the use of alternative fuels are reviewed and projected by the corporate team and the CEO. These initiatives are fundamentally important in the context of climate-re- lated issues as they will directly affect greenhouse gas emissions. Investments in climate-related risks and opportunities are projected by both the Management and the Sustainability Committee under the control of the CEO, and are supported by the CEO in order to carry out efficient work and achieve results. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the CEO, it is aimed to finalize climate-related issues more quickly. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the CEO, climate-related issues are con- cluded more quickly and effectively. The CEO ensures his employees participation in inter- national seminars where new technologies regarding renewable energy, CCUS projects and technologies are presented in order to encourage his employees on climate-related issues

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

Thanks to the CEO's encouragement to employees on climate-related issues, our climate- fighting plans are progressing positively. Employees who get the chance to conduct re- search in climate-related fields, work and develop different projects as a result of these in- centives contribute to our future goals in many ways

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Pollution

☑ Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

It is the CEO's responsibility to ensure the implementation of KPIs and operational perfor- mance indicators. Fundamental initiatives to achieve sustainable and financial develop- ment goals such as reducing fossil fuel, energy and raw material consumption and in- creasing the use of alternative fuels are reviewed and projected by the corporate team and the CEO. These initiatives are fundamentally important in the context of climate-re- lated issues as they will directly affect greenhouse gas emissions. Investments in cli- mate-related risks and opportunities are projected by both the Management and the Sustainability Committee under the control of the CEO, and are supported by the CEO in order to carry out efficient work and achieve results. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the CEO, it is aimed to finalize climate-related issues more quickly. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the CEO, climate-related issues are con- cluded more quickly and effectively. The CEO ensures his employees participation in inter- national seminars where new technologies regarding renewable energy, CCUS projects and technologies are presented in order to encourage his employees on climate-related issues

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

Thanks to the CEO's encouragement of employees on water-related issues, our water sustainability initiatives are progressing positively. Employees who have the opportunity to research water management strategies and participate in different projects contribute to our long-term goals. These incentives lead to the development of new approaches to water efficiency, reuse, and conservation, which are essential to achieving our future objectives

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

It is our CFO's responsibility to ensure that financial performance aligns with the company's sustainability KPIs and operational performance indicators. Key initiatives to meet both financial and sustainable development goals, such as optimizing resource allocation for energy efficiency, reducing fossil fuel consumption, and increasing investments in alternative fuels, are reviewed and overseen by the CFO. These efforts are crucial in the context of climate-related issues, as they directly influence financial planning and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The CFO collaborates with the Management and Sustainability Committee to forecast investments in climate-related risks and opportunities, ensuring that the necessary financial support is in place for impactful outcomes. By ensuring that climate-related investments are financially sustainable, the CFO helps drive quicker, more effective results in reducing climate impacts

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

Thanks to the CFO's strategic focus on aligning financial resources with climate-related goals, our climate action plans are progressing positively. By integrating sustainability into financial decision-making, the CFO ensures that employees working on climate-related projects have the necessary funding and resources to explore new technologies, research solutions, and contribute to the company's long-term sustainability goals. This financial support drives innovation in climate initiatives and accelerates our progress toward a low-carbon future.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The COO is responsible for ensuring that operational strategies align with the company's climate-related KPIs and performance metrics. Key operational initiatives, such as reducing the consumption of fossil fuels, improving energy efficiency, and increasing the use of alternative raw materials, are overseen and implemented by the COO. These initiatives are essential in mitigating climate-related risks, as they directly influence the company's greenhouse gas emissions and overall environmental footprint. The COO collaborates with the Sustainability Committee and the Management team, under the CEO's direction, to manage and forecast operational changes and investments that address climate-related opportunities. By optimizing the company's operations, the COO helps ensure that climate-related issues are resolved swiftly and effectively.

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

Thanks to the COO's leadership in operational excellence, our climate-related plans are progressing effectively. Employees who are encouraged to explore operational efficiencies, participate in renewable energy projects, and develop innovative processes are key contributors to our climate goals. The COO's focus on streamlining operations and reducing environmental impact empowers the workforce to find new ways of addressing climate challenges, significantly advancing our sustainability efforts.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Increased investment in environmental R&D and innovation

☑ Increased proportion of revenue from low environmental impact products or services

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The CTO is responsible for ensuring that technological advancements align with the company's KPIs and sustainability objectives. Major technological initiatives, such as reducing energy and raw material consumption and enhancing the use of alternative fuels, are reviewed and spearheaded by the CTO and the corporate team. These initiatives are critical for addressing climate-related issues as they involve the development of innovative solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CTO, in collaboration with the Management and Sustainability Committee, oversees investments in climate-related technologies and opportunities. By fostering technological innovation under the CTO's leadership, the company accelerates its efforts to address climate challenges more efficiently and effectively

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

Thanks to the CTO's commitment to technological innovation in climate-related fields, our climate action plans are progressing positively. Employees who are encouraged to participate in research and development projects in areas like renewable energy, carbon capture, and storage (CCUS) technologies are playing a vital role in advancing our future sustainability goals. By staying at the forefront of technological developments, the CTO ensures that our company is well-positioned to lead in climate innovation, contributing to both operational efficiency and long-term environmental stewardship

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Shift to a business model compatible with a net-zero carbon future

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

☑ Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

☑ Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Sustainability Director on Board encourages trainings for the employees in our factories and facilities on environmental issues such as the foundations of sustainable development, sustainability, development goals, social development, sustainable development goals, and encourages the employees in this direction and raises awareness on issues related to climate change. All employees can fill out an environmental suggestion form through our online notification system LİMBES application. The Sustainability Director on Board and Sustainability Manager reviews the environmental suggestion forms and gives an encouraging certificate of appreciation to the employees. Corporate Sustainability and Climate Change Manager is main responsible for the implementation of the sustainability policies and improvement of the climate-related issues of the company. The planning and follow-up of the factory-based studies and the coordina tion of the sustainability and climate change responsible of each factory are in the responsibility of Corporate Sustainability and Climate Change Manager.

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

Thanks to the incentives of the Director on Board, many employees make various suggestions that will contribute to our future plans on climate-related issues. Director on Board encourage employees on climate-related issues. As a result of this encouragement, our climate-fighting plans are progressing positively. Employees who get the chance to conduct research in climate-related fields, work and develop different projects as a result of these incentives contribute to our future goals in many ways

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus – set figure

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

Policies and commitments

☑ Increased supplier compliance with environmental requirements

☑ Increased access to workplace WASH – upstream value chain (excluding direct operations)

Engagement

☑ Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

It is the COO's responsibility to ensure the implementation of KPIs and operational perfor- mance indicators. Fundamental initiatives to achieve sustainable and financial develop- ment goals such as reducing fossil fuel, energy and raw material consumption and in- creasing the use of alternative fuels are reviewed and projected by the corporate team and the COO. These initiatives are fundamentally important in the context of climate-re- lated issues as they will directly affect greenhouse gas emissions. Investments in cli- mate-related risks and opportunities are projected by both the Management and the Sustainability Committee under the control of the COO, and are supported by the COO in order to carry out efficient work and achieve results. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the COO, it is aimed to finalize climate-related issues more quickly. In this way, with the incentives and motivation of the COO, climate-related issues are con- cluded more quickly and effectively. The COO ensures his employees participation in inter- national seminars where new technologies regarding renewable energy, CCUS projects and technologies are presented in order to encourage his employees on climate-related issues

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

Thanks to the COO's encouragement of employees on water-related issues, our water sustainability initiatives are progressing positively. Employees who have the opportunity to research water management strategies and participate in different projects contribute to our long-term goals. These incentives lead to the development of new approaches to water efficiency, reuse, and conservation, which are essential to achieving our future objectives
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Limak Cement has a clear understanding of its environmental responsibilities and is committed to taking decisive action in sustainability. The company's climate policy demonstrates recognition of environmental impacts, risks, and opportunities, and outlines a clear action plan to address these issues. This policy encompasses the environmental dependencies within its operations as well as across its supply chain, showcasing transparency and accountability to stakeholders. The policy is structured around three core pillars: Inclusive Development, People Person, and Healthy Planet, each addressing different aspects of sustainability while remaining interconnected 1. Inclusive Development: Limak aligns with global sustainability goals and principles, ensuring economic development that is inclusive of all humanity and the planet. This includes a commitment to innovation and stakeholder engagement in its sustainability endeavors. People Person: The policy focuses on human health and development, equal opportunity, and the creation of supportive environments for human growth. It also emphasizes social development, occupational health and safety, and gender empowerment. Healthy Planet: Limak is proactive in protecting the environment and minimizing its ecological footprint. This includes monitoring and reporting on environmental impacts, promoting energy efficiency, and addressing climate change through emission controls

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

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

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

climate-water-waste policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Limak Group is fully aware that the loss of biodiversity could have a negative impact on ecosystems on a global scale and, as a result, places great importance on preserving biodiversity to maintain environmental balance. The company continues its efforts to ensure environmental sustainability while preserving biodiversity in all its activities. In this regard, Limak supports the uniqueness and diversity of natural life, assesses biodiversity impacts in operational areas, and develops biodiversity action plans. The company also implements preventive approaches to minimize the impact on biodiversity in new projects and develops practices that focus on protecting endangered or threatened species in all ongoing projects. Limak collaborates with relevant legal authorities, scientists, and local governments in biodiversity protection efforts, ensuring that local solutions and global impacts are addressed with stakeholders. It evaluates biodiversity risks for large-scale investments that could pose environmental or social risks in accordance with the Equator Principles, IFC Performance Standards, and/or EBRD Performance Requirements. Furthermore, Limak incorporates biodiversity into decision-making processes by prioritizing it among sustainability goals and encourages all employees and stakeholders to participate in biodiversity conservation efforts.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

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

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify **:**Voluntarily

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

biodiversity-policy.pdf
[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

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

Limak, as a proud member of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), is committed to advancing sustainable practices across our operations. This year, we are taking a significant step by setting science-based targets (SBTi) to reduce our carbon footprint and align with the global effort to limit temperature rise to well below 2°C, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. Given the energy-intensive nature of the cement industry, this commitment underscores our dedication to transforming our production processes toward greater efficiency and lower emissions. As part of our ongoing transparency and accountability efforts, we will disclose our sustainability-related risks and opportunities in our upcoming Sustainability Report, structured in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). This will include detailed insights into how climate risks are integrated into our business strategy, the actions we are taking to mitigate these risks, and the opportunities we are exploring to contribute to a more sustainable future, including innovations in low-carbon cement production
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select all that apply

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

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

climate-water-waste policy.pdf

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Limak Cement ensures that its external engagement activities are fully aligned with its environmental commitments through robust climate and water management policies rooted in internationally recognized standards. By setting science-based targets aligned with the 1.5°C goal, transparently reporting emissions and water data through platforms like CDP, and actively engaging with regulators, industry partners, NGOs, and local communities, the company maintains consistency between its internal sustainability strategies and external collaborations. Its integration of climate and water risks into governance structures, supported by digital monitoring and ISO-certified systems, reinforces accountability and positions Limak Cement as a credible and proactive participant in global environmental efforts.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Türk Çimento Sanayicileri Birliği represents the interests of Turkey's cement industry. It works to promote and support the sector through advocacy, research, and industry collaboration. Regarding the ETS, TÇMB plays a key role in guiding and informing cement producers about regulatory developments, providing recommendations, and facilitating dialogue between industry stakeholders and regulatory bodies to ensure effective implementation and compliance with emission reduction goals.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Our organization's position is consistent with the objectives of the mentioned association. We have not taken any specific actions to influence their position but remain aligned with their advocacy for regulatory changes to the national ETS legislation. We support their efforts to improve sustainable practices in the cement industry, including enhancing waste management and SCM availability, and updating standards to align with low-carbon goals, contributing to a more effective and sustainable framework

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

2406450

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

This association aims to influence the national ETS legislation by advocating for regulatory changes and increased support for sustainable practices in cement production. The focus is on improving waste management, enhancing SCM availability, and updating standards to align with low-carbon objectives, thereby contributing to a more effective and sustainable ETS framework

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

☑ Governmental institution

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

T.C. Ministry of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change. The Ministry is actively engaged in implementing policies to mitigate climate change. This includes overseeing the implementation of the Climate Law, setting emissions reduction targets, and facilitating the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Ministry also supports green technologies, enhances waste management practices, and promotes sustainable urban development to contribute to national and international climate goals

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Select from:

☑ Consistent

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

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

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

Our organization's position is fully consistent with that of the concerned entity. We support the national efforts to address climate change and reduce emissions, and we have not taken any actions to influence their position. We share a common goal of promoting sustainable practices and ensuring alignment with national climate objectives

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

0

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Water pollution indicators

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The KPIs and metrics are demonstrated at the "Appendices" of Limak Cement Sustainability Report 2023, starting from page 84 to 102.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sustainability-report-2023.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

As Limak Cement, we have publiished our first independent sustainability report which includes all the elements mentioned and more about the Sustainability strategy, efforts, results and targets. The sustainability report has been prepared in accordance with and officially approved by GRI. We have disclosed the data in line with our CDP disclosure.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

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

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

☑ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify **:**Carbon pricing mechanisms

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

To effectively prepare for and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change, it is crucial to forecast future climatic changes and trends based on current observations and to assess their effects on natural and human systems. Mathematical models that represent the elements of the climate system, along with their interactions and feedback loops, are employed to comprehend historical climate patterns and to project future climatic conditions. These models utilize various scenarios to predict future climate changes. At Limak Cement Group, we aim to develop a climate strategy plan informed by these models, which have been discussed and evaluated during our carbon reduction strategy committee meetings. In this process, both SRES (Special Report on Emissions Scenarios) and RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways) are under review.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At Limak Cement Group, we leverage both our proprietary data and external industry insights to evaluate present and future risks and opportunities impacting our operations. Recognizing carbon emissions as a critical climate-related risk for the cement industry, the Turkish government is actively promoting climate initiatives. These include setting goals to curtail greenhouse gas emissions, enacting policies, and implementing measures to address climate change, all in alignment with the global objectives outlined in the Paris Agreement. To support these aims, Turkey's initial Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015 proposed a 21% reduction in emissions from 2012 levels, which was subsequently revised to a 41% reduction by 2030 at the COP 27 conference in November 2022. The latest update was made on COP29, Türkiye's long term cliamet goalds are published which is to be net zero in 2053 with 93% emission reduction in cement sector. This revised target specifies a comprehensive carbon emission reduction goal with clear sector-specific allocations. This is a critical document for safeguarding and enhancing Turkey's position in the global supply chain, attracting green investments, boosting export competitiveness, and fostering green transformation across various policy domains. The European Green Consensus Working Group is tasked with engaging public and private stakeholders to effectively implement the Action Plan's objectives and initiatives. In parallel with the Turkish Government's efforts, Limak Cement Group meticulously records carbon emissions at each of our plants and reports the aggregate figures to the Ministry of Environment in our annual Sustainability Reports. We also calculate and verify the carbon footprint for all plants in compliance with ISO 14064-1:2018 Standards through an accredited verifier. Our Carbon Reduction Strategy Committee utilizes the SBTI's 1.5°C-aligned guidance for the cement industry to inform our transition scenarios.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical
☑ Market
☑ Technology

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The WRI Aqueduct is a tool developed by the World Resources Institute that provides detailed maps and data on water risks around the globe. It evaluates risks such as water scarcity, pollution, and regulatory challenges, offering a comprehensive view of water-related threats to businesses and communities. Our companies use Aqueduct to identify potential water risks in specific regions, which is crucial for strategic planning and sustainable resource management. We utilize the WRI Aqueduct to assess and manage their water risk exposure. By understanding the water risks in our operations and supply chains, we can make informed decisions about our facility locations, implement water conservation measures, and engage in water stewardship initiatives. This proactive approach helps us to mitigate risks, improve their sustainability practices, and ensure we are operating within the growing constraints of global water resources.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We identify where our operations, suppliers, or potential new markets are located in relation to water risks. The Aqueduct maps can pinpoint areas of high water stress, where competition for limited water resources is intense, or where water quality issues could disrupt operations. This information is critical for our company that rely heavily on water for processing. We use Aqueduct to set and achieve water stewardship goals. By understanding the local water context, we can engage in collective action with other stakeholders, such as local communities, governments, and NGOs, to address shared water challenges. This can involve improving water efficiency, investing in community water infrastructure, or supporting watershed conservation projects. Aqueduct's data helps us to stay ahead of regulatory changes and to comply with local water usage and quality standards. It also aids in transparent reporting on water risks and management strategies in sustainability reports and disclosures, which is increasingly demanded by investors and consumers. By being aware of potential water risks, we can develop and implement risk mitigation strategies to ensure business continuity. This might include diversifying water sources, enhancing water recycling and reuse, or designing products that require less water to produce.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions regarding local weather patterns are grounded in advanced physical climate risk modeling, which incorporates the most up-to-date findings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This modeling framework utilizes a combination of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 5 to explore a high-emission, fossil-fueled development trajectory. The selection of RCP8.5—representing one of the more extreme climate scenarios with continued high greenhouse gas emissions—and SSP5—depicting rapid economic growth driven by intensive energy use and minimal climate policy intervention—enables a robust stress test of potential climate-related risks. This approach ensures that the analysis captures the upper bound of physical climate impacts such as extreme heat, shifting precipitation patterns, and intensified weather events, providing a conservative and precautionary basis for long-term resilience planning.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As part of its ongoing commitment to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, Limak Cement has expanded its use of forward-looking climate scenario analysis to better understand and assess the resilience of its strategic direction under varying climate futures. To capture a broad range of potential climate-related transition and physical risks, two distinct and plausible scenarios were developed. The first scenario represents a "Paris Agreement-aligned future," reflecting ambitious climate action consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This scenario is based on the low-emissions pathway RCP2.6 and the SSP1 ("Sustainability – Taking the Green Road") storyline, which assumes strong international cooperation, rapid technological advancements, and significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In contrast, the second scenario models a world where collective efforts to address climate change remain insufficient. This "Ineffective Collective Action" pathway aligns with a high-emissions future characterized by global warming in the range of 3°C to 5°C. It draws from RCP8.5 and the SSP5 ("Fossil-fueled Development") narrative, which envisions continued reliance on fossil energy, high economic growth, and delayed climate policy implementation. Together, these scenarios provide a robust framework to test the strategic resilience of Limak Cement against both best-case and worst-case climate outcomes.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions related to future water availability and variability are grounded in advanced physical climate risk modeling, which integrates the latest scientific insights from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This modeling approach employs a combination of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 5 to assess a high-emissions, fossil-fueled development scenario. The choice of RCP8.5—reflecting sustained high greenhouse gas emissions—and SSP5—characterized by rapid economic expansion, high energy demand, and limited climate action—provides a rigorous stress test framework for evaluating water-related risks. These include increasing water stress, reduced freshwater availability, seasonal variability in precipitation, and heightened risk of droughts and floods. By analyzing the upper-bound impacts on hydrological systems, this scenario supports a precautionary and resilient planning process, particularly in regions where water scarcity poses a critical operational and strategic challenge.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As part of its ongoing commitment to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, Limak Cement has expanded its use of forward-looking climate scenario analysis to better understand and assess the resilience of its strategic direction under varying climate futures. To capture a broad range of potential climate-related transition and physical risks, two distinct and plausible scenarios were developed. The scenario models a world where collective efforts to address climate change remain insufficient. This "Ineffective Collective Action" pathway aligns with a high-emissions future characterized by global warming in the range of 3°C to 5°C. It draws from RCP8.5 and the SSP5 ("Fossil-fueled Development") narrative, which envisions continued reliance on fossil energy, high economic growth, and delayed climate policy implementation. Together, these scenarios provide a robust framework to test the strategic resilience of Limak Cement against both best-case and worst-case climate outcomes.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions related to future climate conditions are grounded in advanced physical climate risk modeling, incorporating the latest scientific evidence from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This modeling approach is based on a combination of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 1, representing a low-emissions trajectory that aligns with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. RCP2.6 outlines a pathway where greenhouse gas emissions peak early and decline substantially due to aggressive mitigation efforts, while SSP1—referred to as the "Sustainability – Taking the Green Road" scenario—envisions a future shaped by inclusive development, strong institutions, and coordinated global climate action. This scenario provides a foundation for evaluating climate-related physical risks under a stabilized climate future. Anticipated impacts include more moderate increases in temperature, fewer and less intense extreme weather events, and a reduced rate of ecosystem and infrastructure disruption. By modeling these lower-bound risks, the scenario informs long-term strategic planning that supports resilience, adaptation, and alignment with global sustainability commitments.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As part of its ongoing commitment to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, Limak Cement has expanded its use of forward-looking climate scenario analysis to better understand and assess the resilience of its strategic direction under varying climate futures. To capture a broad range of potential climate-related transition and physical risks, two distinct and plausible scenarios were developed. The first scenario represents a "Paris Agreement-aligned future," reflecting ambitious climate action consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This scenario is based on the low-emissions pathway RCP2.6 and the SSP1 ("Sustainability – Taking the Green Road") storyline, which assumes strong international cooperation, rapid technological advancements, and significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2040

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Assumptions related to future water availability and variability are grounded in advanced physical climate risk modeling, incorporating the latest scientific evidence from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This modeling approach is based on a combination of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 1, reflecting a low-emissions scenario aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. RCP2.6 represents a pathway where global greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced through aggressive mitigation strategies, while SSP1—known as the "Sustainability – Taking the Green Road" scenario—depicts a world characterized by strong environmental awareness, equitable development, and coordinated international climate action. This forward-looking framework allows for the assessment of water-related risks under a climate-resilient development trajectory. Potential impacts include moderate shifts in precipitation patterns, improved water governance, and reduced frequency of extreme hydrological events compared to higher-emission scenarios. The scenario provides an optimistic yet plausible basis for planning, supporting strategies that align with global sustainability targets and long-term water resource resilience.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

As part of its ongoing commitment to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, Limak Cement has expanded its application of forward-looking scenario analysis to better understand and evaluate the resilience of its strategic planning in the face of water-related risks under varying climate

futures. To reflect a wide spectrum of potential hydrological impacts, two distinct and credible scenarios were developed. The first scenario represents a "Paris Agreement-aligned future," shaped by ambitious climate action aimed at limiting global warming to 1.5°C. This scenario is built on the low-emissions pathway RCP2.6 and the SSP1 ("Sustainability – Taking the Green Road") narrative, which envisions strong international collaboration, rapid advancements in water-efficient technologies, and robust governance frameworks that support sustainable water management. Under this scenario, pressures on water resources are expected to be relatively moderate, with improved freshwater availability, better infrastructure resilience, and reduced exposure to severe droughts and floods—thereby supporting long-term operational stability in water-stressed regions.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

Scenario analysis is a critical tool in our approach to sustainability, informing the development of our R&D and innovation strategies. By evaluating a spectrum of potential future states, we can identify risks and opportunities that may arise from environmental, regulatory, and market changes. This foresight guides our technological investments, ensuring they are resilient to future shifts in the sustainability landscape. It also aids in optimizing resource use, driving innovation, and supporting financial planning. By anticipating different scenarios, we can strategically invest in new green products, alternative raw materials, and emission-reducing technologies, aligning our operations with the principles of the circular economy and industrial symbiosis. Moreover, scenario analysis prepared for evolving policy landscapes, such as the implementation of carbon pricing. It allows us to adapt our production processes and business models to comply with low-carbon regulations, maintain competitiveness, and achieve our sustainability goals. Collaborations with other sectors and technology developers are informed by these analyses,

enabling us to foster partnerships that support the circular economy and contribute to the broader goal of reducing the industry's carbon footprint. Through scenario analysis, we are not only responding to current sustainability challenges but also shaping the future of the cement industry with innovative and environmentally responsible practices.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

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

By providing detailed water risk data, Aqueduct enables us to build internal capacity for understanding and managing water risks. Training and development programs can be informed by Aqueduct's insights, equipping employees with the knowledge to integrate water risk considerations into their roles, from operations to executive decision-making. Aqueduct's comprehensive risk assessments inform both short-term and long-term strategic and financial planning. Therefore, we can use the tool to forecast potential water-related costs, such as the need for water treatment facilities or the price of water and integrate these considerations into our financial models and investment strategies. Also Aqueduct helps us set quantifiable targets for water usage, efficiency, and quality. It also aids in developing transition plans to move towards these targets, ensuring that trajectory aligns with sustainable water management practices and reduces exposure to water risks. By understanding the water risks highlighted by Aqueduct, we can design business models and strategies that are resilient to water scarcity, quality issues, and regulatory changes.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

We are explicitly committing to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion signifies a serious step towards sustainability goals. This commitment involves transitioning energy sources used in cement production processes to renewable alternatives, re-evaluating business processes and products reliant on fossil fuels, and adopting innovative technologies that reduce the use of these fuels. For instance, utilizing renewable energy sources like biomass instead of coal or natural gas in the cement kilning process can decrease the demand for fossil fuels. Additionally, our cessation of revenues from activities that directly or indirectly support fossil fuel use marks a significant move towards a sustainable future.

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

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at AGMs and we also have an additional feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We gather feedback from shareholders on our climate transition plan which is a critical component of the strategy's success and alignment with stakeholder expectations. To facilitate this, we have established a decarbonization committee and a structured feedback mechanism that allows shareholders to provide their insights and concerns regarding our approach to reducing our carbon footprint and transitioning to more sustainable practices. This mechanism also includes regular shareholder meetings, dedicated sessions and annual general meetings (AGMs). Also with the use of digital platforms such as online surveys and forums where shareholders can submit their feedback asynchronously. In addition to these formal channels, we also implement an advisory panel consisting of shareholders with

expertise in sustainability and climate-related issues. This panel would work closely with our management to review the climate transition plan, suggest improvements, and monitor its implementation. By incorporating shareholder feedback into the decision-making process, we ensure that our climate transition plan is not only ambitious but also realistic and supported by those who have a vested interest in the company's long-term success. This collaborative approach leads to a more robust and effective climate strategy, fostering a culture of transparency and accountability that is likely to resonate positively with all stakeholders.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

The decarbonization transition plan is founded on a set of critical assumptions and dependencies that are integral to its success. Central to the strategy is the increased utilization of alternative fuels and raw materials, particularly the sourcing of calcined calcium oxide from alternative sources to reduce emissions from clinker production. The plan is heavily reliant on technological advancements, including the enhancement of thermal and energy efficiency and the adoption of Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS) technologies, which are expected to play a significant role in emission reductions by 2040 and 2050. The integration of green hydrogen as a boosting fuel is another cornerstone of the plan, contingent upon the scalability and cost-effectiveness of green hydrogen production. Additionally, the strategy assumes a substantial shift towards renewable energy to meet our electricity needs and the feasibility of concrete mix optimization to reduce the carbon footprint of concrete production. The roadmap also hinges on the successful increase in clinker substitution with materials like calcined clay and carbonated materials, which must be available and accepted in the market to meet the set targets. Aligning with CEMBUREAU's sector-wide decarbonization targets, the plan incorporates a comprehensive approach that includes CO2 emission reductions through various means, such as alternative fuels, thermal efficiency improvements, and CCUS. The execution of these initiatives is dependent on a supportive regulatory environment and favorable policy frameworks that incentivize the transition to low-carbon technologies. Economic viability remains a critical dependency, with the cost-effectiveness of decarbonization levers being a determining factor for the plan's implementation. Lastly, our plan presupposes a market demand for low-carbon products and consumer acceptance, which are essential for the overall success of our decarbonization efforts.

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

We have started our SBTi validation process and now in review stage, we expect both our near term 2030 and net zero 2050 emission reduction targets to be approved in 2025. We have also started implementing solar panels in our factories and which will become active in 2025 to decrease our scope 2 emissions aligned with our climate transition plan. In 2024 i we have increased our alternative fuel utilization rate around 100% and reached 13% in the total mix. We have also increased our energy efficiency and kept our lead in the sector. With all these investments and projects, we are strongly moving aligned with our climate transition plan. The overall emission intensity has reduced around 3% since the previous reporting period.

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

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday 25 March 2025.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Water

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

In our climate transition plan, water issues are given paramount importance due to the industry's substantial water usage for processes. Recognizing the impact of water usage on both the environment and local communities, our plan includes a comprehensive water management strategy. This strategy focuses on reducing consumption, preventing pollution, and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources. We incorporate advanced water recycling and reuse technologies to minimize freshwater withdrawal. Additionally, we invest in rainwater harvesting systems and the treatment and use of municipal and industrial wastewater, thereby lessening our dependency on local water supplies and reducing our water footprint. Moreover, our plan emphasizes the importance of assessing water-related risks, including scarcity and quality issues, which are exacerbated by climate change. We conduct regular water risk assessments to identify potential impacts on our operations and the surrounding ecosystems. Based on these assessments, we develop targeted actions to mitigate risks, such as enhancing water storage capacity to secure supply and improving the efficiency of water-intensive processes. We also engage with local stakeholders, including communities, governments, and environmental organizations, to collaborate on shared water conservation initiatives and to support regional water sustainability. Through these efforts, we aim to not only ensure the resilience of our operations against water-related challenges but also to contribute positively to the water security of the regions in which we operate. Our commitment to water stewardship is integral to our climate transition plan, reflecting our dedication to environmental sustainability and social responsibility.
[Fixed row]

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

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

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

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

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

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Climate risks compel cement companies to navigate a complex landscape of increased regulatory compliance costs, shifting product demands towards sustainable materials. Therefore, the escalating climate-related risks necessitate the global adoption of mitigation strategies, with carbon pricing emerging as a significant short-term challenge for the cement industry due to the additional financial burden it imposes. However, if carbon pricing is designed and executed effectively, it could significantly bolster efforts to combat climate risks. Accelerating R&D to reduce clinker usage in cement production is crucial, as clinker manufacturing is a major source of carbon emissions. Equally important is the need to enhance customer awareness; as understanding of climate change grows, consumers increasingly opt for low-carbon products for their projects. In response to the European Green Deal and the Paris climate agreements, Limak Cement Group has broadened its strategies to include greenhouse gas reduction. Our laboratory, now an R&D Center, focuses on developing "Low Carbon" products. Part of our commitment involves calculating our carbon footprint to identify emissions and implementing measures to reduce greenhouse gases by assessing potential risks.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Exploring alternative fuel sources like RDF (Refuse-Derived Fuel) and biomass presents a promising avenue for reducing both CO2 emissions and fuel supply costs. However, the success of this approach hinges on securing a reliable supplier to ensure uninterrupted operations. The proliferation of RDF and biomass production facilities in Turkey is essential, as the current number is insufficient for widespread integration. Nonetheless, these alternative fuels can serve as supplementary options.At Limak Cement Group, we made a significant stride by investing in our AF (Alternative Fuel) Feeding system at our Balıkesir factory, Anka factory and Trakya factory, aiming to lower our greenhouse gas emissions and foster a circular economy. This move aligns with our Net Zero carbon target, and following the necessary legal measurements and permits, we have begun utilizing low-carbon-emission fuels derived from domestic, tire, and industrial waste.In our pursuit of industrial symbiosis, we are utilizing waste with high mineral content from various sectors as alternative raw materials, achieving a 32% increase in usage compared to 2022. From 2022 to 2023, our group-wide alternative fuel use has increased 198%. And in 2024, we have reached 13% alternative fuel utilization rate across all operations. Our supply chain department is crafting new strategies to source alternative fuels with optimal properties at the most economical prices. Limak Cement recognizes that addressing climate change demands multi-level collaboration. Minimizing our ecological footprint is a key priority in our climate change mitigation efforts.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

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

Our commitment to R&D extends beyond the laboratory, with industrial-scale trials that underscore the significance of both material and moral support for R&D initiatives and low-carbon cement production. In 2022, we established an R&D center to prioritize carbon reduction and CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utilization, and

Storage) studies. Dedicated project teams and collaborations have been formed to tackle these critical areas. Following our application to the Ministry of Industry and Technology, our R&D department was officially recognized as a registered R&D Center on in 2022. The R&D team is engaged in enhancing products and systems, integrating innovative technologies like 3D concrete printers, and embracing circular economy and digital transformation principles in line with industrial symbiosis. We have started to have a ground for using construction demolition waste to produce low-carbon cement and we are planning to realize this next year. This center serves as the hub for Limak Cement's efforts to reduce emissions, embodying a carbon capture and zero waste philosophy, as we work towards our 2050 Net Zero Carbon targets.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

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

To effectively address climate-related risks, it is essential to prioritize low carbon emissions throughout every stage of cement production. Substituting traditional raw materials and fuels may necessitate adjustments in the manufacturing process, but these changes are justifiable given the resultant reduction in emissions. Moreover, it is crucial to stay abreast of the best available technologies to ensure their seamless integration into existing systems, further enhancing sustainability efforts. For water sides, Water stress poses a multifaceted challenge to our companies, disrupting production processes that rely heavily on water for cooling, dust suppression, and slurry preparation. This scarcity can lead to increased operational costs as we seek alternative water sources or invest in recycling and treatment technologies. Quality control may also suffer if water quality deteriorates, potentially compromising the integrity of the cement.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Assets
☑ Revenues
☑ Direct costs
☑ Indirect costs
☑ Access to capital
☑ Capital allocation
☑ Capital expenditures
☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change
☑ Water

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

In response to the rapid economic, social, and environmental changes over the past two years, Limak Group of Companies has updated its sustainability approach to reflect its commitment to environmental and social awareness on a healthy planet. Recognizing the growing climate-related risks, the company now incorporates environmental considerations into investment feasibility studies and is reengineering existing factories to reduce emissions. With Turkey's impending carbon pricing mechanism as part of its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement and Green Deal, Limak is focusing on alternative raw materials and fuels like RDF and biomass to lower carbon emissions and costs. These sustainability strategies not only enhance the company's reputation but also provide advantages in financial endeavors such as grants and loans. The Risk Identification Team within Limak's decarbonization committee is tasked with identifying risks associated with the Emissions Trading System (ETS) and monitoring the global carbon market to assess potential impacts on the company's investments and green financing eligibility. The team also keeps abreast of developments related to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) through various international and domestic channels, ensuring compliance with changing taxation systems and regulations that could affect Limak Cement's operations and supply chain. This comprehensive approach to risk management includes regular reviews of legislation, industry announcements, and carbon reduction trends, allowing for informed decision-making in direct costs, capital expenditures, purchasing, and capital access planning. For water related risks and opportunities, such as scarcity and quality issues, can significantly

influence a financial planning across various dimensions. For instance, reduced water availability can constrain production processes, potentially diminishing revenues, while the need to secure alternative water sources or invest in recycling technologies can inflate direct costs. Indirect costs may also rise due to higher insurance premiums, regulatory fines, and reputational impacts associated with water mismanagement. Capital expenditures are likely to increase investing in water-efficient infrastructure to mitigate risks, which may lead to a reallocation of capital away from other business areas.
[Add row]

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy ☑ Other methodology or framework	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue/Turnover

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

12

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

86

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

14

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

To assess alignment with our organization's climate transition, we primarily take the EU Taxonomy framework into consideration. Internally, we regularly evaluate and report our progress against both the eligibility and alignment criteria defined under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Applying the EU Taxonomy enables us to systematically track and demonstrate the extent to which our business activities are contributing to climate objectives. It also supports our internal decision-making processes by aligning capital allocation and project evaluation with our long-term climate transition strategy.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Manufacture of cement

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ Turnover

(5.4.2.10) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

21117997

(5.4.2.11) Taxonomy-eligible but not aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

86

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

The manufacture of cement is considered EU Taxonomy-eligible and meets the Substantial Contribution (TSC) criteria. In 2024, revenue from our cement manufacturing operations accounted for 86% of our total global turnover, reflecting the proportion of Taxonomy-eligible turnover within our overall business activities.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

To be in line with the substantial contribution criteria for manufacture of cement, the specific direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the manufacturing of grey cement clinker must be lower than 0.722 tCO_2e per tonne of clinker. As of 2024, no plants are eligible for the substantial contribution criteria for manufacture of cement.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

All environmental impact assessments related to our cement production have been duly conducted, and targeted measures are implemented to prevent pollution. Furthermore, significant initiatives have been undertaken to reduce emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. In line with the EU Taxonomy's Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, our operations are designed in a way that ensures they do not undermine efforts to achieve climate change mitigation objectives.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

limak-cement-investor-presentation-july-2025.pdf
[Add row]

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

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

To ensure compliance with the EU Taxonomy minimum safeguards, we have worked in close coordination with our Human Resources department and relevant committees—including Ethics, Decarbonization, and Corporate Risk Management. We have assessed our existing practices in areas such as human rights, anti-corruption, fair competition, and taxation against the requirements set out in the Taxonomy Regulation. Given that we have long-standing compliance processes in these areas, which are regularly reviewed and enhanced, we have determined that the minimum safeguards are currently being met. As part of our ongoing efforts to improve, we are presently advancing our work on human rights by deepening our risk analysis and evaluating potential impacts on affected stakeholders.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Our taxonomy accounting is following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and we are reporting all our necessary financial data such as revenue, spending, EBITDA, EBITDA margin, cash flow, debt, etc. based on the IFRS. In the meantime, in order to comply with the national requirements and necessities in the financial side, the National Financial Reporting Standards are also followed by our accounting departments. In this way, we become able to be audited by national and international companies appropriately within the scope of different and pairing standards

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

The reason behind not providing verification/assurance is that EU taxonomy is not officially available in Türkiye as it covers only EU member countries. Following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and we are reporting all our necessary financial data such as revenue, spending, EBITDA, EBITDA margin, cash flow, debt, etc. based on the IFRS. In the meantime, in order to comply with the national requirements and necessities in the financial side, the National Financial Reporting Standards are also followed by our accounting departments. In this way, we become able to be audited by national and international companies appropriately within the scope of different and pairing standards
[Fixed row]

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

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

At Limak Cement's R&D department, we prioritize projects that promote industrial symbiosis and circular economy principles, recognizing their critical role in achieving sustainability. The cement sector's heavy reliance on raw materials necessitates a responsible resource usage and a zero-waste philosophy. To this end, Limak Cement is actively engaged in research and pilot production to identify alternative raw materials that can help mitigate carbon emissions. With the rise in greenhouse gas emissions posing a significant threat to the cement industry and exacerbating the climate crisis, our R&D and innovation efforts are focused on developing new green products and technologies aimed at reducing emissions. Our projects strive to embody the circular economy model by repurposing waste from one industry as a primary or secondary input for another, fostering industrial symbiosis. Our ongoing research involves partnerships with government agencies, academic institutions, and private sector companies engaged in project-based work. For instance, one collaborative project with a government entity explores the use of mining waste as a substitute raw material in cement production, which preliminary results indicate can lead to substantial reductions in carbon emissions. Additionally, Limak collaborates with universities on projects submitted to grant programs like Horizon Europe and serves as an industrial partner, supplying materials for carbon-focused R&D studies conducted on smaller budgets at these institutions.
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Alternative low-CO2 cements/binders

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Large scale commercial deployment

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

14.25

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

6175254.52

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

25

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

Our research in alternative low-CO_2 cements and binders is at the core of our climate strategy. By developing cement formulations that include industrial by-products, we aim to reduce the clinker factor and thus significantly lower CO_2 emissions per tonne of cement. These projects are directly aligned with our science-based targets and our roadmap to decarbonize cement production. They support the transition to low-emission products while ensuring performance and durability, in line with our

long-term sustainability goals. Our work also includes the assessment of binder hydration kinetics, mechanical performance, long-term durability, and life-cycle CO_2 footprint. These research activities aim to optimize clinker substitution rates beyond current standards. R&D projects in this category typically operate at TRL 5–7, bridging lab research with market-ready performance evaluation, and serve as key enablers in our product portfolio's transition to low-carbon offerings.

Row 2

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

26.84

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

11669321.81

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

35

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

Our R&D work on CCUS technologies focuses primarily on the mineralization pathway — an emerging area within carbon utilization — wherein CO_2 is chemically bound into reactive alkaline materials such as calcium- or magnesium-rich industrial residues. Current research is concentrated on lab-scale carbonation of waste materials (e.g., cement kiln dust, ladle slag, and CDW fines), investigating reaction kinetics, carbonation depth, and resulting phase assemblages. This approach provides a dual benefit: it permanently sequesters CO_2 in a stable mineral form, while valorizing otherwise landfilled industrial waste into value-added constituents for use in low-carbon concrete systems. These projects, operating primarily at TRL 2–4, represent the early foundations of a long-term CCUS roadmap and are fully

aligned with our net-zero ambition for 2050. While current deployment is exploratory, these investments form part of our broader climate adaptation and innovation strategy, targeting breakthrough solutions for hard-to-abate emissions in cement manufacturing."

Row 3

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Control systems

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

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

15.57

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

3298224.66

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

20

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

Our control systems R&D encompasses the development of advanced digital platforms, real-time monitoring systems, and AI/ML-based process control tools aimed at reducing energy consumption and improving operational efficiency in cement production. A specific example includes a smart monitoring system for the raw mill, which integrates digital sensors, energy profiling algorithms, and dynamic process feedback to optimize grinding efficiency and reduce kWh/ton of raw material. These digital solutions enhance operational transparency and decision-making, allowing us to monitor, control, and reduce carbon-intensive activities. This approach is integral to our climate transition plan and underpins our commitment to resource efficiency and data-driven emissions reduction. This work is part of a wider digital

transformation strategy, where full-plant data integration and advanced analytics support proactive decision-making, emissions forecasting, and predictive maintenance.

Row 4

(5.5.1.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Innovative building technologies

(5.5.1.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

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

20.35

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

14581194.21

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

20

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

Our R&D investment in innovative building technologies, specifically in the development of 3D printable mortars and the design of 3D concrete printers, directly supports our climate transition goals by promoting material efficiency, design optimization, and waste minimization. By incorporating recycled aggregates and alternative binders into 3D mortars, we actively reduce the carbon footprint of construction materials while enabling the use of construction and demolition waste. These efforts contribute to our circular economy targets and align with our commitment to reduce process-related emissions in the built environment. Moreover, 3D concrete printing enables design optimization and material efficiency through topology-informed architectural forms, which reduce overdesign and minimize raw material consumption. This aligns with our climate transition plan by decreasing both process and upstream emissions. Our current R&D focuses on enhancing

rheological properties, pumpability, and layer adhesion for mortars with low clinker content, with projects operating in TRL levels 4–6. These efforts support our corporate roadmap to increase the share of low-carbon products and to promote digital construction technologies that enable sustainable urbanization."
[Add row]

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

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

249

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

1789.4

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

2703.2

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

249.1

(5.9.5) Please explain

As a group, we undertake a variety of annual projects that have received approval, encompassing investments, enhancements, modifications, and efficiency improvements. This includes all investment and infrastructure projects that arise spontaneously outside of the budget and are sanctioned by the CAPEX commission, as well as pre-purchase activities for maintenance, operation, and fixture materials. These projects also involve budgeting and cash flow tasks that need to be executed. Our factories have developed projects focused on water recovery and the efficient utilization of water resources. Following technical compliance reports, these projects are slated for investment. For instance, initiatives are in place to expand the number of settling basins to collect and recycle surface water and to install appropriate metering systems to ensure water is used judiciously.
[Fixed row]

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

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Conduct cost-benefit analysis

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to international standards

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Existing or pending legislation

☑ Scenario analysis

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

When determining the carbon price within existing or pending legislation, the calculation involves analyzing the regulatory framework for carbon emissions. This includes reviewing cap-and-trade systems, carbon taxes, and other instruments that price carbon. Key assumptions include the stability of current laws, the likelihood of new legislation, and the trajectory of regulatory changes. The goal is to align the carbon price with legislative intent, often aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering a low-carbon economy. In addition to legislation, the carbon price is shaped by scientific guidance, international standards, and carbon tax rates. Guidance from bodies like the IPCC informs pricing strategies. When considering carbon taxes, assumptions include their effectiveness in reducing emissions, their acceptance by businesses and consumers, and their economic impact. The calculation involves economic modeling, factoring in emission reduction costs, the social cost of carbon, and the role of market mechanisms in driving innovation. By integrating these factors, the carbon price reflects the true cost of emissions, encouraging sustainable practices across industries.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Regulatory changes are a primary driver of shifts in the internal carbon price. As governments around the world implement more stringent environmental regulations and carbon taxes, we may need to increase their internal carbon price to reflect the higher costs of compliance and potential penalties for exceeding emissions limits. Market conditions also play a significant role. The supply and demand for carbon credits, the availability of renewable energy sources, and the overall economic

landscape can all influence the cost of carbon. For instance, if the demand for carbon credits rises or the cost of renewable energy falls, this could affect the internal carbon price. Technological advancements are another factor that can lead to changes in the internal carbon price. As new technologies emerge that enable more efficient energy use or carbon capture, the cost of reducing emissions may decrease, potentially leading to adjustments in the internal carbon price. We consider all these methodological aspects and assumptions

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

296

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

354

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

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify **:**Within the necessities of national and international regulations, our decision-making processes are affected by upcoming carbon taxes and current laws.

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

100

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

To effectively monitor and evaluate an internal carbon pricing approach, we establish a robust framework that encompasses several key components. Firstly, we set clear objectives to articulate the purpose and desired outcomes of the internal carbon pricing mechanism, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, driving investment in low-carbon technologies, or preparing for future regulatory requirements. Gathering relevant data is crucial; this includes emissions data, operational data, and financial data to accurately price carbon emissions and assess their impact on the business. According to the analysis and estimations, 10USD per tonne of CO2 equivalent is taken into consideration. Performance tracking against predefined targets allows us to measure progress and make data-driven decisions. Regular reviews of the carbon pricing strategy are essential to ensure it remains relevant and effective in the face of evolving market conditions and regulatory landscapes. As CBAM and draft Turkish Emission Trading System is expected to be in place in 2027-2028. Internal carbon pricing is applied to foresee the future scenarios.
[Add row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Suppliers are classified as having substantive climate-related impacts or dependencies if they: contribute over 5% of Scope 3 GHG emissions; supply carbon-intensive goods/services (e.g. clinker, fuel, transport); operate in high-risk climate regions (e.g. drought, flooding); or lack emissions data, reduction targets, or disclosure. These criteria help us identify high-priority suppliers for climate action.

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on water

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Suppliers are considered to have substantive water-related impacts or dependencies if they operate in water-stressed areas, use large amounts of freshwater, lack water management or recycling systems, or pose risks to our water targets or reputation. These factors help us identify high-impact suppliers for water stewardship actions.

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

135
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Yes, Limak Cement prioritises supplier engagement on climate change based on their greenhouse gas emissions contribution, carbon intensity, and exposure to climate risks. We focus on suppliers responsible for significant Scope 3 emissions, those supplying carbon-intensive materials or services, and those operating in high-risk regions. These suppliers are engaged through targeted assessments, training, and collaboration to reduce emissions and enhance climate resilience.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

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

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Limak Cement prioritises suppliers based on their water use and exposure to water-related risks. Suppliers operating in water-stressed or scarce regions, or those with high freshwater consumption, are given priority. We engage these suppliers through water management assessments, capacity building, and promoting water-saving initiatives to mitigate water risks in our value chain.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our suppliers are required to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue. This strategic shift will involve developing and implementing standards for sustainable material use, waste reduction, and recycling as part of our purchasing policies. The goal is to encourage eco-friendly practices throughout the supply chain, reduce our environmental footprint, and align with global sustainability trends and consumer expectations for responsible sourcing

Water

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

Select from:

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

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

Select from:

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

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our suppliers are required to meet environmental requirements regarding to this water related issue.This initiative will establish guidelines for efficient water use, wastewater treatment, and water footprint reduction that suppliers will need to meet. The goal is to enhance the sustainability of our supply chain, minimize the impact on water resources, and respond proactively to the environmental challenges posed by water management.
[Fixed row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Reintegrating suppliers into the value chain after completing verified sustainability activities is vital for enhancing our supply chain's environmental performance. This process starts with a detailed verification, ensuring they meet our environmental standards and align with climate goals through audits, reports, or certifications. Once suppliers demonstrate compliance, such as improving energy efficiency or responsible waste management, they can be reintegrated. This isn't just resuming business but forming a more sustainable partnership with continuous monitoring and collaboration on sustainability initiatives. Reintegration strengthens supply chain resilience, encourages other suppliers to commit to sustainability, and drives industry-wide improvements. It also showcases to stakeholders our genuine commitment to promoting a greener economy and fulfilling our environmental and social governance (ESG) goals.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

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

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Reintegrating suppliers into the upstream value chain based on their successful management of water-related issues is an essential aspect of our commitment to sustainability. Suppliers who have demonstrated effective water stewardship are evaluated for re-entry into our supply network. This evaluation involves verifying that they have completed activities such as reducing water consumption, preventing water pollution, and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources. The verification process may include site inspections, review of water usage data, and assessment of adherence to international water management standards. Once a supplier is deemed to have met our water sustainability criteria, we work to reintegrate them into our value chain in a way that supports ongoing water conservation efforts. This reintegration is coupled with continuous improvement requirements and regular monitoring to ensure that water management practices remain effective and aligned with our environmental objectives. By doing so, we aim to foster a culture of water responsibility within our supply chain, encouraging all suppliers to manage water resources thoughtfully and efficiently. This approach not only helps to mitigate water-related risks but also aligns with global efforts to address water scarcity and quality challenges, reinforcing our company's reputation as a leader in sustainable water management within the cement industry.
[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Our engagement with tier 1 suppliers on climate-related issues is a critical component of our sustainability strategy at Limak Cement. We recognize that our environmental impact extends beyond our direct operations, and as such, we actively collaborate with our suppliers to ensure that our climate commitments are upheld throughout the supply chain. By integrating our innovative approach to using Construction and Demolition Waste (C&DW) in cement production, we are leading by example and encouraging our suppliers to adopt similar sustainable practices. This not only helps in reducing the overall carbon footprint of the cement industry but also fosters a shared responsibility for environmental stewardship. Our engagement with suppliers involves continuous dialogue, sharing best practices, and setting clear expectations for sustainability performance, which are aligned with our climate transition plan and our goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The effect of our engagement with tier 1 suppliers on selected environmental actions has been transformative. By involving our suppliers in our journey towards sustainability, we have created a ripple effect that amplifies our climate efforts. Our suppliers are increasingly aware of the importance of reducing emissions and are motivated to innovate and implement more sustainable practices within their operations. This collaborative approach not only enhances the sustainability of our supply chain but also contributes to a broader industry-wide shift towards greener practices. As our suppliers adopt measures such as waste recycling, energy efficiency, and the use of alternative materials, they not only improve their own environmental performance but also contribute to the collective goal of mitigating climate change. Our engagement with suppliers thus plays a vital role in driving environmental action and ensuring that our climate commitments are reflected across all tiers of our supply chain.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Compliance with ISO 14001 and ISO 14064

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Innovation and collaboration

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

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

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

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

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

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

As Limak Cement, our approach to water-related issues is deeply integrated into our sustainability and environmental stewardship efforts, extending to our engagement with tier 1 suppliers. We understand that water is a critical resource in the cement production process and that its conservation and management are essential to our climate commitments. Therefore, we actively work with our suppliers to promote responsible water use and to implement water-saving technologies and practices. es sharing knowledge on water management strategies, setting water usage benchmarks, and encouraging the adoption of closed-loop water systems that reduce waste and increase recycling rates. By prioritizing water efficiency and stewardship, we aim to minimize our water footprint and ensure the sustainable use of water resources throughout our supply chain. The impact of our engagement with tier 1 suppliers on water-related issues is significant. Through collaborative efforts, we have seen suppliers take concrete steps to improve their water management, such as investing in water-efficient equipment, enhancing monitoring and reporting of water usage, and adopting best practices for reducing water consumption. These actions not only contribute to the conservation of water resources but also align with our broader environmental goals and climate transition plan. By addressing water-related issues with our suppliers, we are not only mitigating risks associated with water scarcity and quality but also reinforcing our commitment to sustainable operations. This collective action towards better water stewardship is essential for building resilience against climate-related water challenges and for ensuring the long-term sustainability of our operations and those of our suppliers.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Compliance with ISO 14001

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Engaging with stakeholders is a strategic priority for Limak Cement, as we recognize the importance of collaboration in addressing climate-related issues and advancing our sustainability goals. Our rationale for engaging with these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that collective action and knowledge-sharing are crucial for driving innovation and implementing effective climate solutions. We focus on partnerships that can directly contribute to the development of low-carbon products and the integration of advanced technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS). For instance, our collaboration with Hacettepe University's Civil Engineering Department aims to optimize the use of waste in low-carbon cement and concrete mix designs, with a particular emphasis on recycling construction demolition wastes. Similarly, our engagements with METU and 9 Eylül University are centered around energy optimization and the development of low-carbon concrete structures. These academic partnerships are vital for enhancing our R&D capabilities and ensuring that our products and processes are at the forefront of sustainability. In addition to academic collaborations, our engagement with TÜBİTAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER (MAM) focuses on technical discussions regarding the integration of low-TRL carbon capture technologies into the cement sector and the evaluation of potential carbon storage sites in Turkey. By participating in national and international events and maintaining active roles in NGOs like TÜRKÇİMENTO, we stay informed about innovative technologies and developments, while also influencing sector-wide decisions on climate-related issues. Our involvement in the Pre-Assessment Support Project of the Turkish Circular Economy Platform and the Industrial Symbiosis Project with ETI Mining Company and the South Marmara Development Agency exemplifies our commitment to circular economy practices. These engagements allow us to explore alternative raw material sources, such as marble residuals and boron mineral by-products, and to evaluate their use in creating low-carbon cement and concrete products. By collaborating with these diverse stakeholders, we not only contribute to the greater good in climate action but also reinforce our position as a sector leader in sustainability and innovation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our collaborations with esteemed universities have been instrumental in developing innovative low-carbon products, which are crucial for our commitment to reducing our environmental impact. The insights gained from these partnerships have directly contributed to the optimization of our cement and concrete mixes, enhancing our sustainability profile. Working with TÜBİTAK MAM has significantly advanced our understanding and potential implementation of CCUS technologies, ensuring we are well-prepared for future emission reduction requirements. Our active role in industry events and with organizations like TÜRKÇİMENTO keeps us at the cutting edge of climate-related discussions, allowing us to shape the sector's approach to climate change. Projects like the Pre-Assessment Support Project and the Industrial Symbiosis Project have been pivotal in identifying alternative, sustainable raw materials, which supports our transition to a circular economy model and lessens our dependence on conventional resources. The success of our engagement is reflected in the seamless incorporation of these sustainable practices into our operations, the progress in our research and development efforts, and our reinforced position as a leader in environmental responsibility within the cement sector. These collaborative efforts underscore our dedication to collective climate action and the significant strides we are making towards our environmental objectives.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Engaging stakeholders is crucial for our companies, to ensure sustainable water management and align with broader environmental and social governance (ESG) goals. The fundamental reason for engaging various stakeholders, including local communities, governments, investors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), stems from the multifaceted impact of water usage and management on both the environment and society. By involving stakeholders in discussions about water metrics, companies can acquire valuable insights into local water challenges, expectations for sustainable water use, and potential collaborative solutions. This engagement aids in identifying and prioritizing water-related risks and opportunities, ensuring that water management strategies are comprehensive and take into account the needs and concerns of all affected parties. The scope of engagement with stakeholders regarding water metrics typically includes consultation, collaboration, and communication activities. Consultation involves seeking feedback from stakeholders to understand their perspectives on water management practices and impacts. This can be achieved through methods such as surveys, interviews, and participatory workshops. Collaboration may involve working with local communities, governments, and other organizations on joint water conservation projects or initiatives aimed at improving water quality and accessibility.

Communication is also a critical component, with companies regularly sharing information about their water usage, conservation efforts, and progress towards water-related targets with stakeholders. This ongoing dialogue ensures that the company's water management strategies remain aligned with stakeholder expectations and evolving environmental standards. Through this comprehensive approach to stakeholder engagement, companies can effectively navigate the complexities of water stewardship, contributing to the sustainable management of this vital resource while also supporting their operational and sustainability objectives.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our measures of success include the degree of innovation and collaborative efforts resulting from stakeholder interactions. The introduction of new water-saving related educations, seminers and the establishment of partnerships for regional water conservation projects, are tangible outcomes that signal progress. Positive stakeholder feedback, ongoing support, and recognition from the community and regulatory agencies further validate the effectiveness of our water management strategies. Ultimately, the overarching measure of success is the long-term health and sustainability of local water resources, indicating a beneficial impact on the local watershed and community. By achieving these measures of success, we demonstrate our role in reducing water-related risks and our contribution to environmental sustainability.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Engaging with stakeholders is a strategic priority for Limak Cement, as we recognize the importance of collaboration in addressing climate-related issues and advancing our sustainability goals. Our rationale for engaging with these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that collective action and knowledge-sharing are crucial for driving innovation and implementing effective climate solutions. We focus on partnerships that can directly contribute to the development of low-carbon products and the integration of advanced technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS). For instance, our collaboration with Hacettepe University's Civil Engineering Department aims to optimize the use of waste in low-carbon cement and concrete mix designs, with a particular emphasis on recycling construction demolition wastes. Similarly, our engagements with METU and 9 Eylül University are centered around energy optimization and the development of low-carbon concrete structures. These academic partnerships are vital for enhancing our R&D capabilities and ensuring that our products and processes are at the forefront of sustainability. In addition to academic collaborations, our engagement with TÜBİTAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER (MAM) focuses on technical discussions regarding the integration of low-TRL carbon capture technologies into the cement sector and the evaluation of potential carbon storage sites in Turkey. By participating in national and international events and maintaining active roles in NGOs like TÜRKÇİMENTO, we stay informed about innovative technologies and developments, while also influencing sector-wide decisions on climate-related issues. Our involvement in the Pre-Assessment Support Project of the Turkish Circular Economy Platform and the Industrial Symbiosis Project with ETI Mining Company and the South Marmara Development Agency exemplifies our commitment to circular economy practices. These engagements allow us to explore alternative raw material sources, such as marble residuals and boron mineral by-products, and to evaluate their use in creating low-carbon cement and concrete products. By collaborating with these diverse stakeholders, we not only contribute to the greater good in climate action but also reinforce our position as a sector leader in sustainability and innovation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our collaborations with esteemed universities have been instrumental in developing innovative low-carbon products, which are crucial for our commitment to reducing our environmental impact. The insights gained from these partnerships have directly contributed to the optimization of our cement and concrete mixes, enhancing our sustainability profile. Working with TÜBİTAK MAM has significantly advanced our understanding and potential implementation of CCUS technologies, ensuring we are well-prepared for future emission reduction requirements. Our active role in industry events and with organizations like TÜRKÇİMENTO keeps us at the cutting edge of climate-related discussions, allowing us to shape the sector's approach to climate change. Projects like the Pre-Assessment Support Project and the Industrial Symbiosis Project have been pivotal in identifying alternative, sustainable raw materials, which supports our transition to a circular economy model and lessens our dependence on conventional resources. The success of our engagement is reflected in the seamless incorporation of these sustainable practices into our operations, the progress in our research and development efforts, and our reinforced position as a leader in environmental responsibility within the cement sector. These collaborative efforts underscore our dedication to collective climate action and the significant strides we are making towards our environmental objectives.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

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

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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Engaging with stakeholders is a strategic priority for Limak Cement, as we recognize the importance of collaboration in addressing climate-related issues and advancing our sustainability goals. Our rationale for engaging with these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that collective action and knowledge-sharing are crucial for driving innovation and implementing effective climate solutions. We focus on partnerships that can directly contribute to the development of low-carbon products and the integration of advanced technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS). For instance, our collaboration with Hacettepe University's Civil Engineering Department aims to optimize the use of waste in low-carbon cement and concrete mix designs, with a particular emphasis on recycling construction demolition wastes. Similarly, our engagements with METU and 9 Eylül University are centered around energy optimization and the development of low-carbon concrete structures. These academic partnerships are vital for enhancing our R&D capabilities and ensuring that our products and processes are at the forefront of sustainability. In addition to academic collaborations, our engagement with TÜBİTAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER (MAM) focuses on technical discussions regarding the integration of low-TRL carbon capture technologies into the cement sector and the evaluation of potential carbon storage sites in Turkey. By participating in national and international events and maintaining active roles in NGOs like TÜRKÇİMENTO, we stay informed about innovative technologies and developments, while also influencing sector-wide decisions on climate-related issues. Our involvement in the Pre-Assessment Support Project of the Turkish Circular Economy Platform and the Industrial Symbiosis Project with ETI Mining Company and the South Marmara Development Agency exemplifies our commitment to

circular economy practices. These engagements allow us to explore alternative raw material sources, such as marble residuals and boron mineral by-products, and to evaluate their use in creating low-carbon cement and concrete products. By collaborating with these diverse stakeholders, we not only contribute to the greater good in climate action but also reinforce our position as a sector leader in sustainability and innovation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our measures of success include the degree of innovation and collaborative efforts resulting from stakeholder interactions. The introduction of new water-saving related educations, seminers and the establishment of partnerships for regional water conservation projects, are tangible outcomes that signal progress. Positive stakeholder feedback, ongoing support, and recognition from the community and regulatory agencies further validate the effectiveness of our water management strategies. Ultimately, the overarching measure of success is the long-term health and sustainability of local water resources, indicating a beneficial impact on the local watershed and community. By achieving these measures of success, we demonstrate our role in reducing water-related risks and our contribution to environmental sustainability.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify **:**Financial institutions, governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) etc.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 100%

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

Engaging with stakeholders is a strategic priority for Limak Cement, as we recognize the importance of collaboration in addressing climate-related issues and advancing our sustainability goals. Our rationale for engaging with these stakeholders is rooted in the belief that collective action and knowledge-sharing are crucial for driving innovation and implementing effective climate solutions. We focus on partnerships that can directly contribute to the development of low-carbon products and the integration of advanced technologies such as Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS). For instance, our collaboration with Hacettepe University's Civil Engineering Department aims to optimize the use of waste in low-carbon cement and concrete mix designs, with a particular emphasis on recycling construction demolition wastes. Similarly, our engagements with METU and 9 Eylül University are centered around energy optimization and the development of low-carbon concrete structures. These academic partnerships are vital for enhancing our R&D capabilities and ensuring that our products and processes are at the forefront of sustainability. In addition to academic collaborations, our engagement with TÜBİTAK MARMARA RESEARCH CENTER (MAM) focuses on technical discussions regarding the integration of low-TRL carbon capture technologies into the cement sector and the evaluation of potential carbon storage sites in Turkey. By participating in national and international events and maintaining active roles in NGOs like TÜRKÇİMENTO, we stay informed about innovative technologies and developments, while also influencing sector-wide decisions on climate-related issues. Our involvement in the Pre-Assessment Support Project of the Turkish Circular Economy Platform and the Industrial Symbiosis Project with ETI Mining Company and the South Marmara Development Agency exemplifies our commitment to circular economy practices. These engagements allow us to explore alternative raw material sources, such as marble residuals and boron mineral by-products, and to evaluate their use in creating low-carbon cement and concrete products. By collaborating with these diverse stakeholders, we not only contribute to the greater good in climate action but also reinforce our position as a sector leader in sustainability and innovation.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our measures of success include the degree of innovation and collaborative efforts resulting from stakeholder interactions. The introduction of new water-saving related educations, seminers and the establishment of partnerships for regional water conservation projects, are tangible outcomes that signal progress. Positive stakeholder feedback, ongoing support, and recognition from the community and regulatory agencies further validate the effectiveness of our water management strategies. Ultimately, the overarching measure of success is the long-term health and sustainability of local water resources, indicating a beneficial impact on the local watershed and community. By achieving these measures of success, we demonstrate our role in reducing water-related risks and our contribution to environmental sustainability.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

As Limak Cement, we directly control our production processes and operational efficiency. Additionally, we are aware that operational control will allow us to take greater responsibility for our environmental impacts and be more transparent in our efforts to reduce these impacts. In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) we have chosen this approach to more effectively manage our company's environmental risks and reduce potential environmental harm.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

As Limak Cement, we directly control our production processes and operational efficiency. Additionally, we are aware that operational control will allow us to take greater responsibility for our environmental impacts and be more transparent in our efforts to reduce these impacts. In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) we have chosen this approach to more effectively manage our company's environmental risks and reduce potential environmental harm.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

As Limak Cement, we directly control our production processes and operational efficiency. Additionally, we are aware that operational control will allow us to take greater responsibility for our environmental impacts and be more transparent in our efforts to reduce these impacts. In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) we have chosen this approach to more effectively manage our company's environmental risks and reduce potential environmental harm.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

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

As Limak Cement, we directly control our production processes and operational efficiency. Additionally, we are aware that operational control will allow us to take greater responsibility for our environmental impacts and be more transparent in our efforts to reduce these impacts. In accordance with the Science-Based Targets Network (SBTN) we have chosen this approach to more effectively manage our company's environmental risks and reduce potential environmental harm.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

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

Select from:
☑ No

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

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

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

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

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We calculate our Scope 2 Emissions as "Indirect emissions from the generation of imported electricity - both location and market based". First of all, we collect the electrical energy consumed every month in KWH in order to reach the activity data. Afterwards, we get the emission factors from the "Turkey Electricity Production and Electricity Consumption Point Emission Factors Information Form". We get the emission value in tons by multiplying the activity data and the emission factor. Finally, we find the CO2 equivalent by multiplying by the appropriate GWP values for CH4 and N2O.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7138623

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions for clinker and cement production include total direct emissions primarily resulting from limestone calcination and fuel combustion.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342995

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions consist of total indirect emissions resulting from power consumption. Our power is sourced from an interconnected grid, with the reference factor provided by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Türkiye).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

342995

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions consist of total indirect emissions resulting from power consumption. Our power is sourced from an interconnected grid, with the reference factor provided by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (Türkiye).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

608071

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Raw materials and materials related to production are included in the calculation.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since capital goods are not included as a material category in the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed them.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel and energy related activities are also considered in category 1. Therefore this value is 0.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68775

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Transportation logistics calculation was made for production and services

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It is declared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change according to the disposal method of waste. Waste generated in operations also included in calculations.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23928

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Although business travel is not one of the material categories outlined in the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance issued by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have calculated and included emissions from flights and accommodation.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2022

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Although business travel is not one of the material categories outlined in the Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance issued by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have calculated and included emissions from employee commuting which is provided by shuttle services.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since upstream leased assets are not classified as a relevant category in the "Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance" developed by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed this category.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63347

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It covers the emissions that occur during the process of our product reaching the end user.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since processing of sold products are not classified as a relevant category in the "Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance" developed by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

It covers the emissions resulting from the processing or use of our product by the end user.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7629

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Scope 3 standard exempts producers of intermediate products, like cement, from reporting Categories 11 and 12 due to the difficulty in identifying their end use, but we have calculated them nonetheless.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since upstream leased assets are not classified as a relevant category in the "Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance" developed by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed this category

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since franchises are not classified as a relevant category in the "Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance" developed by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed this category.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since investments are not classified as a relevant category in the "Cement Sector Scope 3 GHG Accounting and Reporting Guidance" developed by the WBCSD Cement Sustainability Initiative (now GCCA), we have not assessed this category.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No further relevant upstream emissions have been identified.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

No further relevant downstream emissions have been identified.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

7222576

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions as metric tons CO2e are calculated internally and verified by third party in accordance with the ISO 14064, international standard for quantifying and reporting greenhouse gas emissions. The calculations and verifications are both conducted for each plant seperately and it is consolidated to reach the total value.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

344263

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

344263

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions as metric tons CO2e are calculated internally and verified by third party in accordance with the ISO 14064 standard both for location and market based approach. In the areas we operate, location and market based calculations corresponds to the same result. For the electricity emission factor, value published in the National Inventory by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has been used. The calculations and verifications are both conducted for each plant seperately and it is consolidated to reach the total value.
[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

517297

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Raw materials and materials related to production are included in the calculation.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

953

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Spend-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated for capital goods purchased during the reporting year.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Well to tank calculations were made within the upstream transportation and distribution account.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

51695

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transportation logistics calculation was made for raw material, fuel and materials.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

180

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

It is declared by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change according to the disposal method of waste. Waste generated in operations included in calculations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

493

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

As business travel, flights calculations are included.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

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

2401

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Personnel transportation is provided by shuttle service.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

34

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Transport-related emissions of visitors to the factory were calculated.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

51179

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Total transportation of the product

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No calculations were made because the product does not cause any emissions during processing and use.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No calculations were made because the product does not cause any emissions during processing and use.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

11934

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculation was made based on the evaluation of the waste generated after use of the product.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not calculated as there are no downstream leased assets

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The franchise was excluded because it was not a cement producer.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Could not be calculated as there was no investment in the reporting year

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Out of scope

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Out of scope
[Fixed row]

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

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

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Consolidated ISO14064 Reports.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

The attached documents include the consolidated verification documents of each plant. The reports represents the third party verification statements of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions in accordance with ISO14064. Each page represents the verified emission data of one plant.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Consolidated ISO14064 Reports.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached documents include the consolidated verification documents of each plant. The reports represents the third party verification statements of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions in accordance with ISO14064. Each page represents the verified emission data of one plant.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Third party verification/assurance underway

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Consolidated ISO14064 Reports.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

The attached documents include the consolidated verification documents of each plant. The reports represents the third party verification statements of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions in accordance with ISO14064. Each page represents the verified emission data of one plant.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☑ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
- ☑ 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

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Third party verification/ assurance underway

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Consolidated ISO14064 Reports.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

The attached documents include the consolidated verification documents of each plant. The reports represents the third party verification statements of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions in accordance with ISO14064. Each page represents the verified emission data of one plant.

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-1

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Remained the same overall

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

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no change in renewable energy consumption during the year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152135

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As a result of our decarobinzation efforts of utilising alternative fuels. Even the production is increased significantly, overall gross emission remained around the same because of the emission decrease caused by alternative fuels and energy efficiency.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no divestments during the year.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no acquisitions during the year.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers during the year.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

236088

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Compared to 2023 Limak Cement produced 930709 tonnes of cement more which resulted in overall increase in gross scope 1 emission however, emission intensity is reduced. This demonstrates our success in reducing our emission intensity.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

there is no change in methodology

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no change in boundary in the reporting

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

there is no change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no unidentified cause for the change in emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There is no other cause for the change in emissions.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Location-based

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

45276

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic emissions are calculated in the facilities were waste feeding systems are active. In this regards the third party verified data of biogenic emissions are 45276 metric tons.
[Fixed row]

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

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7066633.2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

200.29

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

31.25

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

776.48

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5.8

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
[Add row]

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

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	*7222576*	*344263*	*344263*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sanlıurfa Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1406279

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.28

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

38.73

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Trakya Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1052237

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.63

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.5

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Anka Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1156690

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.6

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

32.42

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Ergani Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

534618

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.28

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

39.74

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kilis Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1567690

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

36.8

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

37.02

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

869173

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

39.62

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

27.88

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kurtalan Cement Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

635889

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

37.96

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

41.71
[Add row]

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

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Cement*	*7222576*

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	*7222576*	*7177300*	*Biogenic emissions that arise from the alternative fuels such as TDF, biomass, RDF etc. are substracted for Net Scope 1 emissions*

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

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

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Anka Cement Plant

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

48294

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

48294

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Trakya Cement Plant

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

50056

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

50056

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sanlıurfa Cement Plant

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

68453

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

68453

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Ergani Cement Plant

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

36205

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

36205

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kilis Cement Plant

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

71403

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

71403

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kurtalan Cement Plant

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

32514

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

32514

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Balıkesir Cement Plant

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

37338

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

37338
[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Generated from Cement Production Process*	*344263*	*344263*

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

Cement production activities

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

344263

(7.21.2) Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e

344263

(7.21.3) Comment

Our organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e. The location and market based values are same, the reason is that the emission factors are measured by the ministry of Energy and Natural Sources of Türkiye and identified as national grid emission.
[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7222576

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

344263

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

344263

(7.22.4) Please explain

Based on the information presented in our financial statement, it can be confirmed that the consolidated accounting group comprehensively encompasses all of our subsidiaries, ensuring that their financial results are fully integrated into the overall financial reporting of the organization.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our responses do not include joint ventures and unconsolidated subsidiaries.
[Fixed row]

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

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

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

Select from:
☑ More than 30% but less than or equal to 35%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

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

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6884252

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

6884252.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

778875

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

778875.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7663127

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

7663127.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.2) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for cement production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*6783885*
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*778875*
Consumption of other purchased or acquired energy (heat, steam and/or cooling)	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*`Numeric input*
Total energy consumption	*Select from:* ☑ LHV (lower heating value)	*7562760*

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Sustainable biomass is not used in our organisation.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass is not used in our organisation.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels are not used in our organisation.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6775560

(7.30.7.8) Comment

It is the data obtained by multiplying the ton amount of petcoke, imported lignite and domestic lignite in the facility-specific calculations with the KWh conversion factor for each type of coal.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

8325

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The total of fuel oil used for our 7 integrated plants in 2024 is taken. (Converted to mwh.)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3133

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our factories in general generate energy from waste heat and do not use natural gas.

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

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

94234

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other non-renewable fuels are not used in our organisation.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6884252

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Total Fuel
[Fixed row]

(7.30.8) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel for cement production activities.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Limak cement will start using biomass in 2025.

Other biomass

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Limak cement will start using biomass in 2025.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

0

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Limak Cement is planning to start investing in green hydrogen before 2030.

Coal

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

6775560

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

6775560

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

We are reducing the coal use and try to increase the alternawtive fuel use to support our decarbonization efforts.

Oil

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

8325

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

8325

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Fuel oil is used for heating the kiln after long revisions.

Gas

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

3135

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

0

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

3135

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Gas is only used for buildings heating in the winter: Plants are equipped with heat generators using waste heat coming from the clinker coolers however during kiln revision, natural gas is used for the heating to continue.

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

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

94237

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

94237

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

The other fuel types include: Petroleum coke as it is waste of rafinery, we are using to maximize the thermal substitution of the low grade alternative fuels. Starting from 2030, Petroleum coke will be gradually substituted by green hydrogen.

Total fuel

(7.30.8.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.8.2) Total MWh fuel consumed for cement production activities

6884252

(7.30.8.3) MWh fuel consumed at the kiln

6881117

(7.30.8.4) MWh fuel consumed for the generation of heat that is not used in the kiln

0

(7.30.8.7) Comment

Our total fuel mix includes coal, oil, gas and petroleum coke. Starting from 2025, Limak cement is utilizing biomass.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Limak Cement does not consume electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 calculations.
[Add row]

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

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

778875

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

778875.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000291

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

7566839

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

25992411000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

55

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The decrease in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue this year is a direct result of continued investments in energy efficiency and the implementation of new technologies. The adoption of advanced equipment has led to reduced emissions, lower energy consumption, and minimized maintenance costs through intermittent operation capabilities. Furthermore, the introduction of alternative fuel systems has enabled lower carbon emissions. Energy efficiency improvements in motor systems, including the completion of compensation system applications in low voltage direct start motors, have contributed to significant energy savings. These combined efforts have directly reduced our carbon footprint. Also the overall revenue have increased compared to last year.
[Add row]

(7.47) State your organization’s Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions intensities related to cement production activities.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Net Scope 1 emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton	Scope 2, location-based emissions intensity, metric tons CO2e per metric ton
Clinker	*0.836*	*0.831*	*0.028*
Cement equivalent	*0.696*	*0.691*	*0.041*
Cementitious products	*0.736*	*0.732*	*0.041*
Low-CO2 materials	*0*	*0*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

148515

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

tonnes of Alternative fuels

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

42

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Limak Cement has increased the Alternative fuel utilisation that are based on wastes in terms of quantity. The alternative fuels quantity used has increased 42% compared to previous reporting year.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

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

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

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

608071

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

68775

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

305

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23928

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2022

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

63347

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7629

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

774077.000

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

774077.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(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)

77407.700

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

100

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

100

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

700.000

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

700.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

111.01

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions in the target coverage

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2023 base year

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We recognise the importance of approaching our supply chain within the framework of sustainability principles and responsible management principles in supporting and promoting sustainable development from end to end, and we consider our corporate approach to our suppliers to be one of the cornerstones of our sustainability strategy. We assess our risks and opportunities at every step of our value chain We assess risks and opportunities at every step of our value chain, develop action plans where necessary, and implement compliance initiatives. We build our supply chain strategy on the principles of innovation, responsibility, and transparency, and support it with policies and procedures aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production). In our business relationships with suppliers and business partners, we act in accordance with the Limak Group of Companies' Code of Business Ethics. Through our digital portal, we conduct supplier evaluation and monitoring processes that examine and track various criteria, including environmental impacts, occupational health and safety, ethical compliance, the impact on our carbon footprint, and social responsibility activities.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2023

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

7138623

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

342995

(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)

7481618.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) 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

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

95.9

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

306746.338

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

7222576

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

344263

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

7566839.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-1.19

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions in the target coverage

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. commits to reduce gross scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 95.9% per tonne cementitious product by 2050 from a 2023 base year. This corresponds to around 95% reduction in gross emissions in metric tons of CO2

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The decarbonization transition plan is founded on a set of critical assumptions and dependencies that are integral to its success. Central to the strategy is the increased utilization of alternative fuels and raw materials, particularly the sourcing of calcined calcium oxide from alternative sources to reduce emissions from clinker production. The plan is heavily reliant on technological advancements, including the enhancement of thermal and energy efficiency and the adoption of Carbon Capture Use and Storage (CCUS) technologies, which are expected to play a significant role in emission reductions by 2040 and 2050. The integration of green hydrogen as a boosting fuel is another cornerstone of the plan, contingent upon the scalability and cost-effectiveness of green hydrogen production. Additionally, the strategy assumes a substantial shift towards renewable energy to meet our electricity needs and the feasibility of concrete mix optimization to reduce the carbon footprint of concrete production. The roadmap also hinges on the successful increase in clinker substitution with materials like calcined clay and carbonated materials, which must be available and accepted in the market to meet the set targets. Aligning with CEMBUREAU's sector-wide decarbonization targets, the plan incorporates a comprehensive approach that includes CO2 emission reductions through various means, such as alternative fuels, thermal efficiency improvements, and CCUS. The execution of these initiatives is dependent on a supportive regulatory environment and favorable policy frameworks that incentivize the transition to low-carbon technologies. Economic viability remains a critical dependency, with the cost-effectiveness of decarbonization levers being a determining factor for the plan's implementation. Lastly, our plan presupposes a market demand for low-carbon products and consumer acceptance, which are essential for the overall success of our decarbonization efforts. The current progress is promising where the gross scope 1 and scope 2 emissions per cementitious material production has decreased in line with our roadmap

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of cement

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

715

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

43

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

758.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

24.8

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

570.0160000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-24

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

696

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

40

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

736.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

11.70

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As Limak Cement, we aim to reduce our Scope 1 emissions by 24.8% by 2030, compared to the 2023 baseline. This target is currently reviewed by SBTi to be validated in 2025. This target covers all our production plants and facilities located in Türkiye, with no exclusions.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our goal is to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 24.8% by 2030 through optimizing cement production processes. This includes increasing the production of low-clinker cement products, enhancing fuel efficiency by alternative fuel utilization, implementing renewable energy projects and improving energy efficiency across all operations.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

While placing sustainability at the heart of all our activities, we are pursuing a robust decarbonisation strategy to reduce emissions in our production processes. This strategy offers a broad framework filled with innovative solutions and includes emission reduction methods such as raw material and energy efficiency, carbon capture and storage technologies. As a result of all these efforts, we aim to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050. To this end, we are taking important steps such as alternative fuel use, green hydrogen integration, carbon capture systems, and renewable energy investments. As part of our decarbonisation roadmap, we have both our 2030 short-term and 2050 Net Zero targets approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) in March 2025. Compared to 2023, %1 progress is made, expecting it to get exponentially higher each year with investments getting completed.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

0

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

Yes, this target is part of Limak Cement Group’s broader emissions reduction target. Our aim is to achieve around 10% renewables by 2025 and above 50% by 2030 in terms of installed capacity.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 25 March 2025.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the Scope 2 emission reductions by implementing renewable energy sources in all of our operations in Türkiye.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The primary objective is to increase the renewable energy consumption in the total energy mix and directly reduce Scope 2 emissions. This aligns with Limak Cement's Net Zero Carbon target by promoting the implementation of Solar Power Plants.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As planned, we have started the implementation process of 36MW solar panels, to be completed and start operations in 2025. With the implementation of SPP projects, the renewable energy mix will reach around 10%. Our aim is to reach more than 50% renewable energy mix in 2030.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Alternative Fuel

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Low-carbon energy source(s)

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

99760

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

12.8

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.80

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

The investment in the Alternative Fuel (AF) Feeding system and the increased use of alternative fuels at three of our plants, this directly contributes to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from fuel consumption. By replacing traditional fossil fuels with alternative fuels such as Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) and biomass-based fuels, we are significantly lowering fuel-related CO2 emissions.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 25 March 2025.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As Limak Cement Group, we completed our AF Feeding system investment in 2022 in order to reduce our GHG emissions and contribute to the circular economy, and in order to reduce fuel-related CO2 emissions in line with our Net zero carbon target for our Anka factory. After the necessary measurement and permit processes within the scope of legal regulations, fuels derived from domestic waste with low carbon emission and high biomass content, tire wastes and fuels derived from industrial waste have started to be used as alternative fuels. (RDF usage in 2022 for our Anka factory is 8071,67 tons)Within the scope of industrial symbiosis studies, wastes with high mineral content originating from different sectors are used as alternative raw materials. Compared to 2021, the use of alternative raw materials has increased by 34%. The rate of ARM usage in the raw mill in our Trakya factory has been increased by 97% compared to the previous year. (64,003 tons/age). Similarly, Alternative Fuel Use was increased by 46% compared to the previous year. (20,452 tons/dry). With the use of Alternative Fuel, 10,305.75 tons of imported lignite consumption in 2021 and 12,961.74 tons of imported lignite in 2022 was prevented. Second tire shredder investments in our Trakya factory will be commissioned in 2023.In 2023, our investments in Alternative Fuel Feeding system will be realized in our Kilis and Balıkesir plants. In the works carried out on behalf of Limak Cement and in cement production stages, in accordance with the current regulations on secondary fuels and alternative raw materials, in order to save natural resources and energy and to make a profit for the facility, to conduct waste market research and analysis, and to provide healthier negotiations with supplier companies. fuels and alternative raw materials unit was established. Also, the current fuel sources are decreasing day by day and it will cause a competitive environment in future so alternative raw material source could provide great opportunity in long term.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

As Limak Cement Group, we completed our AF Feeding system investment in 2022 in order to reduce our energy consumpiton, GHG emissions and contribute to the circular economy, and in order to reduce fuel-related CO2 emissions. This aligns with Limak Cement's Net Zero Carbon target by promoting the use of low-carbon and biomass-based fuels. After the necessary measurement and permit processes within the scope of legal regulations, fuels derived from domestic waste with low carbon emission and high biomass content, tire wastes and fuels derived from industrial waste have started to be used as alternative fuels. Within the scope of industrial symbiosis studies, wastes with high mineral content. We are going to implement waste feeding systems at all factories.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In order to increase the rate and usage of low carbon fuels, we are implementing waste feeding systems to all of our plants. Furthermore, we will also implement our own Low Carbon Fuel Facilities to achieve our SBTi targets. As a result of the investments and studies, we have managed to increase the alternative fuel utilization rates up to 13%, our aim is to reach the 50% level at 2030.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

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

Energy consumption or efficiency

☑ MWh

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

937637

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

768581

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

778875

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.9108934318

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

The aim of the target is to reduce the energy consumption by improving energy efficiency in our plants. Improving energy efficiency in our plants will also lead to carbon emission reductions which makes it a part of our decarbonization roadmap.

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

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. - Near-Term Approval Letter - Tuesday 25 March 2025.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the 7 integrated cement plants and there are no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of this target is to reduce the energy consumption by implementing energy efficiency projects.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As Limak Cement, we carry out a coordinated work on energy efficiency in our factories with the ISO50001 energy management system team, together with our reporting in accordance with all legislations. By always aiming to do better through benchmarking data, Kilis Factory ranks 1st in the top 5 in the comparison of Turkey in general, Kilis Factory ranks 2nd, Anka Factory ranks 3rd and Şanlıurfa Factory ranks 3rd. In 2024, energy audit studies are actively continuing. With these studies, in addition to being ranked 1st in Turkey in energy efficiency, our goal is to reduce our energy consumption significantly by exceeding the limits in all our operations, and we have reached 90% of our 2030 target.

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

☑ Other engagement with suppliers, please specify **:**Sustainable Supply Chain Trainings

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2023

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

31

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

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

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

32

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

1.4492753623

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

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

This target is not directly part of an emissions reduction target. It is designed as a capacity-building initiative to strengthen our suppliers' awareness and practices on climate and sustainability. While it indirectly supports our overall decarbonization goals by enabling better climate-related performance in the supply chain, it is classified as an "other climate-related target" rather than an emissions target.

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

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Through structured supply chain sustainability trainings, we aim to enhance suppliers' awareness and capabilities on climate change, energy efficiency, and low-carbon practices. These efforts help to reduce indirect emissions, improve resource management, and align suppliers with our long-term climate goals. By setting measurable training coverage targets, we ensure that our value chain partners are actively contributing to our decarbonization journey.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The objective of this target is to enhance the sustainability knowledge and climate-related capabilities of our suppliers. By providing structured trainings on energy efficiency, resource management, and low-carbon practices, we aim to strengthen supplier engagement, improve environmental performance across the value chain, and indirectly support the reduction of scope 3 emissions. This initiative also helps to align our supply chain stakeholders with our corporate climate strategy and long-term decarbonization goals.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The trainings are delivered through the Limak Cement Academy platform, focusing on climate change, energy efficiency, and low-carbon practices for suppliers. Progress is monitored directly via the platform to track participation and outcomes. By the end of the reporting year, 31% of the targeted suppliers had completed the training, creating a solid basis for scaling the program in the coming years.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/30/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1
☑ Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. - Net-Zero Approval Letter - Tuesday 25 March 2025.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions in the target coverage, the target covers all the integrated cement plants within our operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. commits to reduce gross scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 95.9% per tonne cementitious product by 2050 from a 2023 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. Limak Çimento San. Ve Tic. A.Ş. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2023 base year. The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our decarbonisation roadmap focuses on three main emission reduction areas: clinker, cement and carbonation. As Limak Cement, in line with our emission reduction targets based on the 2023 base year, we aim to reduce emissions from clinker production by 93% by 2050. To achieve this goal, we plan to increase the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, while also implementing renewable energy sources more effectively. To achieve this goal, we plan to increase the use of alternative fuels and raw materials, while also more effectively utilising renewable energy sources. Furthermore, by integrating carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) technologies into our system, we aim to reduce emissions from 873 kg per tonne of clinker in 2023 to 60 kg by 2050.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

The emission reduction targets and the roadmap are reviewed by The Decarbonisation Committee, which closely monitors global regulations while setting emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050, analyses climate and sustainability risks, and evaluates financial and operational impacts, meets quarterly under the leadership of the CEO.
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*16*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*30*	*578881*
Implementation commenced	*4*	*31855*
Implemented	*3*	*133505*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

14175

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

24057000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

144000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Alternative fuel prepartion plant is implemented, startinf from Municipal waste collection to final alternative fuel to bu utilised in the energy mix.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

69330

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

26842403

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

158400000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Alternative fuel feeding systems in 3 of our plants which allow us to increase the total AF utilisation rate by increasing it 5.5% compared to previous reporting year.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

50000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

36000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

252000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Integrated Roller Press Ball Mill Grinding System that reduces the specific power consumpioin by 12kwh/ton of cement production.
[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The feasibility studies of the SPP project with a total installed power of 66.2 MW for our Kurtalan, Şanlıurfa, Derik and Ergani power plants have been completed. In the same term, fuel derived from waste started to be used in our Anka factory. The pre-feasibility studies of the 6MW WHR project in our Trakya factory have been completed. In this way, it is aimed to reduce carbon emissions. The annual CO2 gain obtained from the Solar Power Plant projects in our Kurtalan, Şanlıurfa, Derik and Ergani facilities has been calculated as approximately 62.343 tons CO2/year. The annual CO2 gain of the 6MW WHR project designed in our Limak Trakya factory has been calculated as 5,604 tons of CO2. Balıkesir factory RDF feeding system and calciner waste oil system, We have many more decarbonizaton projects going on such as; Kilis factory fly ash stocks and RDF feeding system, our Trakya factory tire crushing machine (Shredder), waste oil system feeding modification, RDF feeding system investment, SPP projects, WHR, coal transfer blower improvements, technological pool showering pumps improvement, technological pool tower pumps improvement etc. WHR project contributes to the production of clean energy within the plant instead of energy purchased by the enterprise and further contributes to reducing the energy produced by fossil fuels outsourced and generated in power plants in the same amount.The carbon reduction of WHR with an installed capacity of 4.5 MW was calculated using the CO2 saving factor of the unit electricity in clean energy production as opposed to the fossil energy determined by UK Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Accordingly, the annual carbon reduction contribution (YKAK) of the enterprise is calculated as

19.316, 88 t CO2 / y. It is assumed that 1 tree absorbs 12 kg of CO 2 per year, and accordingly, CO2 savings achieved by 4.5 MW of WHR per year is equivalent to CO 2 absorption of approximately 1.6 million trees. The amount of CO2 savings achieved reinforces steps towards greenhouse gas emission reduction and management of climate change risks.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2018, an Alternative Fuel Supply System was put into operation at the Trakya plant, reducing fossil fuel use in clinker production, thus restoring industrial-derived waste. In addition, the decrease in foreign exchange output due to fuel imports was recorded.In 2023, Limak Cement will continue to increase the amount of alternative fuel use by accelerating investments in alternative fuel systems (reducing fossil fuel use).As Limak Cement Group, we completed our AF Feeding system investment in 2022 in order to reduce our GHG emissions and contribute to the circular economy, and in order to reduce fuel-related CO2 emissions in line with our Net zero carbon target for our Anka factory. After the necessary measurement and permit processes within the scope of legal regulations, fuels derived from domestic waste with low carbon emission and high biomass content, tire wastes and fuels derived from industrial waste have started to be used as alternative fuels. (RDF usage in 2022 for our Anka factory is 8071,67 tons)Within the scope of industrial symbiosis studies, wastes with high mineral content originating from different sectors are used as alternative raw materials. Compared to 2021, the use of alternative raw materials has increased by 34%. The rate of ARM usage in the raw mill in our Trakya factory has been increased by 97% compared to the previous year. (64,003 tons/age). Similarly, Alternative Fuel Use was increased by 46% compared to the previous year. (20,452 tons/dry). With the use of Alternative Fuel, 10,305.75 tons of imported lignite consumption in 2021 and 12,961.74 tons of imported lignite in 2022 was prevented. Second tire shredder investments in our Trakya factory will be commissioned in 2023.Also, in 2023, our investments in Alternative Fuel Feeding system will be realized in our Kilis and Balıkesir plants. In the works carried out on behalf of Limak Cement and in cement production stages, in accordance with the current regulations on secondary fuels and ARM, in order to save natural resources and energy and to make a profit for the facility, to conduct waste market research and analysis, and to provide healthier negotiations with supplier companies. fuels and ARM unit was established. In order to protect natural resources, the use of waste which may be an ARM in clinker production continues effectively in all factories.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The major carbon emission occurs during the clinker production phase so carbon emission reduction could be achieved with the developments in blended cement production. Studies are conducted to evaluate the usability of fly ash, bottom ash and synthetic gypsum from thermal power plants in both cement and concrete production. For some of our R&D projects related with blended cement production by using wastes of other energy-intensive industries, we made collaboration with Hacettepe University. The studies carried out in this concept have generally focused on the evaluation of the waste materials of mining sector (mine tailings) in cement and concrete production. Towards a circular economy, mine tailings have the potential to be transformed from a significant environmental burden into valuable resources through the recovery, reprocessing and reuse in a variety of applications.The biggest carbon emission occurs at the clinker production stage, therefore, carbon emission reduction can be achieved with improvements in the clinker production process. Studies are carried out to evaluate the usability of fly ash, bottom ash and synthetic gypsum obtained from thermal power plants by cement manufacturers with an effective quality management process in R&D activities. Two products of Limak Cement, which enables bottom ash to be used as an additive in cement, were certified with the European Evaluation Documentation (ETA) in 2019 by the European Technical Assessment Agency (EOTA), a first in our country and in the member states of the European Union.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The feasibility studies of the SPP project with a total installed power of 34.75 MW for our Kurtalan, Şanlıurfa, Derik and Ergani power plants have been completed. Waste feeding system in our Anka factory and tire shredder investments in our Trakya factory were made and they were put into use in the last quarter of 2022. In the same term, fuel derived from waste started to be used in our Anka factory. The pre-feasibility studies of the 6MW WHR project in our Trakya factory have been completed. In this way, it is aimed to reduce carbon emissions. The annual CO2 gain obtained from the Solar Power Plant projects in our Kurtalan, Şanlıurfa, Derik and Ergani facilities has been calculated as approximately 32,456 tons CO2/year. The annual CO2 gain of the 6MW WHR project designed in our Limak Trakya factory has been calculated as 5,604 tons of CO2. Balıkesir factory RDF feeding system and calciner waste oil system, We have many more decarbonizaton projects going on such as; Kilis factory fly ash stocks and RDF feeding system, our Trakya factory tire crushing machine (Shredder), waste oil system feeding modification, RDF feeding system investment, SPP projects, WHR, coal transfer blower improvements, technological pool showering pumps improvement, technological pool tower pumps improvement etc. WHR project contributes to the production of clean energy within the plant instead of energy purchased by the enterprise and further contributes to reducing the energy produced by fossil fuels outsourced and generated in power plants in the same amount.The carbon reduction of WHR with an installed capacity of 4.5 MW was calculated using the CO2 saving factor of the unit electricity in clean energy production as opposed to the fossil energy determined by UK Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). Accordingly, the annual carbon reduction contribution (YKAK) of the enterprise is calculated as 19.316, 88 t CO2 / y. It is assumed that 1 tree absorbs 12 kg of CO 2 per year, and accordingly, CO2 savings achieved by 4.5 MW of WHR per year is equivalent to CO 2 absorption of approximately 1.6 million trees. The amount of CO2 savings achieved reinforces steps towards greenhouse gas emission reduction and management of climate change risks.
[Add row]

(7.64) Disclose your organization's best available techniques as a percentage of Portland cement clinker production capacity.

	Total production capacity coverage (%)
4+ cyclone preheating	*16.8*
Pre-calciner	*83.2*

[Fixed row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

☑ Other, please specify **:**blended cement

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide, green cements those that contain less than 70% clinker content in their total cement mix. Limak Çimento produces a diverse range of 17 conventional cement products, including but not limited to: TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R TS EN 197-5 CEM II C-M(V-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-5 CEM II C-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM IV B-P 32,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R 25KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N 25 KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II C-M(V-LL)32,5N 25KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II A-LL 42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1:2012 ECO CEMPLUS+42,5 TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II/B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/A-LL 42,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/A-LL 42,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM IV A(P) 42,5 N-SR TS EN 197-1 CEM IV A(P) 42,5 N-SR In addition to CEM Plus, we offer a portfolio of green products, which contribute to a total of 14.2% of the total revenue in 2024. This includes lower-emission cement types, highlighting the company's commitment to sustainability

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

14.2

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Cement and concrete

☑ Other, please specify **:**blended cement

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide, green cements those that contain less than 70% clinker content in their total cement mix. Limak Çimento produces a diverse range of 17 conventional cement products, including but not limited to: TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R TS EN 197-5 CEM II C-M(V-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-5 CEM II C-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM IV B-P 32,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-LL 32,5 R 25KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 32,5N 25 KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II C-M(V-LL)32,5N 25KG TS EN 197-1 CEM II A-LL 42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1:2012 ECO CEMPLUS+42,5 TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II/B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II B-M(P-LL) 42,5N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/A-LL 42,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/A-LL 42,5 N TS EN 197-1 CEM II/B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R TS EN 197-1 CEM IV A(P) 42,5 N-SR TS EN 197-1 CEM IV A(P) 42,5 N-SR One of these products: TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R, has a detailed Life Cycle Assessment Analysis and Environmental Product Declaration which demonstrates the avoided emissions.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

GWP - GHG kg CO2 equivalent per tonne of production

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The reference product is the Portland Cement. A standard Portland cement as a reference product has a clinker content of 95% and an emisison intensity value varying around 900 KgCO2e/ t cement.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

203

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The carbon intensity of TS EN 197-1 CEM/II B-M(V-LL)42,5 R, green cement product is 697 kg CO2e/ton of cement. A standard Portland cement as a reference product has a clinker content of 95% which generates around 900 kgCO2e/ ton of cement. So for each tonnes of production, 900-697= 203 Kg CO2/t of cement emission reduction is achieved.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.5
[Add row]

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

Select from:

☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

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

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water drawn from the well is directly monitored monthly with the help of meters

(9.2.4) Please explain

At Limak Cement Group, we diligently track, measure, and disclose the total volume of water withdrawn across all our facilities. This information is clearly outlined in our water footprint reports, which are integral to our water stewardship efforts. Recognizing the critical importance of water conservation and management, we ensure that all water withdrawal data are presented in a straightforward and transparent manner. Looking ahead to next year, our goal is to implement a water management platform as part of our commitment to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, alignment with green policies, sustainable production methods.This platform will be designed to facilitate leak detection and provide daily, weekly, and monthly reporting, in-depth consumption analysis, and continuous monitoring of water usage through an online system.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water drawn from the well is directly monitored monthly with the help of meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As the Limak cement group, the monthly monitoring of the water flow chart, water uses, meter indices, water usage dashboard is done by the maintenance and repair department. Consolidated tables are controlled by the sustainability and climate change department. The water withdrawn in all our factories is drawn from the underground deep water well line and monitored by meters. There is no water withdrawal from any source other than water wells.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Based on the capacity of our water plants, we conduct water analysis bi-monthly at certain facilities and quarterly at others. To monitor the quality of water withdrawals, we employ on-site testing, including Calsium, magnesium and pH assessments

(9.2.4) Please explain

We ensure that all our operational sites are rigorously monitored for water usage, particularly in relation to wastewater management. Our plants that are connected to the sewage system have secured a discharge quality control license from the local authorities. Biannually, municipal officials collect samples for testing, and the results consistently meet the required standards. In compliance with the Turkish Environmental Permit and License Regulation, our factories treat wastewater using systems that adhere to the Water Pollution Control Regulation's specified limit values. To verify the quality of the treated effluent, accredited laboratories conduct COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand), BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand), pH, and suspended solids analyses at intervals mandated by the relevant regulations. Depending on the capacity of our treatment facilities, these wastewater analyses are performed by accredited laboratories bi-monthly at some of our plants and quarterly at others

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

There are meters at the entrance of the facility and the units connected to it and monthly measurements are carried out. Accordingly, wastewater data is determined by calculation method according to the meter data.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We determine all the points where water is discharged from the company's operations. This includes effluent from wastewater treatment plants and any other sources of water leaving the company's premises. Water discharge volumes are monitored at site level on daily basis and are consolidated at corporate level on monthly basis and the same will continue in the future. We maintain detailed records of all measurements and analyses.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly calibrate and maintain all measurement equipment to ensure ongoing accuracy and reliability of the data collected.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharges-volumes by destination are meticulously tracked at each individual site and then aggregated at the corporate level every quarter. We closely observe the total volume of water discharged, categorizing it by the type of receiving environment. This encompasses the aggregate amount of water effluents released during the reporting period to various destinations, including groundwater systems, networks, and other specified outlets.Our monitoring process captures both point source discharges, which occur at specific, identifiable locations, and non-point source discharges, which are spread out or occur in an undefined manner across the land. We ensure that all forms of discharge, whether funneled through a single conduit or diffused over a wider area, are accounted for to provide a comprehensive overview of our water discharge footprint. We employ a combination of manual measurements and automated monitoring systems, enabling us to gather real time data and respond promptly.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

There are meters at the entrance of the facility and the units connected to it and monthly measurements are carried out. Accordingly, wastewater data is determined by calculation method according to the meter data. These discharge points are categorized based on the type of treatment the water has undergone, such as pre-treatment, primary, secondary, or tertiary treatment, or no treatment at all for non-contaminated water. Output meters are added to our investment plans and will be implemented.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The collected data from the flow meters are analysed to determine the effectiveness of the treatment methods and to ensure compliance with environmental regulationsOur factories are equipped with specially designed biological package treatment plants to process domestic wastewater. After treatment, this wastewater is discharged into dry river beds. For factories with access to municipal sewer lines, domestic wastewater is discharged directly into these sewers. We have also constructed settling ponds to treat surface water collected on site. The treated water from these ponds is then reused for dust suppression and irrigation at our plants. Due to the nature of our production processes, which involve the use of water in high-temperature cooling processes, a significant portion of water evaporates. Current Turkish environmental regulations do not require the installation of meters for wastewater discharges, although meters are installed at plant entrances and associated units.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of wastewater analysis at our treatment plants is determined by their respective capacities. At certain facilities, we conduct these analyses bi-monthly, while at others, the evaluations are carried out on a quarterly basis, every four months.To monitor the quality of waste water, we employ on-site testing, including BOD, COD and pH assessments

(9.2.4) Please explain

We adhere to stringent regulations regarding wastewater treatment and routinely measure standard effluent parameters to ensure compliance. In instances where our factories are connected to municipal sewer lines, the wastewater produced from both usage and industrial processes is channelled into the sewer system. These facilities have secured the necessary discharge quality control licenses from the respective local authorities. Biannual sampling is conducted by municipal officials. Our treatment systems, installed within the factories, are designed to comply with the Turkish Environmental Permit and License Regulation, operating within the stringent limits set by the water pollution control regulation.To assess the quality of our effluent, we conduct analyses for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), pH, and suspended solids (SS) at intervals mandated by regulation. These analysis are carried out by accredited laboratories.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of wastewater analysis at our treatment plants is determined by their respective capacities. At certain facilities, we conduct these analyses bi-monthly, while at others, the evaluations are carried out on a quarterly basis, every four months.To monitor the quality of waste water, we employ on-site testing, including nitrates, phosphates etc.

(9.2.4) Please explain

As there is no legal obligations to monitor specific pollutants, we do not invest in the necessary testing and treatment processes, especially if it is under financial pressure to minimize operational costs. Our prioritization of other environmental or operational issues that are deemed more critical or urgent. This could lead to a perception that water discharge quality is a lower risk, especially if there has been no history of water pollution incidents linked to the our company

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The frequency of wastewater analysis at our treatment plants is determined by their respective capacities. At certain facilities, we conduct these analyses bi-monthly, while at others, the evaluations are carried out on a quarterly basis, every four months.To monitor the quality of waste water, we employ on-site testing, including temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

In our factories, the water utilized for milling processes and cooling the beds of rotary kilns circulates within a closed-loop system, preventing any water wastage. The only water loss occurs through evaporation, and to compensate for this, we replenish the system with water from our wells. Additionally, surface runoff is gathered in sedimentation ponds via a drainage system. Once treated, this water is repurposed for dust control, cleaning roads, and irrigating the facility grounds. Domestic wastewater generated on-site is processed through a biological package treatment plant. After treatment, it is either released into a dry stream or directed into the municipal sewage system. As a result of these practices, there is no impact on the temperature of the wastewater at the point of discharge.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Total volume of water consumption is monitored at each site on daily basis and is consolidated at corporate level on monthly basis. We gauge water usage across various processes on a monthly basis through meter readings. These meters are strategically placed within the operational processes to capture accurate measurements. The recorded data are then sent to the Sustainability and Climate Change Directorate for thorough evaluation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is tracked across several units, including the rotary kiln cooling tower, raw meal mill, clinker cooling system, technological pools, boiler room, residential quarters, hydrant lines, and water jets. In the upcoming year, our intention is to develop a comprehensive water management platform. This initiative falls in line with our commitment to environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) standards, as well as our dedication to green policies, sustainable production, and adherence to the European Water Framework Directive. The proposed platform will enable us to enhance our water management practices significantly. We aim to incorporate features for detecting leaks and generating daily, weekly, and monthly consumption reports. Additionally, the platform will facilitate real-time monitoring of water usage, allowing for continuous oversight and analysis through an online interface.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The approach to measuring water usage differs from site to site. While some locations employ flow meters to accurately gauge water flow, others calculate the volume of water reused by assessing the decrease in water withdrawals. Water recycled/reused metrics are diligently tracked at each individual site on a monthly schedule. This data is then compiled and reviewed at the corporate level every month.

(9.2.4) Please explain

To gain a complete understanding of our water footprint, we conduct an extensive evaluation across all our plants. This assessment encompasses all aspects of water management, including water withdrawal, discharge, recycling, and overall consumption. By doing so, we ensure that we have a holistic perspective on how water is utilized and conserved within our operations. In addition to these measures, we are constantly seeking ways to enhance our water recycling and reuse strategies. We explore innovative technologies and processes that can further reduce our water footprint, such as advanced filtration systems, rainwater harvesting,

and the implementation of water-efficient practices in our production processes. Our goal is to not only track and report on water usage but also to continuously improve our water conservation efforts, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the precious water resources we depend on. The quantities of water that are recycled or reused are tracked.

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

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All of our employees are provided with healthy water consumption conditions specified within the scope of the ISO 45001 standard regarding health services. Accordingly, biological water analyzes are carried out at 3-month intervals and chemical water analyzes are performed at 6-month intervals in our factories

(9.2.4) Please explain

We ensure that all our employees have access to safe drinking water that meets the requirements set forth by the ISO 45001 standard for occupational health and safety services. In line with this standard, we conduct biological water analyses quarterly and chemical water analyses semi-annually at our factories. Additionally, to eliminate any potential health hazards from microorganisms, we implement disinfection processes on the municipal water supply
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1179.9

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, the aggregate volume of water extracted from the wells across all our manufacturing plants was recorded in megalitres per year. This figure remains lower with the volume reported in our initial year of reporting based on our threshold. A variance within ±5% is typically classified as \\'about the same,\\' denoting a negligible deviation in water consumption from the preceding fiscal year. This marginal fluctuation is often within the expected range of operational norms and does not necessarily indicate a substantive change in water management practices or policies. Our comparative analysis reveals a change between 5% and 10%, it is characterized as \\'higher/lower,\\' suggesting a discernible but not drastic shift in water usage that may result from operational efficiency improvements or changes in production demands. A change exceeding 10% is articulated as \\'much higher/lower,\\' denoting a substantial alteration in water consumption patterns. To provide context for this comparison and our five-year projection, it's important to note the standards, methodologies, and assumptions that have been employed in compiling these volumetric data. Therefore, we expect lower water usage for five-year projection. It is our target to decrease water usage.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

267.3

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total amount of water discharges of all our factories in 2024 is calculated as megalitres/year. Compared to the previous reporting year, the amount of water discharges are much lower with a decrease ratio of about 13.5%. We plan to establish a system for reusing water and improve wastewater treatment processes. As the observed variance falls within the ±10% threshold, which we classify as \\'a much lower/much higher.\\'. This indicates a significant decrease in water usage compared to the previous year Our analysis indicates that any variation between 5% and 10% would be labelled as \\'higher/lower,\\' pointing to a noticeable yet moderate change in water consumption. This could be attributed to enhancements in operational efficiencies or adjustments in production levels. If the variation falls within 5%, it would be described as \\'about the same,\\',typically regarded as being within the acceptable bounds of our operational expectations. Such minor fluctuations are not indicative of significant shifts in our water management strategies or practices. In light of these metrics and our commitment to sustainability, we have set forth a five-year projection that anticipates a reduction in water usage. Our objective is to achieve a downward trend in water consumption, adhering to the rigorous standards, methodologies, and assumptions that underpin our data collection and reporting processes\\n

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

912.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2024, we recorded the total water usage for all our factories, drawing from well sources, in megalitres annually. This figure aligns with the consumption data from our initial year of reporting. The observed variance falls within the ±5% threshold, which we classify as \\'about the same.\\' This indicates a minimal divergence in water usage compared to the previous year and is typically regarded as being within the acceptable bounds of our operational expectations. Such minor fluctuations are not indicative of significant shifts in our water management strategies or practices. Our analysis indicates that any variation between 5% and 10% would be labelled as \\'higher/lower,\\' pointing to a noticeable yet moderate change in water consumption. This could be attributed to enhancements in operational efficiencies or adjustments in production levels. If the variation exceeds 10%, it would be described as \\'much higher/lower,\\' signalling a marked change in our water usage patterns. In light of these metrics and our commitment to sustainability, we have set forth a five-year projection that anticipates a reduction in water usage. Our objective is to achieve a downward trend in water consumption, adhering to the rigorous standards, methodologies, and assumptions that underpin our data collection and reporting processes.\\nMoving forward, our cement company's five-year strategic plan is dedicated to lowering water consumption. This plan involves adopting

water-conserving technologies, refining our processes for better water efficiency, and expanding our efforts in water recycling and reuse. Our objective is to markedly decrease water use, thereby fostering more sustainable practices and reducing our impact on the environment\\n
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

1056.8

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Investment in water-smart technology/process

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

89.57

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

According to WRI; Our Plants located in Anka, Balıkesir, Ergani, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Trakya facilities located in water stress risk areas. Although we have facility specific management about water consumption from water stress areas, our 'Smart Water Management Project' implement for our whole facilities. For factories located in water-stressed areas, this project can be utilized to implement a comprehensive water management system that aims for real-time tracking, analysis, management, and reporting of all water produced and consumed from the wells to the final point of use. The project's objectives include updating all plant meters for digital transformation, enabling instant digital monitoring of water consumption data, and tracking the efficiency of equipment used in water production, consumption, and transportation. Initiated as a pilot at the Şanlıurfa plant, the project will be rolled out to all group factories upon successful implementation. The process involves converting all water meters to pulse output meters, preparing for digital transformation. The project's primary goal is to optimize costs and water usage to establish a sustainable and efficient water management system. At the Anka plant, situated in a water-stressed region, a comprehensive water conservation strategy is being implemented to minimize water usage. This strategy includes upgrading mechanical water meters to digital pulse output meters for enhanced monitoring, retrofitting communal faucets with photocell technology to conserve water, transitioning to controlled drip irrigation systems for efficient tree watering, and replacing outdated water transfer pumps with highly efficient, low-energy, fully automatic hydrofor systems. Additionally, the plant is ensuring that fire suppression systems are used solely for their intended purpose and is considering the acquisition of new, more suitable water conditioning units. These initiatives collectively aim to significantly reduce the plant's water footprint in response to the challenges posed by water scarcity. For our Balıkesir plant, it is anticipated that by reviewing the water consumed for peripheral road irrigation, raw material site buildings, and quarry watering, at least 22.6% savings can be achieved. For our Ergani Plant, water usage strategy is informed by a comprehensive assessment of our water resources and infrastructure. The adequacy of our wells has been established, ensuring that our water supply is both suitable and sufficient for our operational needs. However, challenges with our water transfer systems, such as insufficient pump and hydrofor capacities during peak usage, corrosion in hot and cold-water lines, and inadequate pipe diameters, necessitate a strategic approach to water management. To address these issues, we are committed to upgrading our water infrastructure. This includes procuring pumps and hydrofors with appropriate flow rates and pressures, establishing separate fire suppression water lines, renewing pipes with suitable diameters, and ensuring proper insulation to prevent heat loss and corrosion. These improvements are scheduled for completion by August 2024, with further exploration and feasibility studies to be conducted by the end of 2024 for inclusion in the 2025 investment plan. our water usage strategy involves segregating process water, utility water, irrigation, and fire system lines to improve monitoring and management. This will enable more accurate measurement and control of water consumption across different uses, aligning with our goal to reduce our water footprint. For our Trakya Plant; by utilizing discharge waters and regulating lawn and landscape irrigation, an approximate savings of 32.4% can be achieved.In our Kilis plant, studies are carried out to minimize the problem of water stress and reduce water consumption. The use of discharge waters is planned to reduce water consumption by approximately

16.7%. When considering the Improvement and Development Suggestions, there is a high potential to approach the target value. In the arid region of Şanlıurfa, where water stress is a significant concern, our water usage strategy is designed with sustainability and efficiency at its core. To address the risks associated with water stress, it is imperative to periodically utilize the third well, which remains unused, to ensure a balanced draw from our water sources. Moreover, we have identified the need for improvements in our water transfer systems, including the replacement of deteriorating pipes and the maintenance of a dry and clean pipe gallery, to prevent water loss and contamination.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

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

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3.3

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Implemented rainwater harvesting system

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We have implemented rainwater harvesting systems in two of our plants which resulted in 3.3 megaliters of rainwater usage. We aim to increase this ratio significantly by implementing it to all of our plants.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is not supplied from sources such as brackish water and seawater.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1176.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water for our operations is exclusively sourced from wells, rather than being supplied by surface waters like wetlands and lakes. Rainwater is gathered by our drainage system and directed to sedimentation ponds. After undergoing treatment, this collected rainwater is then utilized for dust suppression and irrigation processes. The observed variance falls within the 5% and 10% threshold, which we classify as \\'higher/lower.\\', beneath %5 would be labelled as \\'about the same\\' and the variation exceed 10%, it would be described as \\'much higher/lower,\\'

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

There is no water supply from the non-renewable underground water well

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

There is no use of produced water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0.24

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In factories, bottled water used for drinking purposes is procured externally. The observed variance falls within the ±10% threshold, which we classify as \\'much higher/lower,.\\', 5% and 10% would be labeled as \\'higher/lower,\\' and the variation falls within 5%, it would be described as \\'about the same,\\'
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our factories are equipped with biological package treatment plants that process domestic wastewater efficiently. Once this wastewater is treated, it is released into a dry stream, ensuring there is no discharge into any surface water bodies. For facilities that have access to municipal sewer infrastructure, the treated domestic wastewater is safely discharged into the sewer system, adhering to all regulatory standards and environmental best practices.There is no discharge from surface water bodies such as wetlands and lakes.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our factories are equipped with biological package treatment plants that process domestic wastewater efficiently. Once this wastewater is treated, it is released into a dry stream, ensuring there is no discharge into any surface water bodies. For facilities that have access to municipal sewer infrastructure, the treated domestic wastewater is safely discharged into the sewer system, adhering to all regulatory standards and environmental best practices.There is no discharge from surface water bodies such as wetlands and lakes.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our factories are equipped with biological package treatment plants that process domestic wastewater efficiently. Once this wastewater is treated, it is released into a dry stream, ensuring there is no discharge into any surface water bodies. For facilities that have access to municipal sewer infrastructure, the treated domestic wastewater is safely discharged into the sewer system, adhering to all regulatory standards and environmental best practices.There is no discharge from surface water bodies such as wetlands and lakes.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

267.3

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our factories are equipped with biological package treatment plants that process domestic wastewater efficiently. Once this wastewater is treated, it is released into a dry stream, ensuring there is no discharge into any surface water bodies. For facilities that have access to municipal sewer infrastructure, the treated domestic wastewater is safely discharge. As the observed variance falls within the ±10% threshold, which we classify as \\'a much lower/much higher.\\'. This indicates a significant decrease in water usage compared to the previous year.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There is no process-generated wastewater in our factories, treatment is applied only for domestic wastewater. Therefore, there is no need for tertiary treatment.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

91.9

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with regulatory standards for secondary water treatment by implementing biological processes aimed at reducing organic pollutants and suspended solids in wastewater. In Türkiye, The Water Pollution Control Regulation is a legislative framework that sets forth the guidelines and standards for preventing, reducing, and controlling water pollution to protect water resources and public health. In the context of secondary treatment, this regulation typically mandates that industrial facilities, such as cement companies, implement biological treatment processes to significantly reduce organic content, nutrients, and other dissolved pollutants in their wastewater before discharge. These standards ensure that the treated water meets specific quality criteria, thus minimizing the environmental impact of effluents on aquatic ecosystems and complying with the legal requirements for wastewater management. This involves adopting technologies such as activated sludge systems or biofilters, closely monitoring treatment efficiency through regular sampling and quality control measures, and ensuring all operations are in line with specific regional and industry standards. We maintain rigorous documentation and reporting practices to demonstrate compliance with these standards, while also engaging in continuous improvement efforts to enhance treatment effectiveness. Through these measures, we do not only meets regulatory requirements but also contributes to environmental sustainability by minimizing its impact on water resources.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

None of the plants include a primary treatment only. In 5 of our plants we comply with regulatory standards for secondary water treatment by implementing biological processes aimed at reducing organic pollutants and suspended solids in wastewater. And in the remaining two plants, the wastewater is directly transferred to the municipal sewage line for further treatment processes.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We comply with regulatory standards for water discharges, there are no plants where the wastewater is discharged to natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

175.4

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The Balıkesir and Trakya facilities are not included in the concerns regarding the implementation of secondary wastewater treatment processes as mandated by the Water Pollution Control Regulation. This is because these factories are directly connected to the municipal wastewater treatment plants through their network connections, ensuring their compliance with the required standards without the need for additional biological treatment systems within the facilities themselves. Therefore, the challenges of local infrastructure limitations, technological constraints, or financial hurdles, which might affect the adoption of necessary treatment systems in other contexts, do not apply to these facilities. Consequently, there is no system inadequacy, and the facilities are in alignment with environmental responsibilities and legal obligations for water discharge quality without the need for alternative solutions or facility upgrades

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There are no other treatment methods applied.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.42

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☑ Nitrates

☑ Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

In Limak Cement Plants, the wastewater effluent analysis are conducted on regular basis in accredited laboratorie. Along with the standard parameters like COD, BOD, SS etc. the nitrate and phosphate content is also measured in terms of mg/L.
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

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

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

7

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

In the context of our company, direct operations would typically include the extraction of raw materials, such as limestone and clay, from quarries; the production of clinker in kilns; the grinding of clinker to produce cement; and the packaging and distribution of the final product. These operations are directly linked to the our core business processes and have a significant impact on our operational efficiency, costs, and environmental footprint, including water usage. The upstream value chain, on the other hand, encompasses all the activities and processes that occur before our direct operations. For Limak Cement, this would include the sourcing of raw materials that are not extracted by us, such as additives and supplementary materials, as well as the procurement of energy and water resources required for cement production. Therefore, we have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities would depend on the scale of our operations and the geographic locations of our plants. Our facilities could be at risk of water scarcity, which would affect the availability of water for production processes, or they could be located in areas with water surplus, which presents opportunities for sustainable water management and potential cost savings. Identifying these factors is crucial for our risk management and sustainability strategies.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have assessed this value chain stage and in the future we will describe some facilities
[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Anka Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Sakarya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.6

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

32.42

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

115.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

115.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.11

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

27.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

88.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Based on impact, dependencies, risks and opportunities analysis for Anka plant, the adequacy and sufficiency of water resources are currently being provided by a single well with a capacity of 40 m³/hour. Efforts are ongoing to select suitable pumps through a pump efficiency study. There is a sand filter and a softening device for the purpose of water conditioning. Distinctions have been made between process and usage water rights for the purpose of measuring water consumption amounts, with process waters passing through the sand filter. Suitable pumps are selected through a pump efficiency study, and air pressure checks and membrane status inspections are carried out at least three times a year, every four months. Concrete pools are deemed appropriate and sufficient for water storage and conditioning. Attention should be paid to issues such as improving lawn irrigation systems and ensuring that fire extinguishing systems are not used for purposes other than their intended use. The target date for these processes covers 2025.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Balıkesir Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey
☑ Other, please specify :Susurluk Basin

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.62

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.88

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

200.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

200.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.04

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

50.1

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

50.1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

150.4

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The analysis of water resources' adequacy and sufficiency for Balıkesir plant indicates that there are two wells considered to be sufficient and suitable. To reduce risks, our analyses emphasize the importance of monitoring the static and dynamic water levels of the wells. For this purpose, two new meters with pulse outputs will be requested. In terms of water storage, a 200 m³ reinforced concrete water reserve tank is suitable for storing raw water. A new galvanized or stainless steel water tank with a capacity of 60-100m³ should be acquired for potable water. A request for a 100m³ tank for potable water has been made, and the 200m³ concrete water reserves will be used for raw water. To reduce water consumption, an overall review of water usage will be conducted, and points of savings will be identified. Field irrigation, quarry watering, and subcontractor field water consumption for raw materials have contributed to this year's increase in consumption. Measures will include controlling field irrigation, canceling the water provided for quarry watering, and monitoring the water supplied to the raw material subcontractor's site. Additionally, the existing mechanical water meters are not suitable for transferring information to the automation system as part of digitalization (condition monitoring) efforts. Pulse output meters should be installed for the new water treatment system and the coal conveyor belt dust suppression system.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ergani Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.28

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

39.74

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

116.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

116.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

106.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The analysis indicates that there are two wells with sufficient capacity to meet current needs for water source analysis. A comprehensive upgrade is planned, focusing on energy efficiency and proper insulation, including the procurement of a new hydrophore and pipeline renovation. With the latest upgrades, water conditioning is adequate. Plans exist to design separate lines for each use to improve accuracy and management. Lawn irrigation is manual, and a transition to modern systems is planned. Procedures will be established to more effectively manage the water provided to contractors for quarry watering. Discharged water quantities are minimal, and efforts will focus on reuse and monitoring. Improvement suggestions include digitalization, the use of efficient hydrophore pumps, and dust suppression systems.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Trakya Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Maritsa

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.63

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.5

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

274.7

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3.3

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

271.4

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.01

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

125.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

125.2

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

149.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The water source analysis has identified six wells as being sufficient. Maintenance of the pumps and monitoring of static and dynamic water levels are ensured. Reliability is increased through actions for the maintenance of the first well's pump and the installation of a meter for the second well, as well as the activation of the wells. Water storage is adequate with a 350 m³ tank for raw water and modular tanks are sufficient for potable water.Maintenance for the softener and regular checks for the sand filter are provided. All mechanical meters have been replaced with pulse output meters, and all consumption points are being measured. Improvement suggestions include digitalization, the use of efficient hydrophore pumps, and regular maintenance of water conditioning units

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Şanlıurfa Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.28

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

38.73

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

146.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

146.6

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

28.8

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

117.8

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility's water resources are considered sufficient with three wells. To optimize usage, it is planned to periodically activate the unused third well. There is a renovation plan for the guesthouse and affected areas, with budgeting and implementation expected to be completed at the beginning of 2025. Water conditioning systems, including sand filters, softeners, RO, and UV devices, are functioning well. Regular maintenance and checks are very important to ensure their continuous performance, and periodic work orders are already in place. Quarry watering for raw material extraction is high, and contractors will be organized with appropriate procedures.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kilis Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Asi (Orontes)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.8

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

37.02

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

203.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

203.1

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

196.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

The facility's water resources are considered sufficient with two active wells providing a total capacity of 56 m³/hour. Water conditioning is adequate with active sand filters, softeners, RO, and UV devices. The installation of meters has improved monitoring, and the consumption of discharge water is being further reduced. Measurement and monitoring are provided. All necessary measuring devices have been installed, and further separation of lines to enhance monitoring is planned. Improvement plans include the digitalization of measurements, dust water systems for road watering, installation of photo-sensor faucets, and the use of efficient hydrophore pumps.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kurtalan Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

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

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☑ Tigris & Euphrates

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

37.96

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

41.71

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

123.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

123.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.02

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

103.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Based on the impact, dependencies, risks, and opportunities analysis for the Kurtalan plant, the assessment of the facility's water resources has identified dependencies and impacts related to water, with four wells demonstrating sufficient availability to provide the total water production capacity. Additionally, storage tanks for raw water are suitable.Water conditioning systems, including sand filters, water softeners, chlorine, reverse osmosis (RO), and ultraviolet (UV) devices, are generally adequate. Water consumption has been relatively stable over the years, and the facility's consumption is below the group average. The facility is also

working on separating and measuring irrigation water and is reviewing irrigated areas to optimize water usage. There is a focus on reusing discharge water and optimizing irrigation practices to achieve savings
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISO 14046:2014 Standard and ISAE 3000. The definitions used are based on the methodology of the Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA)
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

25992411000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

22029333.84

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In the coming years, we aim to improve water withdrawal quality and boost resource efficiency. We're developing a water management platform aligned with ESG practices, green reconciliation, clean production, and the European Water Framework Directive. Our efforts have been concentrated on enhancing water efficiency within our operations, promoting reuse and recycling, collecting rainwater, using advanced treatment technologies, reducing leakages and losses, and raising awareness.
[Fixed row]

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

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Our facilities are engaged in the production of cement, which is fundamentally characterized as a hydraulic binding material. This material is produced by finely grinding a blend of natural limestone and clay, which has been subjected to high-temperature heating. Additionally, our cement products are free from hazardous substances, ensuring that their utilization does not result in the creation of hazardous waste.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

In our Limak Cement factories, mains and ground water are basically used for cooling, dust removal, washing and irrigation. With the awareness that water is a limited resource, efficiency and recycling of water resources are at the forefront. Process water is used in cement mills, coal mills, rotary kilns and raw mills to cool bearings and bearing oils. Cooling water electrofilter is used in gas cooling towers to reduce the gas temperature and condition the gas, to reduce the cooling gas temperature in the clinker cooling system, to form the grinding bed form in raw mills and cement mills, to reduce the cement temperature in cement mills. Potable water is used as potable water in washbasins, bathrooms, social facilities, administrative and business buildings. In addition, dedusting works, concrete floor sweeping and irrigation, use as fire water are also carried out. In this context, water resources in process and cooling processes have a high recovery rate since they are used as closed loops. Since the process water used in the process stages of the produced cement and clinker is used in a closed loop, it has a low water effect on the ecosystem. Since cement and clinker production has low harmful effects on water resources, water quality and ecosystems, the final product obtained is also called low water impact product. To determine the environmental impacts of the raw materials used in cement and clinker production, in all relevant production, shipment, use by the consumer and post-use stages, Life cycle analyzes are carried out for reporting and management. The requirements of the ISO 14046 standard are implemented in our factories and an annual evaluation report is prepared.

(9.14.4) Please explain

The 2023 water footprint reports of all our integrated cement plants has been verified by the 3rd party verification body according to ISO 14046:2014 Standard.The water consumed in our factories is followed up on a regular basis as process-based and utility water. Since cement and clinker production has low harmful effects on water resources, water quality and ecosystems, the final product obtained is also called low water impact product. Starting from the acquisition of raw materials used in cement and clinker production, life cycle analyzes are carried out to determine, report and manage the environmental impacts of all relevant production, shipment, use by the consumer and after use. The requirements of the ISO 14046 standard are implemented in our factories and an annual evaluation report is prepared. [Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

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

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1203

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

866.16

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1179.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

7

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All cement production facilities

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve the target of reducing total water withdrawals by the end of the reporting year, a comprehensive plan was implemented, focusing on the identification and execution of water efficiency strategies, the initiation of water recycling and reuse projects, and the adoption of water-saving technologies and process improvements. Employees were educated on water conservation, and specific water reduction goals were set with a clear timeline. Monitoring systems will establish to track water usage, and regular reporting will conduct. As a result of these efforts, we expect a significant reduction in total water withdrawals, demonstrating progress towards the established target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The water footprint assessments for 2024 of all our integrated cement plants have undergone third-party verification in line with the ISO 14046:2014 Standard. In adherence to our procedures for monitoring and measuring performance, we keep track of environmental aspects, significant energy consumption, hazardous incidents, and the extent of the water footprint against established standards. Through accurate analysis of the water footprint, one of our corporate objectives is to decrease the volume of water directly extracted and introduced into our system by 28% by the year 2030. We regularly monitor our progress towards this goal on a monthly basis, using a process criteria table. \\n

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

☑ Reduction in water discharge volumes

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

286

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

228.8

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

267.3

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

33

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All cement production facilities

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To meet the target of reducing water discharges per business unit by the end of the reporting year, a strategic plan was put into action that included the implementation of more efficient water treatment processes, the integration of water-saving practices across all operations, and the installation of advanced water management systems. Each business unit was tasked with developing localized initiatives tailored to their specific water usage patterns, with a focus on minimizing waste and enhancing recycling efforts. Progress was monitored through a centralized tracking system, allowing for real-time adjustments and benchmarking against industry standards.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This goal will be achieved by implementing water recycling and reuse strategies, enhancing the efficiency of water treatment systems, and introducing process modifications to minimize water waste. We will invest in advanced treatment technologies that allow for the purification and reuse of water within the facility, aiming to create a closed-loop system that significantly lessens the demand for fresh water and minimizes the environmental impact of discharge. Progress towards this goal will be regularly monitored, reported, and adjusted to ensure continuous improvement in water management practices

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

☑ Increase in the proportion of employees using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All cement production facilities

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The actions that contributed most to achieving or maintaining our WASH targets include the implementation of advanced water recycling and treatment systems that significantly reduced our water consumption and eliminated wastewater discharge. Additionally, the construction of new, well-maintained sanitation facilities across all production sites greatly enhanced access to proper hygiene for our employees. The launch of a comprehensive handwashing campaign, which included the installation of numerous handwashing stations and the distribution of educational materials, played a crucial role in promoting good hygiene practices. These combined efforts were instrumental in not only meeting our WASH targets but also in fostering a culture of sustainability and health awareness.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

To enhancing our Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) practices, we have set ambitious targets to reduce water consumption in production processes, achieve zero wastewater discharge, promote hand hygiene, and provide adequate sanitation facilities for all employees. Our strategic plan includes conducting water audits, investing in water recycling technologies, constructing new sanitation facilities, and launching educational campaigns on hygiene. By the end of the reporting year, we have made significant progress, achieving a reduction in water use, advancing our wastewater management systems, actively engaging employees in hygiene practices, and improving sanitation infrastructure, thereby demonstrating our dedication to sustainable operations and the well-being of our workforce and communities. We already comply with WASH requirements for all our employees and subcontractors, we expect the total numbers to reach xx at 2030.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

☑ Increase in the proportion of sites monitoring water discharges by destination

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

7

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

0

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All cement production facilities

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our company target to implement water metering and monitoring has been a pivotal step towards water sustainability. By installing advanced metering technology, we've gained precise insights into water usage patterns, enabling us to identify inefficiencies and leaks. This data-driven approach has led to targeted operational optimizations, resulting in significant water savings. Throughout the reporting year, we've successfully installed the technology, conducted thorough data analysis, initiated a leak detection and repair program, and engaged employees in water conservation training. The integration of these efforts into our operational system has not only enhanced accountability but also achieved a measurable reduction in water consumption, marking substantial progress toward our water efficiency goals.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Implementing water metering and monitoring is a vital part of our water stewardship strategy, aimed at comprehensively understanding water use across operations to identify inefficiencies and conservation opportunities. We've invested in advanced metering technology to provide precise measurements of water consumption at key production points. These meters are connected to a central monitoring system that collects and analyzes data in real-time, offering insights into water use patterns. This detailed data helps us pinpoint areas of waste, such as inefficient equipment or water-intensive processes. Addressing these issues reduces our overall water consumption significantly. Leak detection is another priority, with the monitoring system identifying anomalies in water flow that could signal leaks. Rapid repairs prevent water loss and minimize the risk of facility damage.Employee engagement plays a crucial role in the initiative. By educating staff on the importance of water conservation and how to operate metering equipment, we ensure alignment with sustainability goals. Regular reporting on water usage and conservation achievements reinforces this priority within our corporate culture and provides transparency to stakeholders about our progress.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water use efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals from groundwater

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1203

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

866.16

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1176.7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

8

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All cement production facilities

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our plan to reduce groundwater withdrawals by year-end used a multi-faceted approach. First, we assessed groundwater usage to identify reduction opportunities. We then implemented water-saving technologies like low-flow fixtures and closed-loop cooling systems to lower demand. Additionally, we invested in alternative sources such as rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling. Employee training and awareness campaigns supported water conservation across operations. These efforts significantly reduced groundwater dependency, as shown by lower extraction volumes. The alternative water sources contributed effectively to sustainable reductions. Regular monitoring and reporting provided transparency, showing that we were on track to meet or exceed groundwater reduction targets.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target of reducing water withdrawals from groundwater sources is a critical environmental objective aimed at preserving aquifers and maintaining the natural balance of ecosystems. Overextraction of groundwater can lead to a host of environmental issues, including the depletion of water tables, land subsidence, and the deterioration of water quality. To address these concerns, the target encompasses not only the reduction of direct groundwater usage through more efficient industrial processes and water-saving fixtures but also the enhancement of water recycling and reuse within operations. By implementing systems that capture and treat wastewater for reuse, we aim to reduce our reliance on fresh groundwater. Moreover, the target involves the exploration and utilization of sustainable water sources, such as rainwater collection, to further alleviate the pressure on groundwater reserves. This comprehensive approach ensures a responsible use of water resources, aligning with global sustainability standards and contributing to the long-term viability of groundwater supplies.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Other plastic packaging target, please specify

(10.1.3) Please explain

As Limak Cement Group, we do not manufacture plastics. We separate the plastics we use at the source in a way that minimizes the harmful effects on the environment and people and send them to disposal through authorized institutions. We provide information on how many kilograms of plastic waste we send each year through the Zero Waste Information System established by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialisation of plastic polymers (including plastic converters) is not included in our production activities.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods nad/or components (including mixed materials) is not included in our production activities.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials) is not included in our production activities

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics is not included in our production activities.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics is not included in our production activities.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

As Limak Cement Group, we do not manufacture plastics. We separate the plastics we use at the source in a way that minimizes the harmful effects on the environment and people and send them to disposal through authorized institutions. We provide information on how many kilograms of plastic waste we send each year through the Zero Waste Information System established by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We separate the plastics we use at the source in a way that minimizes the harmful effects on the environment and people and send them to disposal through authorized institutions. We provide information on how many kilograms of plastic waste we send each year through the Zero Waste Information System established by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities are not included in our production activities.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

There are no other activities not specified.
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1.64

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

As Limak Cement Group, we do not manufacture plastics. We separate the plastics we use at the source in a way that minimizes the harmful effects on the environment and people and send them to disposal through authorized institutions. We provide information on how many kilograms of plastic waste we send each year through the Zero Waste Information System established by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change.
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	*Select all that apply* ☑ % reusable	*100*	*All plastics used are sourced from recyclable PET bottles. These bottles have been named recyclable in practice by the ministry.*

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1.64

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

As Limak Cement, we attach great importance to waste separation at the source. All of our integrated factories have zero waste certificates and in accordance with the relevant regulation, all wastes generated within the factory are collected separately as plastic, glass, metal and paper and are sent to disposal by authorized municipal waste trucks.

Processing of plastic waste

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1.64

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

100

(10.6.12) Please explain

As Limak Cement, we attach great importance to waste separation at the source to send them to relevant instiutions to processing. All of our integrated factories have zero waste certificates and in accordance with the relevant regulation, all wastes generated within the factory are collected separately as plastic, glass, metal and paper and are sent to disposal by authorized municipal waste trucks.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

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

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

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Law & policy

☑ Other, please specify **:**In our factories, plans for reintroducing nature are being developed

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Pressure indicators ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

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

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at legally protected areas*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at UNESCO World Heritage Sites.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at Ramsar sites for biodiversity.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at key biodiversity areas.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We do not have any facility or operation at other areas important for biodiversity.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

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

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Waste data

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Emissions reduction initiatives/activities

☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

☑ Base year emissions
☑ Progress against targets
☑ Emissions breakdown by country/area
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 3)
☑ Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)
☑ Year on year change in emissions intensity (Scope 1 and 2)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :GRI Index

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For the sustainability report, GRI Index verification is conducted for the assurance of the format and credibility of the data in the report.
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Global CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute