Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

As Park Cam, we produce high quality and aesthetic glass packages to be used safely by forming glass, which is the most reliable packaging material for human health with its pure structure, and feature coming from nature, with advanced technology.

The first furnace at Park Cam started production in September 2013 with a capacity of 500 tonnes/day and the construction of the second furnace was started in 2014 to increase its capacity, and the second furnace was put into operation in November 2015. Thus, our factory doubled its capacity by increasing 1,000 tonnes/day.

By the end of 2021, when it was first established, approximately 16 billion bottles were produced and released to the market. Park Cam, which stands out with its quality during this process, has not received any returns from any of its customers for critical defects for 10 years and has always come to the fore with its quality.

With the FUR40 investment, the construction works which are ongoing at Bozuyuk, Bilecik location, Park Cam will increase its daily capacity by 50% (500 tonnes per day), thus increase its current capacity to 1,500 tonnes/day in 2023.

Park Cam has succeeded in producing one of the lightest beer bottles in the world with its technical studies and continues to make a sound in the world with both its quality and the technologies it applies.

Ciner Group has started to invest in glass factories in different locations of the world and continues rapidly and Park Cam’s teams provide guidance on these investment projects.

Park Cam has adopted the vision of producing safe and high-quality glass packaging and becoming a world brand in its sector by developing innovative solutions with environmentally and socially responsible business practices. It continues its activities in accordance with ISO14001 Environmental Management System, ISO 9001 Quality Management System, ISO

50001 Energy Management System, ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System standards, ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System.

Since the produced material is used as food packaging, product safety must meet food safety standards. Park Cam has created a production structure that responds to ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System standards in order for its products to be healthy and safe. In addition, Park Cam HACPP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) holds the British origin, internationally prestigious BRCGS Packaging Material Certificate, which shows the level of competence about hygiene, food safety and quality systems and gives the chance to follow the practices in this direction.

In addition, Park Cam undergoes external audits within the scope of social compliance since 2017. SMETA (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit), whose latest version is 6.0, is a standard created by Sedex and it covers ethical, social, OHS and environmental issues. Audits are conducted on the basis of ETI Base Code, local and international labour laws. This process, which is verified by periodic audits, is shared with Sedex members determined by Park Cam with a final report containing the audit data, performance, and social compliance of Park Cam.

Taking the sustainability approach at the centre of its business strategies in order to maintain its success in the long term, Park Cam aims to carry out its activities in accordance with international sustainability standards and to add value to all its stakeholders, especially its customers, employees, suppliers and the society, to protect natural resources and the environment, and to further develop its position and competitive power in the sector with its sustainable growth and development strategies. In line with its sustainability policy and strategy, Park Cam aims to develop and maintain a sustainable way of doing business on a global scale and in long term, by following strategies that will contribute to the economy, society, and the environment.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Reporting year	January 1, 2021	December 31, 2021	No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Turkey

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

TRY

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
No	

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Other C-Suite Officer	Park Cam is a subsidiary of Ciner Group and in its business structure, the most senior executive person is General Manager who is called the Other C-Suite Officer. The Sustainability Manager and Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment Manager report critical issues related to sustainability studies, including climate change, to the General Manager (GM), to whom they are directly affiliated. The GM conveys sustainability issues that may affect investment and company strategy decisions to the Board of Directors. The general responsibility for climate change within Park Cam belongs to the GM, who is also a member of the Board of Directors of the company. The GM is a member of the Board of Directors as well as the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee. Other members of the Sustainability Committee are Sustainability Manager, Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Manager,

	Business Development and Investments Manager, Project Manager, Quality Manager, Technical Manager, Purchasing Manager, and Accounting Manager. Each member is responsible for climate-related issues and expresses opinions in committee meetings and contributes to the realization of the ideas they express. Various ESG issues, including environmental impact reduction, energy efficiency, and climate change, are on the agenda of Committee meetings. The Committee may convene at least four times a year, but more frequently if deemed necessary. After a decision taken in committee meetings last year, within the scope of renewable energy project development approved by the GM, a wind measurement mast was placed within the boundaries of the enterprise in 2021. And studies are planned to select the optimum capacity wind turbine in the light of the data to be obtained from these measurements by taking measurements for at least 1 year. In addition, by replacing the compressors used in the factory with screw compressors with lower energy needs and higher efficiency in 2021, the energy efficiency measured is over than 335,000 kWh (which represents the amount of saving for the last two months of the year).

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures,	Board Meetings: Issues related to climate change are also included as one of the priority agenda items of the meetings of the Board of Directors, where investment projects and company strategy are evaluated. Sustainability Committee Meetings: The chairperson of the sustainability committee is the GM and the GM is a board member. In some regular meetings, the GM conveys the climate-related issues and decisions discussed in the sustainability committee to the chairperson of the board, and the board makes the final decision on this issue. As a result, the board controls climate-related issues in the sustainability committee through the GM. Issues related to energy consumption, combating climate change and emissions, waste and wastewater disposal, and water consumption are among the priority agenda items of the Sustainability Committee meetings. Apart from the Sustainability Committee, Goal Setting and Follow-up

	acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	Meetings were organized to evaluate the realization of the determining unit annual targets, to control the operability of the management systems, and to provide determinations and suggestions about the effectiveness of the studies. Under the chairpersonship of the Management Systems Responsibles, which meets monthly, consists of the managers of the relevant unit. Performance against the targets set on sustainability issues is included in the meeting agenda of the Sustainability Committee.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	The GM is responsible for the assessment and management of issues related to climate change at the level of the Board of Directors. The fact that the GM has nearly 33 years of experience in the glass packaging production sector has ensured that the infrastructure needs of the factory, including the design and construction processes, are met with environmentalist approaches. To these approaches; it was planned to make the factory design and plan the production process so that systems that use less energy can be preferred, to make the necessary investment in materials and equipment of the highest international standards, to ensure that one of the lightest bottle production is carried out by using the most efficient energy, by studying the results of different scenario analyzes and to use the energy most efficiently in the factory, and the realization of energy recovery from waste heat can be given as an example. In addition, since the GM has been in different positions providing technical support for many years, the GM's personal experience in closely monitoring the energy and environmental performance of the factory, making the feasibility of possible renewable energy and energy efficiency studies, evaluating the relevant investments and projecting foreign investment studies by using his experience.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify General Manager	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The GM is the person directly responsible for sustainability and climate change studies and reports to the Board of Directors.

The GM, who is also the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, presents the sustainability issues that may affect the investment and company strategy decisions to the Board of Directors. The chairperson of the Committee is responsible for climate change issues. The Sustainability Manager and Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment Manager work directly under the GM and report on ESG issues, including climate change. In addition, the GM, who serves as the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, participates in the Committee meetings and personally participates in the risks and opportunities related to climate change, up-to-date performance monitoring processes, and reports relevant issues to the Board of Directors when necessary.

The Sustainability Manager, who reports directly to the GM, is responsible for coordinating the sustainability efforts within the company in order to implement sustainability as a management system and thus ensure that Park Cam's strategy and policy in the field of sustainability becomes a part of the corporate culture.

The Sustainability Manager is responsible for ensuring that the sustainability strategy is implemented by the relevant unit, carrying out sustainability studies with stakeholders, monitoring the company's ESG performance and its situation against targets, climate change, water and waste management, recycling, energy efficiency, etc. Working with the Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Department and the Energy Department on these issues and taking an active role in the annual public reporting of its performance in the field of ESG, coordinating the work of the Sustainability Working Group, contributing to the Committee and working groups on sustainability trends and issues, including climate change. It is responsible for making recommendations, providing necessary data consolidation on sustainability issues, and conducting sustainability communication in internal and external channels.

The Sustainability Manager is responsible for determining the corporate sustainability policy and strategy, integrating this strategy into business processes, monitoring the sustainability performance of the company in this direction, and evaluating and managing the risks and opportunities related to ESG, including combating climate change. In this direction, it follows national and international developments and monitors environmental performance together with the Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment Departments and the Energy Department these departments evaluate emission reduction targets and renewable energy projects, etc. by carrying out activities together.

The Sustainability Committee, which operates directly under the GM, includes managers and representatives of different units and departments. Sustainability Committee; consists of Sustainability Manager, Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Manager, Business Development and Investments Manager, Project Manager, Quality Manager, Technical Manager, Procurement Manager, and Accounting Manager.
At Park Cam, The Committee has been established to fulfil its duties in determining the sustainability strategy in ESG areas including climate change, creating, implementing and monitoring the policies, strategies, goals and practices in the field of sustainability, reviewing, determining the open areas for improvement, defining and evaluating the risks and opportunities faced by the company in environmental, social, economic and corporate issues, monitoring the developments and performance related to sustainability and determining and taking necessary actions.
The Sustainability Working Group, which carries out its activities directly under the Sustainability Committee, consists of critical positions in the departments that carry out their activities in the field of ESG. Working group: Sustainability Manager, Occupational Health, Safety and Environment Manager, Environment Chief, General Accounting Chief, Environmental Engineer, Energy Chief, Quality Chief, Human Resources Chief, Sales and Marketing Chief, and Utility Chief.
The Sustainability Working Group, which was formed to support the implementation of the decisions taken by the Committee, provides the data requested by the Sustainability Department in order to support the execution, follow-up, and reporting of sustainability activities of the climate-related activities determined by the Sustainability Committee was created for supporting other working groups that are obliged to fulfil all the tasks assigned by the Committee.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	N/A

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target Efficiency project	The senior management monitors the financial, operational, and environmental performance of the company and rewards department managers and employees with a financial reward in line with the level of financial gain. Apart from financial rewards, the significant achievements and contributions of employees in the field of ESG are taken into consideration in performance evaluations and

			promotion decisions. At the end-of-year event held at the end of each year, the achievements of corporate executive team members with high performance in ESG areas are announced, and monetary awards are given to those deemed worthy of awards. Also, alongside corporate executive team members, other employees are rewarded. For example, within the scope of tackling climate change, 4 corporate executive team members were awarded in line with an improvement project on energy efficiency, and a total of TRY 54,800 was paid for the monetary reward in 2021.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities for Park Cam, the short-term includes a time frame of 0-2 years.
Medium-term	2	5	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities for Park Cam, the medium-term includes a time frame of 2-5 years.
Long-term	5	10	In the context of climate-related risks and opportunities for Park Cam, the long-term includes a time frame of 5-10 years.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

In order to score the financial impact, the financial risk tolerance level is taken into account in Park Cam. The financial risk tolerance level is defined as the acceptable level of financial loss that has no significant impact on the company. In terms of financial risks, TRY 5,000,000 is considered the financial impact risk tolerance level. The fluctuation of 0.48% of net sales revenue is considered substantive and this value is evaluated and decided by Sustainability Committee. Any effort that has the potential to generate a gain is evaluated within the scope of opportunity analysis.

Any impact that could result in production interruption of one day or longer or pose a safety risk is considered a significant strategic impact. Probability, frequency, and impact are considered in impact classification, whether significant or not.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Park Cam evaluates risks and opportunities in order to reveal the positive and negative aspects that affect all management system performances, identify areas that are open to improvement, and enable the performance of management systems to be raised to higher levels. Climate-related risk management is integrated into the company's multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The objective of this procedure is to identify and control risks over direct operations, upstream and downstream value chain stages considering all short, medium, and long-term timeframes.

In order to identify risks and opportunities, current determinations in the control lists, meeting topics and decisions, statistical evaluations of past events and records, internal and external audit results, customer feedback, and root causes of these notifications and process evaluation results are considered as internal evaluation criteria. Developing regulations and laws, economic, environmental, geopolitical, social, and technological risks prepared by the World Economic Forum (WEF) to identify risk perceptions by risk experts, business, civil society, and world leaders every year, evaluation and examination reports of the International Energy Agency, the Evaluation Reports published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), together with the reports and sources published by various national and international institutions during the year are considered as external evaluation criteria. While Park Cam evaluates risk assessments as transition risks and physical risks; risk assessment studies on

employees, production, and operational product safety, occupational health and safety, business continuity (natural disaster, fire, etc.), and environmental management are carried out in detail.

Risks are scored according to the defined probability and severity levels. The probability and severity rating are defined as 0 (ineffective) – 5 (Very high). The risk score is calculated for each risk by multiplying the probability of each risk and its impact (Probability x Severity). The calculated risk score is evaluated in accordance with the definitions specified in the defined risk matrix.

All identified risks are prioritized based on criteria like risk scores, financial impact measures, etc. Therefore, risks that require to take urgent measures are identified in order to integrate the risk management strategy into the decision-making mechanism of the senior management. The Departments responsible for management systems carry out their activities in order to make recommendations to the senior management on the issues of identifying and evaluating risks and opportunities, estimating their effects at the company level, managing these risks, and evaluating and taking into account them in the decision-making mechanism.

Risk assessment is reviewed at a meeting held at least once a year, with the participation of departments' responsibles assigned by each process owner. Issues that can be improved as a result of risk analysis are included as one of the agenda items in the Management Review Meeting and the senior management decides on the activities planned to be carried out regarding these risks.

Disruptive natural events caused by increasing temperatures and climate change have an impact on carbon and greenhouse gas emissions. Additional costs such as taxes on carbon and greenhouse gas emissions and legal changes such as the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism and the fact that customers have begun to examine their business partners' management of risks in this direction have necessitated the integration of risks related to climate change into risk management processes. Thanks to the joint work of the Sustainability, Environment, Energy, and Quality Departments, the risk and opportunity assessment process regarding climate change is carried out. The Environment, Energy and Sustainability Departments integrate the risks and opportunities related to climate change with the company's main risks and opportunities.

The Sustainability Working Group and related departments work collaboratively while identifying and evaluating climate change risks and other ESG issues in line with their strategies and targets. The Sustainability Committee members are top-level responsible for determining and evaluating sustainability policies and strategies according to risks and opportunities. Also, Sustainability Committee, together with the Sustainability working group, tries to identify its risks early and presents the results of its work to the GM on taking the necessary measures to reduce and manage these risks.
Risks and opportunities related to Climate Change are also evaluated and audited by ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems experts through internal and external audits.

Risk management activities also focus on raising awareness of employees about risks and encouraging them to think about and report potential risks through the Employee Suggestion System and climate change awareness is raised by considering ESG risks.

4 methods are used to respond to identified and assessed risks:
A risk is accepted directly if it is at an acceptable level.
Additional control activities are planned to reduce the impact and probability of a risk.
If it is not possible to reduce the impact and probability of a risk or if a department does not have the necessary resources, the process can be transferred to another department provided that the work follow-up is carried out by the responsible department.
If a risk is too big to manage and/or activity is not vital, it is possible to avoid the management of it. However, if it is necessary to proceed with risk management, attempts are considered to perform the work with alternative activities or postpone it to an appropriate period.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Regulation on the Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which is in force in Turkey, regulates the procedures and principles regarding the monitoring, reporting, and verification of greenhouse gas emissions arising from the activities of Park Cam. In line with the articles of the regulation, the greenhouse gases (CO2) report (MRV - Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) of the previous year, which is prepared every year within the framework of the monitoring plan of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, is uploaded to the Ministry System after it is verified by an authorized verification body assigned by the Ministry. Park Cam is obliged to meet the emission limit values specified in the Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation which is in force in Turkey, and the emission values are far below the current limit values. This is monitored by the online Continuous Emission Measurement Systems which is connected to the Ministry's system. Park Cam has ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System Certificate and it conducts studies to reduce resource consumption, reduce emissions and improve social factors. In order to comply with the Life Cycle Analysis requirements in ISO 14001:2015, planning has been made to start the studies within the scope of Life Cycle Analysis in 2022. In 2016, Turkey approved the Paris Agreement with Law No. 7333, which entered into force on 07.10.2021, and presented the most

		applicable climate change plans to date after COP26, Turkey also announced its target to become carbon neutral in 2053. In this direction, it is also considered that the existing laws and regulations in Turkey may change in this direction and become binding for companies in the future.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) was first announced in 2021. The carbon footprint calculations, which are currently being made on a voluntary basis, will be prepared and presented by the pilot sectors in 2023 and CBAM certificates will be issued and carbon taxation implementation will begin in 2026. Although the glass sector is not yet included in CBAM and is not among the mandatory sectors, Park Cam carries out its carbon footprint calculations within the scope of ISO 14064. In the future, an additional taxation system will be implemented in line with the carbon tax calculations to be made by being included in the carbon emission trading system. Currently, the applicability of renewable energy sources in the facility area is being investigated in order to reduce the carbon emission originating from Park Cam. Therefore, a wind measurement mast has been placed in an area determined within the scope of the feasibility studies for the establishment of a wind turbine in the facility. The turbine capacity that can be installed will be determined in the light of the data obtained from the measurements. It is anticipated that the Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation and related wastewater regulations can be revised according to the EU Official Journal of the European Union – 8 March 2012, Volume 55 norms. Park Cam emission values, which are well below the current limit values, may remain above the limit values if the EU norms are adopted, and according to the 2013 European Commission Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Reference Document on Best Available Techniques (BAT) in the Glass Manufacturing Industry, the necessity to install chimney treatment systems may come to the fore. In addition to the installation and maintenance costs of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems and dust filters (electrostatic, ceramic, etc.) that will be required to be installed, new requirements may arise in terms of installation in a working chimney.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	As technology develops day by day, falling behind these developments and new equipment, materials, and systems and not being able to benefit from them has now become a risk for companies. Despite this risk, Park Cam always closely follows the technological developments in its sector and makes the necessary investment in this direction when necessary. From the installation of the first furnace, Park Cam aimed to benefit from technology at the highest level and to establish a factory with a high-tech technology machinery and equipment park and achieved success in this direction. Most of the materials and

		equipment are selected from high-energy efficiency classes and they meet international standards. For example, in furnaces where energy is used the most, approximately 85% of natural gas consumption and 35% of electrical energy consumption are used. For this reason, the main target has been to carry out studies that will ensure energy efficiency in our furnaces since our establishment. With ACSI PLC automation systems used and automatic laser level devices (COMAX) used for level measurements, furnace energy efficiency is achieved by ensuring that the furnace regime is more stable. Park Cam uses state-of-the-art equipment at every stage from batching to packaging. In this way, control stages over processes have been increased and productivity increased, reduction of human errors, savings in chemical consumption as well as the increase in product quality have been achieved. Oil consumption has been reduced by half with the use of robot systems, which are used in lubrication and ensure the homogeneity of glass and product quality, which is important in the production of light bottles. In addition, the energy consumption of machinery and equipment is monitored in detail with the comprehensive Energy Monitoring System established within the scope of ISO 50001 Energy Management System. In this way, existing emission sources can be closely monitored, and energy efficiency projects can be developed more effectively. Besides, by monitoring the machinery and equipment instantly, possible malfunctions that may hinder production can be noticed instantly; it is even possible to take precautions without causing any machine damage.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal risks are taken into consideration during all assessment and decision-making phases regarding climate change. As an example of legal risks, Emissions Trading System, Carbon Taxation, European Green Deal, and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and its effects on companies exporting from non-EU countries to the EU, decarbonization strategies and practices implemented by the governments during the transition to a low carbon economy can be given. In addition, energy-related legal obligations regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions may also be encountered in the future. Carrying out its activities as a global company, Park Cam exports its products to England, Germany, and Belgium mostly. In this respect, it can be affected by global legal regulation changes, especially the European and British laws related to climate change.

		Turkey's dependence on foreign energy and the inability to benefit from renewable energy sources sufficiently cause energy prices in Turkey to become dependent on global changes. Operational costs are also directly affected by these changes. In order to manage these risks effectively, ISO 50001 Energy Management System and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System have been in operation for many years at Park Cam, and energy consumption per unit product is monitored with detailed energy monitoring systems. Through this system, energy consumption levels are followed during production stages, energy efficiency is monitored with regular analyses, areas open to improvement are identified and projects that will increase energy efficiency in production are planned and implemented. In addition, potential renewable energy projects are also being evaluated. In this direction, within the scope of developing renewable energy projects, a wind measurement mast has been placed within the boundaries of the facility in 2021 and it is planned to take measurements for at least one year. In the light of the data to be obtained from these measurements, studies are planned to select the optimum capacity wind turbine.
Market	Relevant, always included	Market risks are incorporated into risk assessment processes by following market trends for helping to predict what customers' expectations and needs and consumer behaviour will be like in the future and how the market will evolve. Despite the risk and opportunity analysis related to ESG, the demands of customers, investors, and evaluation institutions from companies for ESG and Climate change strategies are increasing day by day. In this direction, the disclosure of plans and road maps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is also one of the increasing demands. Park Cam has determined its own Sustainability Strategy based on ESG principles and criteria and carries out various studies to fully integrate this strategy into its business processes. In response to the increasing demands of its customers for ESG, Park Cam continues its efforts and plans, especially on energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, under its own sustainability strategy, and it started to carry out reporting process on its sustainability and environmental performance in a way that is accessible to all stakeholders. There are also requests from customers to produce lightweight glass and products that are made by using recycled cullet. Despite the alternative plastic containers, Park Cam produces glass containers,

		which are one of the healthiest and environmentally friendly product options. In addition, thanks to its ability to produce lightweight glass containers, Park Cam has gained a reputation among both national and international companies for offering the most innovative products in its sector.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Due to the increasing concerns about climate change both in Turkey and all over the world, the issue of climate change occupies an important place among the risks of corporate reputation, and reputation risks are evaluated as any strategic decision can directly affect brand value. Demands are increasing from external stakeholders, including national and international assessment institutions and customers, to expect reduction steps and targets in greenhouse gas emissions, and companies are expected to create their own strategies in this direction. Business partners and other relevant stakeholders consider whether companies adopt a responsible way of doing business in the business world as a success criterion and it is critical for companies to manage their reputation risks by communicating effectively with all their stakeholders about their environmental performance on climate change. In this regard, Park Cam has started to present its current environmental performance to the information of all stakeholders since 2021 by including the energy and environmental management system implementations that it has been carrying out for many years. With the sustainability strategy and approach, it has determined, that it carries out unique studies in the glass container production sector and is positioned in an important place in the sector by producing the light glass container products. In addition, to expand the collection and recycling of glass waste throughout our country, under the leadership of Park Cam executives, United Container Glass Fillers and Manufacturers Foundation (Birlesik Cam Ambalaj Dolumculari ve Ureticileri Vakfi - BIRCAM) in order to bring glass containers waste back to the economy within the scope of the current 'Packaging Waste Control Regulation', to fulfil the obligations of collecting glass container waste on behalf of Marketers and Glass Container Manufacturers, and to acquire glass container waste as a sustainable raw material source. It strives to carry out activities on a national scale that will support the circular economy by ensuring the need for less raw materials by collecting glass cullet and by ensuring that the glass collected is included in the recycling activities.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Among the extreme meteorological events, one of the most damaging weather events in terms of their effects and frequency is excessive precipitation and companies have to determine a strategy against this

		risk and carry out risk management. The occurrence of flooding as a result of excessive precipitation is a risk in terms of Park Cam's production processes, supply chain, and product shipment. While the presence of a stream bed that has lost its water next to Park Cam creates a risk, the fact that there is an elevation difference of approximately 20 meters between the stream bed and the factory level is considered an advantage. In case of a flood event, it is expected to originate from the hill opposite the warehouse. In this regard, a waterway has been created to direct the water from this hill to the stream bed. In addition, sandbags were prepared for the entrances expected to be affected by flooding. Soil movement by the flood was tried to be prevented by embankment walls and afforestation works. Excessive snowfall has been recognized as a risk to roof safety in some parts of the facility. Roof heater cables in the conveyor gallery melt the snow on the roof and prevent it from collapsing. In case of roof collapse, the main batching belts feeding the furnace silos can be damaged and production can be affected. Roof heaters in the conveyor gallery also prevent icicles. In the case of an icicle, a possible work accident and loss of workdays may occur. The heaters on the porch of the warehouse ramp area take the snow load in this area. If the heaters are not working, there may be a risk of snow accumulating and collapsing on the porch. However, product shipment may be delayed. Roof drainage problems of excessive rainwater have been recognized as a risk for production processes at Park Cam. Rainwater that cannot be drained from the roof has the potential to reach production areas and equipment and damage them. Heating cables placed on the roof that closes the process building ensure that the siphonic system operates regularly without freezing due to excessive snow or extreme cold, and drainage of rainwater. The siphonic system is a new generation system that allows the rainwater to be evacuated by transmitting it to the manhole with the vacuum. Park Cam tried to eliminate the risks that may arise from rainwater drainage on the roofs of the facility by installing siphonic systems.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Changes in outside air temperatures affect the energy costs of the factory positively or negatively. For example; outside temperature that is warmer than normal reduces the energy consumption in our furnaces and heating systems while increasing the energy consumption of the cooling systems. For the analysis of energy consumption, the outside air temperature has been monitored with an automation system since 2019. The changes between years can be compared by taking the daily and monthly temperature averages of the hourly recorded temperature data. In our calculations, it is predicted that the chiller will consume approximately 200,000 kWh more electrical energy in the next 5 years, when the year 2019 is taken as a

		reference, at an average temperature increase of 3 degrees in July and August. Since the current chiller cooling capacity will not be enough in a temperature increase of 3 degrees in 2019 reference temperatures, an absorption chiller investment has been considered. Thus, the cooling capacity will increase by providing the energy of the cooling system from the waste flue gas and there will be an improvement of up to 90% in the electrical energy efficiency of the chiller system.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Changes in outside air temperatures affect the energy costs of our business positively or negatively. For example, the fact that the outside air temperature is warmer than normal reduces the energy consumption in our furnaces and heating systems, while increasing the energy consumption of the cooling systems. For the analysis of energy consumption, the outside air temperature has been followed up with an automation system since 2019. It can help to compare the changes between years by taking the daily and monthly temperature averages of the hourly recorded temperature data.
The rise in air temperatures as a result of climate change is a factor that increases energy consumption in cooling systems. When we compare the average temperature of July and August, which are the hottest months, on a yearly basis, the average for 2019 is 20.78 ^{O}C; the 2020 average is 21.73 ^{O}C; the 2021 average is 22.26 ^{O}C. When we take 2019 as a reference for July and August, there was an increase of 0.95 ^{O}C in 2020 and an increase of 1.48 ^{O}C in 2021. These measurements are supported by the data on

heating and cooling days published by the General Directorate of Meteorology for Bilecik. The cooling day degree (CDD) for Bilecik was 84 in 2019, 141 in 2020, and 149 in 2021.
This temperature increase was reflected in the chiller cooling system as additional energy consumption. When we take 2019 as a reference for the months of July and August, 88,295 kWh more energy was consumed in 2020 and 117,203 kWh more in 2021.
When we compare the annual energy consumption of the chiller, it was 2.4 million kWh in 2019, 3 million kWh in 2020, and 3.1 million kWh in 2021.
In our calculations, it is predicted that the chiller will consume approximately 200,000 kWh more electrical energy in the next 5 years, when the year 2019 is taken as a reference, at an average temperature increase of 3 degrees in July and August.
Since our current chiller cooling capacity will not be enough in a temperature increase of 3 degrees in 2019 reference temperatures, an absorption chiller investment has been decided. Thus, by providing the energy of the cooling system from the waste gas, both our cooling capacity will be increased and there will be an improvement of up to 90% in the electrical energy efficiency of the chiller system.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

9,440,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

Energy consumption is increasing every year due to the increase in air temperatures. If this investment is not made in the next 4 years, the energy that can be consumed is estimated to be approximately 8,000,000 kWh. Accordingly, the following calculation was made according to the unit electricity price for December 2021. It is foreseen that the absorption chiller investment will pay off in less than 12 years from the investment period (This period will be further shorter if the electricity unit fee increases). Explanation of financial impact figure: 8,000,000 kWh more electricity consumption x TRY 1.18 (unit price of electricity in December 2021) = TRY 9,440,000.

Cost of response to risk

29,210,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Since our current chiller cooling capacity will not be enough in a temperature increase of 3 degrees in 2019 reference temperatures, an absorption chiller investment has been decided. Thus, by providing the energy of the cooling system from the waste gas, both our cooling capacity will be increased and there will be an improvement of up to 90% in the electrical energy efficiency of the chiller system. The saving from energy efficiency will be over than 1,400,000 kWh per year. The total investment cost of the system, including the absorber chiller and hybrid cooling tower, was calculated as approximately TRY 29,210,000.

Comment

N/A

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description

Park Cam, with the sustainability strategy and approach it has determined, carries out unique studies in the glass container production sector and is positioned in an important place in the sector by producing lightweight glass.
Trying to make the glass container production process more environmentally friendly, Park Cam's efforts to reduce energy consumption and reduce greenhouse gas

emissions are gaining more and more importance. Since more bottle products are produced from the melted glass in bottles with lighter weight, the use of raw materials per bottle produced and energy consumption decreases. Lightweight increases the sustainability of glass containers by reducing the amount of raw materials needed, energy consumption, emissions, and transportation costs. As a result, green gas emission values per bottle decrease.
Park Cam provides an advantage in bottle unit cost without sacrificing any quality in order for its customers to prefer light bottles. In addition to this advantage in bottle cost, lightweight bottles also provide an advantage in logistics costs to customers. During the shipment of empty bottles and filled products, more products are loaded onto a vehicle.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

68,856,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact figure

With the production of light bottles, more products can be produced by using the same inputs/resources. While this provides great benefits in terms of production efficiency, although the amount of energy and raw materials used remains the same, the amount of product produced is higher. In the example taken for this financial impact calculation; with the lightning works carried out on 6 different glass container products, a total of 13,500 tonnes of glass was saved in 2021, and extra bottles were produced using the same raw material amount with the lightning works. In this context, it achieved a financial gain increase of approximately TRY 59,000,000.
In addition, the amount of energy savings achieved in 2021 in line with product lightning efforts was over TRY 9,856,000.
TRY 59,000,000 + TRY 9,856,000 = TRY 68,856,000

Cost to realize opportunity

2,086,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Park Cam, which started to seek answers to the questions of how to produce more efficiently, and how to produce more environmentally friendly with the efforts of technology and engineers, carries out many product lightening projects. These multi-disciplinary studies ensure that each unit can concentrate its expertise in the field in which it is competent and provide quick solutions with team spirit. At this stage, Mould Shop, Design, Production, Maintenance, and Quality Control Departments carry out sensitive work in harmony as a whole. During the testing period, communication is kept at the maximum level. Within the scope of this calculation, the starting period of the works carried out for the light production of selected products in the factory is in 2018 and 2019. According to the evaluations made with the data obtained in the testing period carried out in this process, the necessary measurement/control equipment needs have arisen in order to continuously follow up the new and old molds. In the cost calculation; all used mold costs, new equipment costs which are considered as fixed assets, and in addition to these, glass costs during the testing period (including labour, raw resources/material, and general manufacturing expenses) are included, and the total budget is over TRY 2,086,000.

Comment

N/A

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

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

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA 2DS	Company-wide		The IEA's 2DS Scenario is based on a projected temperature rise of 2°C and the scenario analysis based on the development of low carbon technology and its deployment in various countries is used by Park Cam as the transition scenario. The analysis of this scenario used is based on the 2050 projection. There are two important parameters in the creation of this scenario. Primarily, the potential impact of Park Cam on its exports to the EU due to the increasing costs in glass manufacturing and the implementation of CBAM within the scope of the EU Green Agreement is of great importance in the creation of this scenario analysis. Accordingly, our plan as Park Cam is based on a reduction in raw material and energy consumption due to the increase in cullet rates and renewable energy investments to be developed. We have drawn the roadmap for our transition scenario, based on the fact that the increase in light glass production will contribute to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, and to decrease in the amount of raw materials and the consumption of energy per product. Secondly, renewable energy investment is considered essential by Park Cam, considering the possibility that access to I-REC certified electricity will be more difficult than before as a result of the anticipated change in the supply-demand balance of renewable electricity in the coming years. In particular, the IEA encourages a higher use of solar and wind energy given its low costs. In this direction, potential renewable energy projects are also evaluated at Park Cam. Within the scope of developing renewable energy projects, a wind measurement mast has been placed within the boundaries of the enterprise in 2021, and it is planned to take measurements for at least 1 year and to select the wind turbine with the optimum capacity in the light of the data to be obtained from these measurements.

			Bozuyuk, where Park Cam is located, is a suitable area for wind energy. There are also wind farms on the hills at close distances. In addition, feasibility studies are carried out for solar energy investment, and it is aimed to clarify the investment decisions in 2022.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 4.5	Company-wide		The physical climate scenario in line with RCP 4.5 for Park Cam is analyzed under three stages. It is designed to analyze physical and transition risks, optimize these risks and fully integrate these risks into the business strategy. As a result of the analyzes made, it is understood that in each of the four different scenarios determined by the IPCC, more challenging conditions await Turkey as well as the rest of the world. If the average temperature increase is 1.5°C, it is predicted that the annual average temperature change in Turkey, especially in the Southeastern Anatolia region, will increase above the global average temperature change. As the said increase approaches 4°C, it is thought that the annual average temperature values will increase more sharply. It is expected that the annual average precipitation amounts will also be affected by the temperature change that may occur with global warming. If the average temperature increases by 1.5°C, it is thought that the precipitation will decrease by 1-10% in Turkey. If the average temperature increases by 4°C, precipitation will decrease by 20-30 percent in the western and central parts of the Southern Aegean and the Mediterranean. Also, it is estimated by 10-20 percent in the Central and North Aegean, Southern Marmara, southern parts of Central Anatolia, and most of Southeastern Anatolia. The Black Sea is the region that is thought to be least affected by the decrease in precipitation. It is predicted that the soil will also be seriously affected by the average temperature increase. It is expected that the soils will lose more and more moisture and the drought will increase, to be more severe in the Southern Aegean and Western Mediterranean throughout Turkey. In the scenario where the average temperature increases by 4°C, it is thought that the soils in Turkey will experience the highest level of moisture loss. As a result of the analyzes made, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reduction studies are included in order to prevent acute physical risks.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

What are the decision-making variables and which developments might affect performance in the future?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

The effect of outside air temperature is important for energy management. In this context, outside air temperature data are taken on an hourly basis. These data are presented in energy reports as daily and monthly averages. It is possible to see the effects of climate change from these data. According to the table in which the average air temperature is kept in Park Cam, when the data for July and August, which are the hottest months, are compared with the 2021 and 2019 data, there is an average increase of 1.5°C. In addition to its negative impacts on water and land resources, it will also increase Turkey's cooling demand significantly over the next decade compared to current modest levels.

The compatibility of the outside air temperature data table with the cooling systems can be seen. Chiller energy consumption will be 387,580 kWh in August 2019, while cooling energy consumption will increase to 434,617 kWh in August 2021. Unfortunately, this trend is an ever-increasing graph. Compared to August 2021-2018, 47,037 kWh more energy was spent on cooling.

It is possible to see a similar situation in the cooling tower water consumption data. While the water consumption in the cooling tower was 168 m3/day in August 2019, it increased to 174 m3/day in 2021. The daily increase in the summer months has increased to 4-5 m3. The effect on water consumption is approximately 150 m3 due to the increase in temperature in the summer months.

The energy sector will also be affected by the effects of sea-level changes and more extreme weather on infrastructure. In particular, the scarcity of water resources will have direct effects on Turkey's hydropower capacity, which currently accounts for around 30% of total electricity generation.

The reason for the strategic importance of water in Park Cam is that there is no other source that we can substitute. For example, while energy needs are met with diesel and LPG tanks against natural gas shortages, generators, and uninterruptible power supplies against power cuts, unfortunately, we do not have any other source to replace water. Bozuyuk Organized Industrial Zone management and other factories in the organized industry meet the entire water supply with water wells. The lack of a natural

water source near the area is among the most serious risks.

In this direction, it is also aimed to increase the water recycling rate (Water recycling rate = Total recycled water/Total water withdrawal) in production for risk adaptation according to the results of the physical risk assessment.

Financial and non-financial risks related to the consequences of climate and natural events, earthquakes, fires, etc. are taken into consideration. In order to reduce negative consequences as much as possible, there are various insurance policies and coverages for physical and non-physical risks, including Third Party Liability and Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Compulsory Liability, Property Damage, and Business Interruption.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities could affect demand for our products. Proactively anticipating and responding to climate-related risks was seen as an opportunity and influenced important strategic decisions. Within these resolutions, and as one of our ongoing initiatives, Park Cam makes efforts to produce lighter glass packaging and do so without compromising its high standards for strength and quality. Park Cam has aimed to benefit from technology at the highest level and to establish furnaces with technology machinery and equipment park since its first furnace in its initial establishment phase. Park Cam Bozüyük factory's furnaces were the first furnaces of the world to have 500 tonnes/day capacity with end-fired burners for those dates. Compared to alternative furnaces, the fuel consumption per ton with this furnace design is at a minimum level. Trying to make the glass packaging production process more environmental friendly, Park Cam's efforts to reduce energy consumption and reduce carbon gas emissions are gaining more and more importance. Since more bottle products are produced with light weight, the use of raw materials per bottle produced, as well as energy consumption, decreases. Lightweight increases the sustainability of glass packaging by reducing the amount of

		raw materials needed, energy consumption, emissions, and transportation costs. As a result, emission values such as carbon emissions per bottle decrease. Park Cam provides an advantage in bottle unit cost without sacrificing any quality in order for its customers to prefer light bottles. In addition to this advantage in bottle cost, lightweight bottles also provide an advantage in logistics costs to customers. The financial gain obtained with the production of lightweight bottles also provides positive reflections on the logistics costs. As a result of these reflections, more product shipments can be made within the scope of the same logistics planning. For example; With the lightning works carried out on 6 different glass packaging products, a total of 13,500 tons of glass was saved in 2021, and extra bottles were produced using the same raw material amount with the lightning works.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	More than 72% of our emissions are generated in our value chain, reflecting our other indirect emissions (Scope-3). Therefore, Park Cam is aware of the importance of including sustainability criteria in the supply chain and accelerated decarbonisation. Supplier selections are made by purchasing units, taking into account the business line, the needs and expectations of the parties, and the criteria for special requirements regarding the requested product or service. Purchasing units carry out the pre-assessment of the company before making an agreement with any supplier company. Among the pre-assessment criteria; the volume of the product or service to be purchased, risk level, supplier evaluation results, time and cost analysis, quality evaluation analysis, environmental performances, supplier's work experience, as well as sustainability and compliance issues such as environmental management, occupational health, and safety systems and social compliance and responsibility practices. criteria are also included. In supplier evaluation; relevant scoring is made based on ISO 9001, 14001, 22000, 45001, 50001 Management Systems and BRCGS Packaging Materials standard applications, According to the scores they receive, suppliers with a score between 0 and 50 are classified as unapproved suppliers while companies with a score between 50 and 75 are classified as 2nd priority suppliers. Companies that achieve more than 75 points are classified as 1st priority suppliers. It is not possible to work with companies included

		in the Unapproved Supplier list. Supplier audits carried out within the scope of annual targets determined by the Purchasing Unit are based on environmental safety, occupational safety, social compliance, product quality, traceability activities, and production technology criteria. In 2021, Park Cam worked with a total of 745 supplier companies of which 14% were evaluated according to social and environmental issues. Along with increasing this rate, the development of environmental assessment criteria is planned by the Purchasing and Sustainability Departments.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Park Cam continues its R&D studies with a multi-disciplinary holistic approach reflecting its innovative perspective and started to seek answers to the questions of how to get saving in production, how to produce more efficiently, and how to produce more environmental friendly with the efforts of technology and engineers, carries out many product lightning projects. In this direction, there have been bottles that have been considerably lightened (10% and above) due to our high technical knowledge and capability. In addition to the bottles in use, Park Cam has been making long and great efforts to design lightweight bottles while making a new design study. At this stage, the units in Park Cam carry out sensitive work in harmony as a whole. The project budget for these efforts between 2018 and 2019 is over than TRY 2.08 million. The applicability of Park Cam renewable energy sources in the facility area is being investigated, and a wind measurement mast with a cost of 19,000 Euro has been placed in the area determined within the scope of the studies for the establishment of a wind turbine within the facility, and the turbine capacity that can be installed will be determined in the light of the data obtained from the measurements. In addition, feasibility studies are carried out within the scope of solar energy investment. Moreover, in order to expand the collection and recycling of glass waste throughout the country, to bring Glass Packaging Wastes back to the economy within the scope of the current 'Packaging Waste Control Regulation', to fulfil the obligations of collecting glass packaging waste on behalf of Marketers and Glass Packaging Manufacturers, and to acquire Glass Packaging Waste as a sustainable raw material source. BIRCAM Foundation was established under the leadership of Park Cam and it spent over than TRY 729,000 for the design, mechanical development, and establishment of Bircam Bank software infrastructure for CamBank and DonusumBank recovery machines, which

		were carried out within the scope of the Foundation until 2021. If the operating expenses of the Foundation are taken into account, a total of over 2.01 million TL was spent until the end of 2021, contributing to the establishment of the infrastructure of the modern waste collection system.
Operations	Yes	Park Cam gives priority to projects that provide financial support and promise improvement in terms of energy efficiency and emission reduction. Park Cam carries out projects to increase energy efficiency, water efficiency, and the rate of cullet in the production process. For example, in order to prevent the inefficient operation of the compressors in the 4-bar compressed air system, a speed-driven compressor was purchased. The 2-day measurements with and without a variable speed compressor concluded that the system works more efficiently at 8,533 kWh. When we adopt this to annual operation, it is predicted that it will save 1,557,419 kWh/year of energy. A 4.5% improvement was achieved in terms of energy efficiency in the 4-bar system. As a result of the studies and evaluations made instead of the compressors operating at 7 bar pressure in the raw material loading system of the threshing building, it was predicted that the compressor working with 3 bar could perform equally and it was commissioned. In this direction, it is predicted that it will provide 403,112 kWh/year of energy savings per year, and a 45.4% improvement has been achieved in terms of energy efficiency in the blend raw material system. An investment of approximately € 300,000 was made in 2021 for energy efficiency in compressed air systems. The system, which was commissioned in November, will provide an annual energy saving of approximately 2 million kWh. The annual energy efficiency saving from the energy efficiency projects carried out in 2021 was 29,886,522 kWh.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs	Revenues With the production of light bottles, more products can be produced

	Indirect costs Capital expenditures	using the same inputs. While this provides great benefits in terms of production efficiency, although the amount of energy and raw materials used remains the same, the amount of product produced is more. For example; with the lightning works carried out on 6 different glass packaging products, a total of 13,500 tonnes of glass was saved in 2021, and extra bottles were produced using the same raw material amount with the lightning works. In this direction, it achieved a financial gain of 5.64 million Euros. Direct Costs While trying to reduce our emissions caused by the energy consumed by our products during the use phase, additional costs may be encountered in production. This may directly affect profitability and revenue. In addition, other legal requirements such as potential carbon taxes, increase/decrease in green electricity prices, or increase/decrease in the prices of alternative energy sources instead of natural gas in production may cause costs to increase or decrease. While working on our strategic plans to mitigate such risks and planning production scenarios, we are working on incorporating the possibility and impact of such risks into cost calculations. Environmental and energy management system studies and projects CAPEX and OPEX values are among the main inputs of our strategic planning process, and energy efficiency studies that may have an impact on OPEX are given priority. The environment and energy medium-term financial studies of the factory are prepared and reviewed every year. The budgets of environmental and energy projects are evaluated according to these studies. Every year, efforts are made to increase efficiency in production in terms of energy efficiency, water management, and waste management, while reducing costs at the same time. With 4 energy efficiency projects carried out in 2021, approximately TRY 2.23 million of financial savings was achieved. In addition, the amount of energy savings achieved in 2021 in line with product lightning efforts was over than TRY 9.7 million. Indirect Costs Compliance with new regulations which may cause additional costs is evaluated within the scope of indirect costs. For example; certified greenhouse gas emission reports of the Park Cam factory prepared by internal teams are audited and verified every year by the licensed auditor company within the scope of the "Regulation on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions" since 2013. The total estimated financial reflection of these efforts, including preparations for the Ministry verification process and audits carried out within the scope of both ISO 14001 and 50001, is over than 275,000 TL for the last 5 years.

		In order to reduce the negative consequences as much as possible, insurance policies are made for physical and non-physical risks. In addition, the fees paid within the scope of insurance policies are over than 450,000 TL for 2021. Capital Expenditures Dissemination of glass waste collection and recycling throughout the country, recycling glass packaging wastes to the economy within the scope of the current 'Packaging Waste Control Regulation', fulfilling the obligations of collecting glass packaging waste on behalf of marketers and glass packaging manufacturers and acquiring glass packaging waste as a sustainable raw material source. BIRCAM Foundation, of which Park Cam is one of the founders, was established for this purpose. Until 2021, the amount spent by Park Cam for the establishment of the BIRCAM Foundation is over than TRY 2.01 million. Potential renewable energy projects are also being evaluated at Park Cam. In this direction, within the scope of developing renewable energy projects, a wind measurement mast has been placed within the boundaries of the enterprise in 2021, and studies are carried out to take measurements for at least 1 year and to select the wind turbine with the optimum capacity in the light of the data to be obtained from these measurements. The turbine capacity that can be installed will be determined in the light of the data to be obtained from the measurements of the wind measurement mast, which costs 19,000 Euros, and it is planned to carry out prospective investment cost analyzes. In addition, feasibility studies are carried out within the scope of solar energy investment.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

OPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

0.32

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

2.14

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

8.32

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

Park Cam carries out various energy efficiency studies within the scope of tackling climate change, and these studies may lead to projects that require investment. Considering that glass packaging production is an energy-intensive sector and that there has been a large increase in energy costs recently, investment projects are evaluated not only according to their initial investment costs but also according to the short, medium, and long-term impact/return on operational costs. Accordingly, the value given for the reporting year 2021 reflects the percentage reduction value shown by energy efficiency studies on OPEX values. In addition, the desired increase in the rate of glass cullet usage and possible renewable energy investment projects are considered for calculating expected reductions in operational costs of 2025 and 2030.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Base year

2021

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

165,527.23

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

53,979.31

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

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

219,506.53

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

2.31

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

214,435.929157

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

165,527.23

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

53,979.31

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

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

219,506.53

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and is covered by 100% of Scope 1+2 emissions. Our target was set on process emissions at Scope 1 and imported electricity at Scope 2.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2021, Park Cam's total emissions from Scope-1 and Scope-2 were 219,506.53 tonnes of CO2e. Within the scope of emission reduction targets, it is aimed to reduce Scope-1 and Scope-2 emissions by 2.31% by 2025 compared to the base year of 2021.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year

2021

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

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

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

522,421.3

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

522,421.3

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

90

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

90

Target year

2026

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

7.76

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

481,881.40712

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

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

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

522,421.3

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

522,421.3

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and is covered by 90% of Scope 3 emissions. Our target was set on high emissions intensity categories such as purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Category 1 (purchased goods and services) and Category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution) account for 90% of total Scope-3 emissions. According to the base year of 2021, Category 1 and 4 emissions, which make up 90% of Scope-3 emissions, are targeted to be reduced by 7.76% in total until 2026.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Production

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2021

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

1.85

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

0

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and after the renewable energy investment is made, the electricity purchased from the grid will decrease by 1.85%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The solar panel with an installed capacity of 3 MW, which is planned to be realized within the scope of renewable energy feasibility studies carried out at Park Cam, will generate approximately 2,300,000 kWh of electricity by the end of 2025.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

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

Resource consumption or efficiency

Other, please specify

Percentage of glass cullet used

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

Base year

2021

Figure or percentage in base year

14.33

Target year

2025

Figure or percentage in target year

25

Figure or percentage in reporting year

14.33

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Abs1

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is company-wide and the aim of the target is to increase recycled glass cullet used in our products.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Park Cam has a target to increase its used recycled glass cullet (external and internal) percentage by 25% in 2025 from 14.33% in 2021.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	3	204.83
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

31.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

49,788

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

123,575

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Lighting equipment was changed with LED and motion sensor lights. Energy efficiency was achieved due to the change.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

149.28

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,751,074

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

4,540,244

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Energy efficiency was achieved due to the new compressor with speed drive and the change in the dust collection system.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23.75

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

432,942

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,526,921

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Energy efficiency was achieved by reducing the pressures of the compressors in the raw material loading system in the threshing building from 7 bar to 3 bar.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	N/A

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Glass Package

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Recycled raw materials are used in glass packaging production and as Park Cam, we produce our products by using 14.33% recycled glass cullet (internal and external).

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Yes

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165,527.23

Comment

N/A

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53,979.31

Comment

N/A

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53,979.31

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

479,667.37

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32,692.39

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
42,795.42

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26.63

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
81.56

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1, 2021

Base year end
December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

310.7

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18,144.64

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

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

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3,541.99

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1, 2021

Base year end

December 31, 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

N/A

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

165,527.23

Comment

N/A

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

N/A

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

53,979.31

Comment

N/A

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

479,667.31

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

- Emissions for purchased goods and services are calculated using Simapro LCA software using secondary data from Ecoinvent v3.6. Purchase amount of goods are multiplied by cradle to gate emissions from Ecoinvent database.

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

0

Please explain

Purchased good and services are material for Park Cam. In 2021 reporting year, Scope 3 emissions are calculated according to ISO 14064-1. The figure represents the cradle to gate emissions of dolomite, feldspar, limestone, chromite, sodium sulphate, white cullet, green cullet, hematite, soda ash, anthracite, slica.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

It is not relevant in reporting year. Park Cam is no purchase capital goods in reporting year.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

32,692.39

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Fuel and electricity consumption data that is used in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 is used to calculate this category. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021 emissions factors database. Calculation methodology is based on the GHG Protocol.

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

0

Please explain

The data covers:
* Upstream emissions of purchased fuels such as natural gas, diesel oil and gasoline;
*Transmission & distribution losses arising from purchased electricity.
*Upstream emissions of purchased electricity

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

42,795.42

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

For this category, specific transported weight data and specific transported distance data have been obtained from per transportation supplier of Park Cam. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021 emissions factors database.

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

0

Please explain

This data was provided from our transportation suppliers that carry out transportation activities of purchased material to Park Cam and product transportation from Park Cam.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

26.63

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Solid waste amounts per waste type have been collected from waste management data sheets which are also submitted to the ministry. Wastewater amounts have

been calculated in ISO 14046-1 for Park Cam. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021

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

0

Please explain

This data is the sum of hazardous & scrap wastes which are provided by Park Cam and reported to the Ministry in the reporting year. This category includes solid waste management according to specific disposal method, and wastewater treatment operations.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

81.56

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Flight distance data was multiplied with the air travel emissions factors. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021 emissions factors database. Calculation methodology is based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain -Scope 3 Standard.

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

0

Please explain

Port to port flight data and flight distance were collected from Park Cam’s travel agency.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

310.7

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

Employee commuting data was multiplied withe the land travel emissions factors. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021 Business Travel Land, average local bus option, emissions factors database.

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

0

Please explain

This data covers the emissions generated from the transportation (roadway) of employees by daily shuttle busses.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There is no leased assets of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18,144.64

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

This category covers the outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Park Cam, and covered in upstream transportation and distribution emissions.

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

0

Please explain

This data was provided from our transportation suppliers that carry out transportation activities of purchased material to Park Cam and product transportation from Park Cam.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Park Cam products are not processed any further after they have been sold. Consequently, the scope 3 category
“Processing of sold Products” is not relevant for Park Cam.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Park Cam products are not cause emissions after they have been sold. Consequently, the scope 3 category
“Use of sold Products” is not relevant for Park Cam.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3,541.99

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify

2021 Park Cam products amount are multiplied by the emission factor of end-of-life treatment. The end-of-life CO2 e emissions factor are obtained from DEFRA, 2021 emissions factors database.

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

0

Please explain

This data covers the emissions generated from end of life treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There is no downstream leased assets of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There is no franchises of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

There is no investment of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other upstream emissions apart from above categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

No other downstream emissions apart from above categories.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

0.00021

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

219,506.53

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

1,023,853,021

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

0

Direction of change

No change

Reason for change

Park Cam used unit total net sales instead of unit total revenue for metric denominator. This is Park Cam's first year of reporting, so Park Cam's Intensity figure can not compared last year data. Therefore, there is no % change to disclose here.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	100,272.425	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	1.813	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	0.903	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	165,527.23

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Park Cam continues its activities with a single business division under the Ciner Group.	165,527.23

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Park Cam continues its activities in Bozüyük, Bilecik facility.	165,527.23	39.9061	30.0398

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion	100,434.79
Mobile Combustion	168.76
Fugitive emissions	1,809.65
Process activities	63,114.023

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	53,979.305	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division
By facility
By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

Park Cam continues its activities with a single business division under the Ciner Group.	53,979.305	0

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Park Cam continues its activities in Bozüyük, Bilecik facility.	53,979.305	0

C7.6c

(C7.6c) 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)
Process activities and office activities	53,979.31	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

This is our first year of reporting, so we cannot compare to last year

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 25% but less than or equal to 30%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	559,874.36	559,874.36
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		0	124,663.52	124,663.52
Total energy consumption		0	684,537.87	684,537.87

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

N/A

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

N/A

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

N/A

Oil

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

Comment

N/A

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

553,216.38

Comment

N/A

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

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

131,321.49

Comment

Diesel, petrol,

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

684,537.87

Comment

N/A

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Turkey

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

124,663.52

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

124,663.52

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

646,784

Metric numerator

All units are entered as kg.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

% change from previous year

29.1

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

Park Cam develops projects and practices for minimizing waste at source, using resources more efficiently, researching the reuse of waste as part of a circular economy or as alternative raw materials. Since the foundation, Park Cam operates in line with zero waste principle and it supports the “Zero Waste” program launched by the Ministry of Environment Urbanization and Climate Change. Park Cam met the criteria of zero waste management system and was entitled to receive the “Zero Waste Certificate” in 2020. In the context of this program, we raise awareness among the employees about waste, sort waste at source and recycled it through licensed facilities.
In 2020, 286,950 kg of waste from processes of the fusion pools due to cleaning which must be done every 10 years within the facility was reported. Therefore, there is a decrease compared to 2020. If this cleaning was not carried out, the total waste amount would be similar to previous years.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Park Cam-14064-3_for 2021_S12_Location Based.pdf

Page/ section reference

The calculated Scope 1 GHG emissions for the 2021 is 165,528 tonnes of CO2e . (page 1)
219,508 tCO2e of which 165,528 tCO2e are direct emissions (Scope 1) and 53,980 tCO2e are energy indirect emissions (Scope 2) are reasonable. (page 1)
The greenhouse gas emission data (Scope 1 and 2) for 2021 disclosed in the CDP Report as a result of verification audit held on the basis of international standards has been verified with reasonable assurance. (page 1)

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

Park Cam-14064-3_for 2021_S12_Location Based.pdf

Page/ section reference

The calculated Scope 2 GHG emissions for the 2021 is 53,980 tonnes of CO2e. (page 1)
219,508 tCO2e of which 165,528 tCO2e are direct emissions (Scope 1) and 53,980 tCO2e are energy indirect emissions (Scope 2) are reasonable. (page 1)
The greenhouse gas emission data (Scope 1 and 2) for 2021 disclosed in the CDP Report as a result of verification audit held on the basis of international standards has been verified with reasonable assurance. (page 1)

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
Scope 3: Capital goods
Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel
Scope 3: Employee commuting
Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Park Cam-14064-3_for 2021_S3.pdf

Page/section reference

The calculated Scope 3 GHG emissions for the 2021 is 577,261 tonnes of CO2e. (page 1)
577,261 tCO2e of indirect emissions (Scope 3) is limited. (page 1)
The greenhouse gas emission data (Scope 3) for 2021 disclosed in the CDP Report as a result of verification audit held on the basis of international standards has been verified with limited assurance. (page 1)

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope

Scope 1
Scope 2

Application

Park Cam have been working to determinedly reduce their emissions by evaluating possible renewable energy projects and conducting feasibility studies.
Park Cam has a voluntary target to investing solar panels for the purpose to diminish the absolute company-wide total GHG emissions generated in the reporting period. As a priority, Park Cam considers renewable electricity sources.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

90

Variance of price(s) used

A variation of 90 EUR per tonne of carbon has been used in our ongoing feasibility analysis. The latest negotiations on mitigation and adaptation measures of Paris Agreement will bring potential possibilities of additional regulations coming into force in the mid-term. Park Cam's target is to be ready to the future emission reduction resolutions that the emerging markets will engage.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

Park Cam is planning the shadow carbon price apply to ongoing feasibility studies. At the same time, Park Cam is searching for solution for renewable energy usage

renewable energy directly to meet the energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

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

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

14

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

73.49

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

91

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our Supplier Selection and Evaluation priorities are grouped into 6 main categories.

Category 1 (Production, Control, and Systems)
Category 2 (Raw Material and Production Input Materials)
Category 3 (Subcontractor Services)
Category 4 (Other Important Products and Services Affecting Product Quality)
Category 5 (Other Products and Services with High Purchasing Volume)
Category 6 (Products and Services with Low Purchasing Volume)

Supplier selections are made by purchasing units, taking into account the business line, the needs and expectations of the parties, and the criteria for special requirements regarding the requested product or service. Purchasing Department carries out the pre-assessment of the company before making an agreement with any supplier company. Among the pre-assessment criteria; the volume of the product or service to be

purchased, risk level, supplier evaluation results, time and cost analysis quality evaluation analysis, environmental performances, supplier's work experience, as well as sustainability and compliance issues such as environmental management, occupational health, and safety systems and social compliance and responsibility practices criteria are also included.

In supplier evaluation, relevant scoring is made based on ISO 9001, 14001, 22000, 45001, 50001 Management Systems, Sedex and BRCGS Packaging Materials standard applications.

According to the scores they receive, suppliers with a score between 0 and 50 are classified as unapproved suppliers while companies with a score between 50 and 75 are classified as 2nd priority suppliers. Companies that achieve more than 75 points are classified as 1st priority suppliers. It is not possible to work with companies included in the Unapproved Supplier list. Supplier audits carried out within the scope of annual targets determined by the Purchasing Department are based on environmental safety, occupational safety, social compliance, product quality, traceability activities, and production technology criteria. In 2021, Park Cam worked with a total of 745 supplier companies of which 14% were evaluated according to social and environmental aspects. Along with increasing this rate, the development of environmental assessment criteria is planned by the Purchasing and Sustainability Departments.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The measure of the success of the survey in this goal at Park Cam is the rate of interaction and whether the necessary information about their environmental impact is collected from the value chain. If the engagement rate is above 50%, it is called a successful action. Since it is difficult to obtain climate related information from all stakeholders, it is planned to communicate with suppliers first.

Besides, Park Cam aims to establish the “Supplier Code of Conduct” by the end of 2022, which includes our expectations regarding sustainability, such as compliance with the law, fight against bribery and corruption, employee and human rights, OHS and environment, to share with our business partners, including its suppliers and customers. Within the scope of sustainability, it also aims to organize supplier days for at least 1 day every year to strengthen our communication with our suppliers, to share our strategy, purchasing policy and expectations, and to inform about our own efforts on OHS, environment and sustainability. In 2022, Purchasing Department aims to update the purchasing procedure within the scope of sustainability principles, to add new criteria within the scope of sustainability to supplier pre-assessment and evaluation questions, and to identify risky supplier groups in terms of sustainability, and to reach 6% by 2025 with the increasing awareness of sustainability in the number of suppliers visited according to this plan.

In addition, one of the most concrete examples of effective stakeholder dialogue studies is the determination of the company's sustainability material and the achievement of outputs that will enable the strategy to be formed in this direction. Online surveys were shared with stakeholder groups in order to learn about sustainability issues that are

important to stakeholders. The opinions and importance ratings of a total of 417 stakeholder representatives were taken into consideration within the scope of determining the sustainability material issues, through the survey studies carried out with the Sustainability Committee together with the senior management, employees, suppliers, business partners, professional associations and organizations. The results obtained from the senior management and stakeholders were consolidated and material sustainability issues were determined.

Comment

N/A

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number

100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

4

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

It is crucial for Park Cam to notify all its customers, encourage supply-chain transparency, and foster collaboration. Through our sustainability report and the CDP climate change questionnaire, we communicate with all our customers on an annual basis. We share information about our company strategy, governance framework, and emissions breakdowns and targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Park Cam's CDP questionnaire response was made public for the first time this year. Our goal is to raise our CDP rating. Sharing information with customers has proven crucial, and Park Cam has been as consistent and transparent as possible in answering the CDP climate change questionnaire. Measures of success are answering the CDP questionnaire and maintaining CDP score each year.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Park Cam considers the value of the class recycling projects carried out in regional and national level. To be able to promote the effective glass waste management system and engage with communities by raising the awareness, Park Cam engages with local communities in this regard.
BIRCAM Foundation, which operates in the management of glass packaging waste, was founded in November 2017 by Park Cam, a founding member, and the leading organizations in the natural mineral water industry for the separate collection and recycling of especially natural mineral water bottles among other glass packaging.
BIRCAM Foundation aims to ensure endless recycling of glass and minimize the use of natural resources with integrated management of glass packaging wastes. In this regard, a clear structure has been created for the sustainability of waste management, public awareness and training activities.
The primary goal of the BIRCAM Foundation is to significantly increase the glass recycling rate in Turkey. Accordingly, the “New Generation Award- Winning Glass Collection System” was developed in 2018 to collect glass packaging waste more efficiently. Bircam Bank (glass management software), Turkey’s first virtual bank working with glass bottles, was established as part of the New Generation Award-Winning Glass Collection System.
Two types of membership are created at Bircam Bank: personal and commercial. While personal membership is for citizens who collect glass packaging waste separately in their homes, commercial membership is intended for businesses that produce glass packaging waste. CamBank is a unit called “New Generation Glass Bottle Collection Automat” developed by the BIRCAM Foundation’s engineers from varying disciplines. The CamBank unit recognizes the members of Bircam Bank, separates glass bottles as flint and coloured, performs the breaking process after separating them and gives CamPoints (Glass Points) as much as the number of broken bottles. Members can spend these CamPoints by using the application. This helps consumers to earn rewards instantly for all the glass bottles they recycle.
BIRCAM Foundation attends to fairs in various cities of Turkey in order to promote the New Generation Award-Winning Glass Collection System. It is intended to reach to a wider group of people by giving advertisements on the printed and visual media. Furthermore, BIRCAM Foundation provided consultancy services on the management of glass beverage packaging as part of the Turkish Deposit Return System (TUDIS) project.
In 2021, the “Ekomat Project” was implemented in Yalova, Turkey in order to examine the field performances of CamBank and DonusumBank collection machines and to collect numerical data prior to the deposit management system. Ekomat Project encouraged citizens to download Ekomat applications to their smart phones by placing collection machines in pairs at 15 designated points in central Yalova. In this sense, BIRCAM Foundation plans to gather the technical information necessary to become the most important stakeholder of the Deposit Management System which will be in use in 2023.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

At Park Cam, company visits and audits are carried out. With the Supplier On-Site Visit/Audit Form, the company's production technology, input and end product controls, improvement studies, quality, traceability, compliance with the number of personnel and experience, international documents and permits, storage system, suitability of the production area, energy efficiency and environmental performance, social responsibility performance is observed and scored.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

14

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

73.49

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification
Supplier self-assessment
Off-site third-party verification
On-site third-party verification
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce(Compressed).pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

In order to minimize the environmental impact, Park Cam carries out all the activities in accordance with the standard of ISO 14001 Environmental Management System as well as the internal Integrated Policy and Sustainability Policy. Besides, Park Cam pays attention to regularly check the efficiency and continuity of the management systems with an approach based on international standards. Park Cam takes into account the environmental impacts of all the activities and focuses on clean and green technologies. Park Cam Sustainability Report in attached.
Park Cam's Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/rapor/2021/ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce.pdf

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change
Climate-related targets

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

The Project for Determining Turkey's Industrial Emission Strategy (DIES) within the scope of "Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)", financed by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey, carried out by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change has a duration of 36 months. Its main objectives are the protection of human health and the environment through integrated industrial pollution management through the implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive. In order to achieve these goals, it is aimed to develop the technical and institutional capacity and infrastructure for the implementation of the IPPC approach, and to raise awareness. Glass packaging companies are within the scope of Integrated Pollution Protection and Control (IPPC) and are expected to contribute to the DIES project. It has

been reported that DIES Project responsibles of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change have a Park Cam visit plan for 2022.

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Turkey

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

It is aimed to develop the technical and institutional capacity and infrastructure for the implementation of the IPPC approach, and to raise awareness. Glass packaging companies are within the scope of IPPC and are expected to contribute to the DIES project. It has been reported that DIES Project responsibles of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change have a Park Cam visit plan for 2022.

One of the DIES Project work steps; is the task of determining the compliance status and investment needs of the sector by using the Best Available Techniques (BAT) Checklists prepared specifically for the sectors. In addition, Sectoral Communiqués will be prepared including BAT Reference Documents, BAT Conclusion Documents and sectoral transition calendars specific to sectors. In this context, field visits will be made to the facilities determined specifically for the sector, in line with the calendar in the appendix, in order to fill the BAT checklists in question with the most realistic information, and to be used in the preparation of the legislative drafts and the sectoral transition calendar. During the visits to be made in this direction, Park Cam will be asked to share up-to-date environmental performance data.

Since the gains to be obtained as a result of the field visits will be important in terms of both legislative studies and determining the investment need of the sector for harmonization, the companies to be visited are requested to provide support in this regard.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify

The European Container Glass Federation

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The European Container Glass Federation (FEVE) is the Federation of European manufacturers of glass containers for food and beverage and flacons for perfumery, cosmetics and pharmacy markets. FEVE is the official voice of the glass container industry at European level. It promotes the common interests of its members throughout Europe and is actively engaged in dialogue with European stakeholders and NGOs. FEVE champions the position of the industry in the European debate on sustainability and it ensures collaboration with members and national glass associations on both Europe-wide projects and country-based actions. FEVE ensures that members are constantly informed about EU developments in Life Cycle Assessments, Packaging and Packaging Waste initiatives, developments in sustainable production and consumption, European Emissions Trading Scheme, REACH, and many other dossiers. The Association promotes glass as an ideal packaging material for its unique environmental, economic and social assets. As Park Cam, we are a member of this trade association and closely follow FEVE's latest reports, database, events, benchmarks etc. Besides, new technologies and future trends in glass manufacturing sector are closely followed up thanks to FEVE.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization

Other, please specify

Non-Profit Foundation

State the organization to which you provided funding

United Glass Packaging Fillers and Manufacturers Foundation (BIRCAM Foundation)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

391,044

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

It strives to carry out activities on a national scale that will support the circular economy by ensuring the need for less raw materials by collecting cullet and ensuring the inclusion of glass in recycling activities. Park Cam strives to carry out activities on a national scale that will support the circular economy by collecting cullet, providing less raw material needed, and incorporating glass into recycling activities. In order to expand the collection and recycling of glass waste throughout the country, to bring Glass Packaging Wastes back to the economy within the scope of the current 'Packaging Waste Control Regulation', to fulfill the obligations of collecting glass packaging waste on behalf of Marketers and Glass Packaging Manufacturers, and to acquire Glass Packaging Waste as a sustainable raw material source. BIRCAM Foundation was established under the leadership of glass manufacturers. The primary goal of the BIRCAM Foundation is to increase the glass recycling rate in our country.

Although Park Cam is one of the founders of the BIRCAM Foundation, it continues to provide financial support since 2017 and it offers financial support for the design, mechanical development, and establishment of Bircam Bank software infrastructure of CamBank and DonusumBank waste packaging collection machines. The financial support provided by Park Cam since 2017 is more than TRY 2.01 million including the fair participation, promotion, field studies, various expenses related to the environmental activities attended, R&D studies such as the design, mechanical development, and establishment of Bircam Bank software infrastructure of CamBank and DonusumBank recovery machines, investment in hotel-restaurant-cafe type glass waste machinery, the project started in Yalova as well as BIRCAM Foundation expenses.

Taking into account the establishment of the software infrastructure and mobile application for CamBank and DonusumBank recovery machines operated by the Foundation, the expenses of the work to be carried out in the Yalova region, which was

selected as the pilot region, and the Foundation's expenses, Park Cam provided a financial contribution of over than TRY 391,000 to the BIRCAM Foundation only in 2021.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce(Compressed).pdf

Page/Section reference

Please refer to "For Our Planet" section, page 60-77, 92-95, 102-111.

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Park Cam Sustainability Report in attached. Park Cam's Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/rapor/2021/ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce.pdf

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity

	management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	The Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment Manager is the highest level responsible for biodiversity, which is handled within the scope of the Environmental Management system. Developing and sustaining the health and safety culture of employees and all business partners, thus ensuring the sustainability of the society, raising awareness on the protection of environmental values including the protection of biodiversity, water management, waste and wastewater disposal, recycling, and global climate change, etc. It is among the responsibilities of the Environment Department (Environmental Chief and Engineer), especially the Occupational Health, Safety, and Environment Manager, to carry out studies to increase awareness of these issues. The Sustainability Manager also provides support to the studies to be carried out within the scope of biodiversity studies and habitat management, which are considered a subject of the Sustainability Strategy. In this context, the Sustainability Working Group evaluates potential studies and brings the results to the agenda of the Sustainability Committee, whose chairperson is the General Manager. Impact assessment on possible fauna and flora within the scope of EIA was carried out by the Environmental Department and no adverse impact on biodiversity has been encountered so far. In the biodiversity study carried out in 2021 (transferring the bird population to the outside without damaging), the senior management led the work in the management of the issue and allocated the necessary resources for the studies. In the study carried out, the Quality Department took an active role in the management of the Quality Manager.

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify Sustainability Policy

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Other, please specify Relocation without harming of bird population

C15.5

(C15.5) 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
Row 1	No	Other, please specify N/A

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Park Cam Sustainability Report in attached. Park Cam's Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/rapor/2021/ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce.pdf 1

[1]ParkCam_GRI_ingilizce(Compressed).pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

N/A

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	General Manager - C-Suite Officer	Other, please specify General Manager - C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

Scope of emissions

Allocation level

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

Allocation method

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

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

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

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms