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 2022, when it was first established, approximately 18 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 11 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 2024.

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 implements.

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

As Park Cam, we measure and manage the significant environmental impacts of our products throughout their life cycles, determine resource efficiency and the amount of waste generation, assist in the decision-making process for potential improvements and investments, guide the preparation of sustainability plans, manage risks and potential liabilities, reduce negative consequences. Park Cam focused on its products in 2022 and carried out LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) studies for its two products in accordance with ISO 14040 and 14044 standards.

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 based on ETI Base Code, local and international labour laws.

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's Water and Environmental Policy are developed in 2022 to enhance its commitment for sustainability. 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 and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
1 year

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
1 year

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.
EUR

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	<Not Applicable>

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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
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 General Manager (GM), to whom they directly report. 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 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 convenes 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. Measurements will continue until the end of 2023. Besides, in accordance with the decision taken and approved within the scope of another renewable energy project development by Sustainability Committee, the feasibility study of establishing solar panels with an installed power of 702 kWp and producing 898,000 kWh of green energy annually in an area of 6,302 m2 covering the roofs of the auxiliary facility building and water tanks has been made, in 2022. In addition, a feasibility study has been carried out for the ORC system, with an installed power of 4 MW and producing average of 28-30 million kWh of energy annually, which aims to generate electricity from the furnace exhaust gas, and temperature measurements continue.

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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	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 and if the issue is deemed necessary to be shared, it is forwarded to 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 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 meet 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	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
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 34 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 analysis 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 is quite important 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 thanks to his experience.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (General Manager)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Developing a climate transition plan
Implementing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Details on the climate-related responsibilities of the individual selected:
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, is the main responsible for climate related issues. In addition, the GM, who serves as the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, participates in the Committee Meetings and presents the sustainability issues that may affect the investment and company strategy decisions to the Board of Directors, if it is necessary.

The GM reports the sustainability issues, including climate related to the topics that may affect the investment and company strategy decisions, emission and energy performance monitoring processes, climate related targets and plans to the Board of Directors.

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
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus – set figure

Performance indicator(s)
Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Achievement of a climate-related target
Reduction in emissions intensity
Energy efficiency improvement
Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
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, other employees are rewarded apart from the corporate executive team members.

Park Cam will reward the corporate executive team as a result of achieving its 2030 targets. Park Cam defines the long term as 5-10 years, so the target for 2030 is long-term for Park Cam and long-term monetary reward is included in the incentive mechanisms.

In 2022, six corporate executive team representatives and department chiefs were rewarded for their contribution to ESG studies. Two of the corporate executive team representatives were awarded especially for their performance regarding climate change studies and sharing company performance against climate-related sustainability platforms.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, six corporate executive team representatives were rewarded for their contribution to ESG studies. Two of the corporate executive team representatives were awarded especially for their performance regarding climate change studies and sharing company performance against climate-related sustainability platforms.

Moreover, the 360 Degree Performance Evaluation Management System was implemented by Park Cam in 2022 to evaluate employee performance fairly and objectively. The objective of the 360-degree performance evaluation management system is to evaluate the performance of all Park Cam employees, including the senior management, and some ESG criteria are included in the evaluation system to assess the ESG performance of all employees. ESG criteria will be applicable for all employees, including senior management level and incentives will be considered the ESG performance of the employees for the next years.

Park Cam has a publicly available document which includes its climate related plan and approaches. It primarily considers increasing the use of renewable energy to achieve the emission intensity reduction target through its plan. Therefore, reduction in emissions intensity, energy efficiency improvement, increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption, and achievement of a climate-related target selected among performance indicators are interconnected and contribute to its climate transition plan.

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, EUR 686,000 is considered the financial impact risk tolerance level. The fluctuation of 0.50% of net sales 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 process 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

	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 improve its performance for complying with the life cycle analysis expectation in ISO 14001:2015, Life Cycle Analysis for selected two products is conducted 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 force. In addition to the installation and maintenance costs of Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems and dust filters (electrostatic, ceramic, etc.) that may be required to be installed, new requirements may arise in terms of installation in existing chimneys.
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 have 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 has 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, the Emissions Trading System, Carbon Taxation, the 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, South Africa, 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. Considering the data to be obtained from these measurements, studies are planned to select the optimum capacity wind turbine. Therefore, in line with the decision taken at the 2022 Sustainability Committee, a feasibility study was conducted to produce 898,000 kWh of green energy per year by installing solar panels with an installed power of 702 kWp.
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 products, Park Cam produces glass products, which are one of the healthiest and most environmentally friendly product options. In addition, thanks to its ability to produce lightweight glass products, Park Cam has gained a reputation among both national and international companies for offering the most innovative products in its sector. BIRCAM Foundation, which was established under the leadership of Park Cam in order to spread the collection and recycling of glass waste throughout the country, held technical meetings with the Turkish Environment Agency in 2022 for the correct design of the Mandatory Deposit Implementation, which will come into effect in 2023 in our country, and conducted alternative studies for the proper management of glass packaging waste. The most important of these works was the EKOMAT Project, which was put into practice at 15 points (30 units) within the borders of Yalova Municipality within the scope of the pilot project in June 2022. The total budget allocated by Park Cam to support the activities of the United Container Glass Fillers and Manufacturers Foundation (Birlesik Cam Ambalaj Dolumculari ve Ureticileri Vakfi – BIRCAM) in 2022 is over 4.8 million TL.

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
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 lightweight glass container products. In addition, to expand the collection and recycling of glass waste throughout our country, under the leadership of Park Cam executives, BIRCAM Foundation was established to bring glass containers to 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 fewer 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 need 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 dried stream bed 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 be occurred 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, an 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, the ORC system and the associated more efficient chiller investment have been considered. A feasibility study has been carried out for the ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) system, which aims to generate electricity from the furnace flue gas and produces an annual average of 28-30 million kWh with a capacity of 4 MW, and temperature measurements continues. Thus, the cooling capacity can be increased by providing the energy of the cooling system from the waste flue gas and there can be an improvement of up to 90% in the electrical energy efficiency of the chiller system. While the growth in developing technology and industrialization rapidly increases the demand for energy and fuel, the increase in supply cannot respond to this at same level and causes the energy crisis on a global scale. Being among the developing countries, Turkey is among the countries most affected by this energy crisis as it imports almost all the natural gas it consumes. In this context, one of the biggest lines supplying natural gas to Turkey in 2022 failed to deliver gas for about a month. Turkey's reaction to this situation was to cut off the natural gas it supplies to the industry for 2 weeks, without prior notice. In this process, industrial plants either stopped working temporarily or kept the plants running at minimum efficiency with alternative fuels. Park Cam continued to operate its furnaces with minimum efficiency by reducing its production and using diesel oil as an alternative fuel.

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

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

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 helps to compare the changes between years by taking the daily and monthly temperature averages of the hourly recorded temperature data. When we compare the average temperature of July and August, which are the hottest months of the year, 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 and the 2022 average is 21.02 ^{O}C. The recorded data for July and August are compared with the last four years' data and it is observed that there is an average increase of 0.87°C. These measurements are also supported by the data on heating and cooling days published by the General Directorate of Meteorology for Bilecik. The average cooling day degree (CDD) for Bilecik increased around 27% since 2019.

The rise in air temperatures because of climate change is a factor that increases energy consumption in cooling systems. In addition to its negative impacts on water and land resources, it is also expected to increase Turkey's cooling demand significantly over the next decade compared to current modest levels.

This temperature increase was reflected in the chiller cooling system as additional energy consumption. Chiller energy consumption was 387,580 kWh in August 2019 and it increased to 496,293 kWh in August 2022. When we take 2019 as a reference for the months of July and August, a total of 315,256 kWh more energy was consumed in the past four years.

Unfortunately, this trend is expected to be the same for the next years. In our estimations, it is predicted that the chiller will consume approximately 500,000 kWh more electrical energy in the next 5 years, considering the current temperature change. The current chiller cooling capacity will not be enough in an average temperature increase of 0.87 since 2019. Therefore, past years' selected chiller study was replaced with the ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) system, and the associated more efficient chiller investment has been considered since this new system is over than 10 times more efficient than the current 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)
2283000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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 3 years, the energy that can be consumed is estimated to be approximately 10,080,000 kWh. Accordingly, the following calculation was made according to the unit electricity price for December 2022. It is foreseen that the ORC system and the associated more efficient chiller investment will pay off in less than 2 years starting from the investment period. Explanation of financial impact figure: 10,080,000 kWh more electricity consumption x EUR 0.23 (unit price of electricity in December 2022) = EUR 2,283,000

Cost of response to risk
11051000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
The current chiller cooling capacity will not be enough in an average temperature increase of 0.87 since 2019. Therefore, past years' selected chiller study was replaced with the ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) system, and the associated more efficient chiller investment has been considered since this new system is over than 10 times more efficient than the current system. A feasibility study has been carried out for the ORC system, which aims to generate electricity from the furnace flue gas and produces an annual average of 28-30 million kWh with a capacity of 4 MW.

The saving from energy efficiency will be expected to be around 30,000,000 kWh per year with the ORC system and the associated more efficient chiller investment. The total investment cost of the entire system, including the ORC system and 2 more efficient chillers, was calculated as approximately EUR 11,051,000.

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. Thanks to the lightweighting efforts, more products can be produced by using the same inputs. In this regard, while a great benefit is provided in terms of production efficiency, the amount of product produced is also higher, where the amount of energy and raw materials used remain the same. This situation also contributes to reducing the carbon footprint values of per product.

Park Cam provides an advantage in bottle unit cost without sacrificing any quality for its customers to prefer lightweight bottles. In addition to this advantage in bottle cost, lightweight bottles also provide an advantage in logistics costs to customers. This also contributes to decrease transportation related greenhouse gas emissions.

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)
10257592

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
With the production of lightweight 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 lightweighting works carried out on 6 different glass products, approximately 17,343 tonnes of glass were saved in 2022 and more than 119 million bottles were produced by using the same quantity of raw materials. In this context, it achieved a financial gain of EUR 7,440,508.

In addition, the amount of energy savings achieved in line with product lightweighting efforts were around EUR 2,817,084.

EUR 7,440,508 + EUR 2,817,084 = EUR 10,257,292

Cost to realize opportunity
342534

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Park Cam tries to minimize the environmental impact it causes with its investments, innovations, and improvement efforts and to benefit from the opportunities of technology in all its processes.

Innovation and technological possibilities are evaluated within the planning and production processes in order to carry out the production process by following responsible production principles and manufacturing products that contribute to sustainability.

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 its engineers, carries out many product lightweighting projects. These multidisciplinary 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, 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 on the new and old moulds. In the cost calculation; all used mould costs and new equipment costs are considered as fixed assets, and in addition to these, costs arise from during the testing period (including labour, raw resources/material, and general manufacturing expenses) are included, and the total budget is over EUR 342,534.

In addition, with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) studies conducted for two important products supplied to the domestic market in 2022, the environmental impacts and performances of the selected products were measured throughout their life cycles. By giving priority to the determination of potential improvement areas in line with the study outputs, it is predicted that the outcomes of the LCA studies will also contribute the cost calculations of risk and opportunity analysis.

Comment
N/A

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

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

Publicly available climate transition plan
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)
N/A

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future
<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy
<Not Applicable>

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	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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 NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The IEA's NZE 2050 Scenario is based on a transition to a net zero energy system by 2050 is used by Park Cam as the transition scenario. 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 Deal 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 lightweight 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 due to 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. It is planned to take measurements until the end of 2023 and 2023 and in the light of these measurements, it is planned to select a wind turbine with the optimum capacity for wind energy in the Bozüyük region, where Park Cam is located. Bozüyük, where Park Cam is located, is a suitable area for wind energy. There are also wind farms on the hills at close distances. In line with the decision taken and approved within the scope of developing another renewable energy project by Sustainability Committee in 2022, a feasibility study was conducted to produce 898,000 kWh of green energy per year by installing solar panels with an installed power of 702 kWp. This study covers the roof area of the auxiliary facilities building of 6,302 m2 and the water tank.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 6.0	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	The physical climate scenario in line with RCP 6.0 for Park Cam is analysed under three stages. It is designed to analyse physical and transition risks, optimize these risks and fully integrate these risks into the business strategy. As a result of the analysis 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 South-eastern 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% in the western and central parts of the Southern Aegean and the Mediterranean. Also, it is estimated by 10-20% in the Central and North Aegean, Southern Marmara, southern parts of Central Anatolia, and most of South-eastern 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 analysis 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

While the growth in developing technology and industrialization rapidly increases the demand for energy and fuel, the increase in supply cannot respond to this at the same level and causes the energy crisis on a global scale.

Being among the developing countries, Turkey is among the countries most affected by this energy crisis as it has to import almost all of the natural gas it consumes. In this context, one of the biggest lines supplying natural gas to Turkey in 2022 failed to deliver gas for about a month. Turkey's reaction to this situation was to cut off the natural gas it supplies to the industry for 2 weeks, without prior notice. In this process, industrial plants either stopped working temporarily or kept the plants running at minimum efficiency with alternative fuels. Park Cam continued to operate its furnaces with minimum efficiency by reducing its production and using diesel oil as an alternative fuel.

Therefore, in line with the decision taken and approved within the scope of developing a renewable energy project by the Sustainability Committee in 2022, a feasibility study was conducted to produce 898,000 kWh of green energy per year by installing solar panels with an installed power of 702 kWp. This study covers the roof area of the auxiliary facilities building of 6,302 m2 and the water tank. As another renewable energy project, 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 light of the data obtained from the measurements. In addition, a feasibility study has been conducted for the ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) system, which aims to generate electricity from the furnace flue gas and produces an average of 28-30 million kWh annually with a capacity of 4 MW and temperature, and the measurements continue.

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 data which is monitored in Park Cam, when the data for July and August, which are the hottest months, are compared with the last three years' data, there is an average increase of 0.87°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.

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 lightweight glass packaging 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. Park Cam factory's furnaces were the first furnaces in 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 environmentally friendly, Park Cam's efforts to reduce energy consumption and reduce carbon gas emissions are gaining more and more importance. Since more products are produced with lightweight efforts, 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 for its customers to prefer lightweight 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, more product shipments can be made within the scope of the same logistics planning. For example, with the lightweighting works carried out on 6 different glass packaging products, a total of 17,343 tonnes of glass were saved in 2022, and extra bottles were produced by using the same raw material amount.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	43% of Park Cam's total greenhouse gas emissions are generated in its value chain, reflecting other indirect emissions (Scope-3). Therefore, Park Cam is aware of the importance of including sustainability criteria in the supply chain and accelerating decarbonisation. Supplier selections are made by purchasing teams, 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 teams 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 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 practices. 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 plan determined by the Purchasing Department are based on environmental safety, occupational safety, social compliance, product quality, traceability activities, and production technology criteria. In 2022, Park Cam worked with 789 supplier companies and 126 (15.97%) of these companies, which consist of the 89.17% of the total purchasing volume, were evaluated within the scope of social and environmental issues. Detailed assessments, which includes additional environmental assessment questions, were conducted for 40 suppliers (5.07%) among these 126 companies. Along with aiming to increase this rate, the development of environmental assessment criteria will be improved 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 save in production, how to produce more efficiently, and how to produce more environmentally friendly with the efforts of technology and its engineers, carries out many product lightweighting projects. In this direction, there were lightweight products that have been considerably lightweighted due to its high technical knowledge and capability. In addition to the bottles in use, Park Cam has been making great efforts to design lightweight bottles with the help of its Design Department. At this stage, the teams in Park Cam carry out sensitive work in harmony. The project budget for these efforts between 2018 and 2019 is over 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 EUR has been placed in the area determined within the scope of the studies. With the establishment of a wind turbine within the facility, the turbine capacity that can be installed will be determined in 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 waste 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 held technical meetings with the Turkish Environment Agency in 2022 for the correct design of the Mandatory Deposit Application, which will come into effect in 2023 in our country, and conducted alternative studies for the proper management of glass packaging waste. The most important of these works was the EKOMAT Project, which was put into practice at 15 points (30 units) within the borders of Yalova Municipality within the scope of the pilot project in June 2022. The total budget allocated by Park Cam to support the activities of the BIRCAM Foundation in 2022 is over 4.8 million TL.
Operations	Yes	Park Cam prioritizes projects that provide financial support and promise improvement in energy efficiency and emission reduction. Park Cam carries out projects to increase energy efficiency, water efficiency, and the rate of the 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. and commissioned in the last months of 2021. When compared with 2020, 1,604,636 kWh of energy efficiency has been achieved. 4.5% improvement was achieved in terms of energy efficiency in the 4-bar system. 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 the last months of 2021. In this direction, 334,889 kWh/year energy savings were achieved in 2022 compared to 2020, and an improvement of 37.7% in terms of energy efficiency in the batching raw material system was achieved accordingly. An energy efficiency study was conducted by changing the fan type in the one of the three cooling tower fans. In this study, 21% energy efficiency and an 8% increase in fan flow were achieved. The rate of glass cullet used was increased by 5.5% in 2022 compared to 2021. Assuming that when every 10% increase in the cullet glass usage provides 3% energy efficiency and in this regard 8,396,671 kWh of energy efficiency is achieved. The efforts to replace the factory lighting with the LED lighting system continued in 2022, and as a result, 254,369 kWh of energy was saved. The annual energy efficiency saving from the energy efficiency projects carried out in 2022 was 10,620,962 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 Indirect costs Capital expenditures	Revenues With the production of lightweight bottles, more products can be produced by 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 lightweighting works carried out on 6 different glass packaging products, around 17,340 tonnes of glass were saved in 2022, and extra products were produced by using the same raw material amount with the lightweighting works. In this context, it achieved a financial gain around EUR 7,440,508. 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 5 energy efficiency projects carried out in 2022, approximately TRY 18.76 million of financial savings was achieved and EUR 2,817,084 of financial saving is achieved in line with the product lightweighting efforts. 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 nearly 320,000 TL for the last 6 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 550,000 TL for 2022. Capital Expenditures 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 are important and BIRCAM Foundation, of which Park Cam is one of the founders, was established for this purpose. Until 2022, the amount spent by Park Cam for the establishment of the BIRCAM Foundation is over TRY 6.81 million. The amount spent by Park Cam for the BIRCAM Foundation in 2022 is over TL 4.80 million. Potential renewable energy projects are also being evaluated at Park Cam. In this direction, in line with the decision taken and approved within the scope of developing renewable energy project by Sustainability Committee in 2022, a feasibility study was conducted to produce 898,000 kWh of green energy per year by installing solar panels with an installed power of 702 kWp. This study covers the roof area of the auxiliary facilities building of 6,302 m2 and the water tank. As another renewable energy project, a wind measurement mast, which costs 19,000 Euros, has been placed within the boundaries of the enterprise in 2021. It is planned to take measurements until the end of 2023 and to select the wind turbine with the optimum capacity in light of the data to be obtained from these measurements and it is planned to carry out prospective investment cost analyses. In addition, a feasibility study has been carried out for the ORC (Organic Rankine Cycle) system, which aims to generate electricity from the furnace flue gas and produces an annual average of 28-30 million kWh with a capacity of 4 MW, and temperature measurements continues.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
OPEX

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with our climate transition plan

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Objective under which alignment is being reported
<Not Applicable>

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
1.79

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
3.43

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
12.33

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
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 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 2022 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 possibly renewable energy investment projects are considered for calculating expected reductions to be achieved in operational costs in 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
Intensity target

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
165527.23

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
53979.31

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
219506.53

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

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]
214435.929157

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
161772.95

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
55211.22

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
216984.18

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
49.7445978908422

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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 purchased 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. The target is underway and Park Cam increased its glass cullet usage rate from 14.33% to 19.81% and reduced its emissions by approximately %2.2 in Scope-1 accordingly, in 2022. The rate of achieved relative target to base year is approximately 50%.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
67559

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
42646

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
110205

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
110205

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
65

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
65

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]
101653.092

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
70820

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
50217

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
121038

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
121038

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-126.673486197466

Target status in reporting year
Retired

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target is company-wide and is covered by 65% of Scope- 3 emissions. Our target was set on high emissions intensity categories such as purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution. The target was retired in 2022 because Park Cam decided to set intensity targets considering its third furnace investment which will increase its production capacity.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tonnes CO2e per tonnes of glass melted)

Base year
2021

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.453

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.148

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.6

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
21.5

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.471

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
17.43

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.445

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.152

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.597

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
2.32558139534884

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target is company-wide and no emission was excluded in both Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve this goal, Park Cam aims to reduce its emission intensity in Scope-1 and Scope-2 per tonnes of glass melted from 0.600 metric tonnes CO2e to 0.471 metric tonnes CO2e in 2030, compared to the base year 2021, by increasing energy efficiency, investing in renewable energy and the glass cullet rate until the target year. In the reporting year, Park Cam achieved a 2.33% reduction in its emission intensity due to increase in glass cullet rate from 14.33% to 19.81%, mainly.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

Target reference number
Int 2

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tonnes CO2e per tonnes of glass melted)

Base year
2021

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.185

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.102

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.117

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.464

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.403

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
87

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
24

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.30628

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
0

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
11.35

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.195

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.104

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.138

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.45

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.437

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

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

-35.1530190239867

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The target is company-wide and covers 87% of Scope-3 emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
In order to achieve this goal, Park Cam aims to reduce its emission intensity in Scope-3 per tonnes of glass melted from 0.403 metric tonnes CO2e to 0.305 metric tonnes CO2e per tonnes of glass melted in 2030, compared to the base year 2021, by increasing energy efficiency, investing in renewable energy and the glass cullet rate until the target year. In the reporting year, although Park Cam's emission intensity has increased, its absolute total Scope-3 emissions have decreased by approximately 6,064 tonnes of CO2e. The reason for the increase in the intensity value is the downstream transportation emissions caused by the payment method in transportation operations.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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
2030

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
20

% 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
Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs1, Int1

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 20%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Park Cam plans to produce approximately 37,500,000 kWh of electricity by 2030 with its investments in solar panels with an installed capacity of 21.5 MW and a wind power plant with an installed capacity of 7 MW, which is planned to be realized within the scope of renewable energy feasibility studies.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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)
<Not Applicable>

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
19.81

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
51.3589503280225

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Abs 1, Int 1, Int 2

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 usage rate in our production.

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) rate by 25% in 2025 from 14.33% in 2021. In 2022, Park Cam reached 51% of its target.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

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	5	29318
To be implemented*	1	400
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	3	3820
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)
112

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)
39179

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25112

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Lighting equipment was changed with LED and motion sensor lights. 254,369 kWh energy efficiency was achieved due to the change.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Energy efficiency due to increased glass cullet rate)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
6443

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
735930

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2308087

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
The rate of glass cullet usage increased by 5.5% in 2022 compared to 2021. Assuming that each 10% increase in cullet in the batch sent to the furnace reduces the furnace's energy consumption by approximately 2.5-3%. Therefore, CO2 savings were achieved due to the increase in the rate of glass cullet usage in 2022.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
13

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)
4682

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
4900

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

The energy efficiency of 30,397 kWh was achieved by replacing a fan in the cooling tower.

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 19.81% 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
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

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?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No, but we have discovered significant errors in our previous response(s)	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	We have recalculated our Scope 3 emissions because we have found two significant errors in the category of Purchased Goods and Services.	No

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)
165527.23

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)
53979.31

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)
53979.31

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)
67559

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)
37294.22

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)
42646

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)
18294.24

Comment
N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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)
3541.99

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

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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)
161773

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
N/A

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
165527

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

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
55211

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
N/A

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
53979

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
N/A

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

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)

70820

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

Emissions for purchased goods and services are calculated using Simapro LCA software using secondary data from Ecoinvent v3.7 The purchased amount of goods is multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors from the Ecoinvent database.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

It is not relevant in the reporting year. Park Cam has not purchased capital goods in the 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)

37702

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

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. The calculation methodology is based on the GHG Protocol.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50217

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

Please explain

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.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
45

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
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 for Park Cam. Emission factors are obtained from DEFRA, 2021.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
281

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

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

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
236

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

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

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
There are 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)
759

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
This category covers the outbound transportation and distribution services that are purchased by Park Cam and it is covered for upstream transportation and distribution emissions.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Park Cam products do 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)
3630

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The 2022 Park Cam products amount is multiplied by the emission factor of end-of-life treatment. The end-of-life CO2e emissions factor is obtained from DEFRA, 2021 emissions factors database.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
There are no downstream leased assets of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
There are no franchises of Park Cam in the upstream activities.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other upstream emissions apart from the above categories.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
No other downstream emissions apart from the above categories.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
67559

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
37294

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
42646

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
27

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
82

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
311

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
18294

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
3542

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
N/A

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
0.00158

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
216984

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
137349235

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
68

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
The metric represents Park Cam's net sales value instead of revenue and the main reason of the change in the intensity figure is due to change in the reporting currency (from TRY to EUR) in 2022. Therefore, the main intensity figure is decreased with the increase in the rate of glass cullet from 14.34% to 19.81% and energy efficiency efforts, mainly.

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	159492	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	52	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	60	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	2186	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	161773

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.	161773

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.	161773	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	100755
Mobile Combustion	208
Fugitive emissions	2168
Process activities	58642

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Turkey	55211	55211

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.	55211	55211

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.	55211	55211

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	55211	55211

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

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?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	There has been no change in the use of renewable energy consumption in 2022.
Other emissions reduction activities	6443	Decreased	3.98	The rate of glass cullet increased by 5.5% in 2022 compared to 2021. Assuming that when every 10% increase in the cullet glass usage provides 3% energy efficiency. Therefore, CO2 savings were achieved due to the increase in the rate of glass cullet usage, in 2022.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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	551826	551826
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	125480	125480
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	677306	677306

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
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
542222

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

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

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
9604

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
551826

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
N/A

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
Turkey

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
125480

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
125480

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
664061

Metric numerator
All units are entered as kg.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
2.67

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
The amount of waste has increased compared to 2021.

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 2022_S12.pdf

Page/ section reference
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 2022_S12.pdf

Page/ section reference
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: 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
Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement
Park Cam-14064-3_for 2022_S3.pdf

Page/section reference
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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?
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.

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

How the price is determined
Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price
Change internal behavior

Scope(s) covered
Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance
Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance
Static

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time
<Not Applicable>

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
90

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)
100

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to
Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes
No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Park Cam is planning the shadow carbon price to apply to ongoing feasibility studies. At the same time, Park Cam is searching for solution for renewable energy using 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 GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate-related risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from suppliers
Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
15.97

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
89.17

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
74

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey is shared with a selected group of suppliers through online questionaries to analyze sustainability issues important for Park Cam. Environmental management questions regarding; climate change management, waste management, climate risk assessment, carbon footprint studies, water consumption targets, water management programs, and all reporting activities, etc. are questioned in the survey.

Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey, which was prepared for the first time in 2022, was delivered to our 93 suppliers that were evaluated according to their social and environmental performance in 2022. The ratio of the suppliers who participated and provided feedback was 52%.

Supplier audits have been 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. 43% 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 practices. In 2022, Park Cam worked with 789 supplier companies and 126 (15.97%) of these companies, which consist of 89.17% of the total purchasing volume, were evaluated within the scope of social and environmental issues. Detailed assessments, which include additional environmental assessment questions, were conducted for 40 suppliers (5.07%) among these 126 companies. With aim of increasing this rate, the development of environmental assessment criteria is planned. With the information received from the suppliers and company visits/audits, critical suppliers in terms of sustainability will be determined according to the scores they receive.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The measure of the success of the survey in this study 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.

An example of a positive outcome: thanks to Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey, supplier-related emissions are better evaluated and more accurately monitored and have a significant impact on setting new Scope 3 targets.

Since it is difficult to obtain climate-related information from all stakeholders, it is planned to communicate with suppliers first for this study.

In addition, the "Supplier Days" event was held for the first time in 2022 to raise awareness of supply chain-related activities and bring the issue of sustainability to the attention of our business partners. With this event, the revisions made in the evaluation forms and Park Cam Supplier Code of Conduct, created in 2022, were announced to the stakeholders. In the event, where 11.90% of the approved supplier companies invited and 10.32% of the representatives attended, Park Cam’s expectations from all third parties, including suppliers, are explained, while the activities of the Environment and Sustainability Department and its compliance with internationally accepted procurement practices were shared with all our stakeholders. In addition, sustainability, environment, OHS, and quality training were provided, and it was stated that we expect our suppliers to comply with and try to contribute to Park Cam’s sustainability goals and targets based on the information we provide.

In 2022, revisions were made in the preliminary evaluation forms shared with suppliers and the questions on the performance evaluation and supplier audit forms by including detailed social and environmental assessment questions. Expanded ESG questions became important for Park Cam to assess supplier performance. In terms of water management, risk management, water footprint studies, environmental performance reporting and their value chain assessment approaches are questioned within updated evaluation forms. These forms will be in practice as of 2023. With the information received from the suppliers and company visits/audits, critical suppliers in terms of sustainability will be determined according to the scores they receive.

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
2.68

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
Park Cam is trying to develop its lightweighting glass studies, due to sometimes with its customers' demands and sometimes with its customers' guidance.

Park Cam provides an advantage in bottle unit cost without sacrificing any quality for its customers to prefer lightweight 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 lightweighting works carried out on 6 different glass packaging products, a total of 17,343 tonnes of glass were saved in 2022, and extra products were produced by using the same raw material amount.

It is important 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, emissions breakdowns, and targets.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The measure of success includes a threshold:
Success for Park Cam is that more than 10% of customers preferred lightweight glass products in 2022. In 2022, 15% of customers preferred light glass products.

An example of a positive outcome:
Park Cam saved 17,343 tonnes of glass with its lightweighting studies and some of the customers prefer lightweight glass products. In this effort, around 16,000 tonnes of CO_2e emissions were prevented. Avoided emission was calculated based on the assumption made by considering the Park Cam's LCA study.

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 glass recycling projects carried out at regional and national levels. To be able to promote an effective glass waste management system and engage with communities by raising awareness, Park Cam engages with local communities in this regard.

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.

BIRCAM Foundation, which was established by the leading organizations of the natural mineral water sector and Park Cam as a founding member, for the collection and recycling of especially natural mineral water bottles in glass packaging separately from other recyclable wastes, accelerated its studies in 2022 and achieved important outcomes.

In 2022, BIRCAM Foundation held technical meetings with the Turkish Environment Agency for the correct design of the Mandatory Deposit Application, which will come into effect in 2023 in our country and conducted alternative studies for the proper management of glass packaging waste. The most important of these studies was the EKOMAT Project, which was put into practice within the scope of the pilot project in June 2022. In 2022, studies were carried out on the importance of glass recycling and raising awareness on this issue, the introduction of the EKOMAT Project and its implementation in the field, and the project outcomes were shared with the public in a transparent manner.

The opening ceremony of the EKOMAT Project, attended by the senior management representatives of the BIRCAM Foundation’s founding companies and the representatives of local public institutions in Yalova, was held on 17 June 2022 at the Yalova Raif Dinçkök Cultural Center. At the opening ceremony attended by the local people, information was given about the purpose and details of the EKOMAT Project, and the glass packaging recycling application within the scope of the project was first experienced at the ceremony.

In the project, which was designed to contribute to the sustainability principles and to recycle glass, plastic, and metal beverage packages, 30 Ekomats were located at 15 points within the borders of Yalova and Çiftlikköy Municipalities. Ekomats are placed in public areas such as parks, covered marketplaces, schools, and squares, as well as in private areas where consumers often go. The waste management operation of the EKOMAT Project, which is supported by the Turkish Environment Agency and the pilot city determined as Yalova, is carried out by the BIRCAM Foundation, and the financial support is provided by the founding companies, including Park Cam. The total budget allocated by Park Cam to support the activities of the BIRCAM Foundation in 2022 is over 4.8 million TL.

After the EKOMAT Project was put into practice, it was adopted by consumers in a short time, and an increase was observed in the number of users who became members of the project application and the amount of collected waste in a short time. In this sense, a press conference was held in Yalova Engelsiz Cafe to share the progress of the project in November, and the results of the first 4 months of the EKOMAT Project were shared. At the press conference held in November, it was shared with the public that during the promotional activities of the EKOMAT Project, 500,000 people were reached through social media, the number of registered users approached 9,000, and approximately 645,000 beverage packages were separated at the source and collected through Ekomats. At the end of the 6-month period, the number of registered members in the system reached 9,538 and the amount of collected packaging waste exceeded 1,000,000. Approximately 42% of the collected beverage packages consist of glass, 50% plastic, and 8% metal beverage cans.

In 2022, EKOMAT Project, carried out by the BIRCAM Foundation, was participated in the Sustainable Business Awards Project Competition, an initiative of Sustainability Academy, for the first time and was one of the most valuable projects and made it to the finals in the "Waste Management" category.

In addition, at the 3rd Zero Waste Summit organized by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change in December, the CamBank Vending Machine (one of the Ekomats) used within the scope of the EKOMAT Project received the Zero Waste Innovation Award.

C12.2

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

Yes, climate-related requirements are 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
Through the Park Cam Supplier Code of Conduct, which was created for the first time in 2022 by the Park Cam Sustainability and Purchasing Departments, Park Cam shares its code, which shall be complied with by all third parties, including suppliers, by covering all applicable legal regulations and strives to continuously improve its stakeholders' environmental performance while engaging in environmental protection-related activities.

In terms of carbon-related specifications, it is expected that suppliers shall strive to prevent pollution, including energy and water pollution, and to minimize the production of solid waste, wastewater, and air emissions by focusing on the efficient use of resources and shall give importance to carry out carbon and water footprint studies to minimize their negative effects on biodiversity, climate change, and water security, implement effective measures to reduce pollution, and strive to reduce water and energy consumption and carbon footprints etc.

Evaluation of the information received from the suppliers: After the suppliers share all the documents and the survey with Park Cam, the suppliers are evaluated according to their fields of activity with the Supplier Evaluation Form registered in the Quality Management System. With the information received from the suppliers and company visits/audits, critical suppliers are determined according to the scores they receive.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
100

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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may 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)
Park Cam's 2022 Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623.pdf
ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623_compressed.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Park Cam became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in 2022 and has committed to act in accordance with the 10 principles defined in this context.
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, Water Policy, Environment Policy and Sustainability Policy. In addition to these policies Supplier Code of Conduct was created for the first time to share also Park Cam's environmental requirement that is expected from all third parties it has business relationships.

Besides, Park Cam pays attention to regularly checking 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. It explains its plans and approaches in its Sustainability and CDP reports in detail. Park Cam Sustainability Report is attached.

Park Cam's 2022 Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623.pdf

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

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?

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

Park Cam attaches great importance to cooperating with public institutions in environmental joint projects under the guidance of the Environment Department. The Industrial Emission Strategy Determination and compliance report for each sub-sector (DIES) Project, carried out with the financial support of the European Union, of which the Turkish Republic Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change is the beneficiary, is a project to determine the technical and financial infrastructure needs of the relevant sectors within the scope of adaptation of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive to the national legislation.

The main objective of the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control System is to refer to the best available techniques (MET/BAT) reference (MET/BAT) to prevent or, where unavoidable, reduce emissions and waste generation for air, water, and soil pollution originating from highly polluting industrial facilities, in order to protect the environment as a whole based integrated environmental pollution prevention and control system.

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

Climate change mitigation

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

Climate-related targets
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – methane
Emissions – other GHGs
International agreement related to climate change mitigation
Traceability requirements

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/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

Within the scope of DIES Project activities in 2022, Park Cam participated in a workshop for the preparation of compliance reports for each sub-sector under the mineral sector, taking into account the Industrial Emissions Directive, sectoral and horizontal Best Available Techniques Reference Documents and Conclusion Documents, and it was among the 50 representatives. Within the scope of the glass industry practices related to the mineral industry, Park Cam assisted in the preparation of the compliance report by participating in parallel sessions for the establishment of the IPPC System infrastructure, the determination of the sectoral compliance status of the glass industry and its requirements, and the preparation of the compliance reports for each sub-sector.

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. 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 that can be made in this direction, Park Cam may 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 adaptation, 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

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

The DIES Project is aimed to contribute to Turkey's 2053 net-zero target. Park Cam uses IEA NZE 2050 for its climate transition plan scenario and thus contributes to Turkey's net-zero target with its participation in the DIES Project, creating a strategy in line with Park Cam's climate transition plan.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or 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 policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
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 the 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 the glass manufacturing sector are closely followed up thanks to FEVE.

In this way, in 2022, Park Cam achieved the highest efficiency rate (efficiency value) ever, and more than 2.2 billion glass packages were produced with an efficiency rate of 91.8%. With the efficiency rate it achieved in 2022, Park Cam has become one of the factories producing glass packaging with the highest efficiency in the world.

In the scope of Ciner Group's investment plans in Europe, the current situation of other glass packaging facilities in EU have been reviewed in 2022, through FEVE reports.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

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 or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Other, please specify (Non-Profit Foundation)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
United Glass Packaging Fillers and Manufacturers Foundation (BIRCAM Foundation)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
275000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
Park Cam strives to carry out activities on a national scale that will support the circular economy by collecting cullet, production with 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 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 glass manufacturers. The primary goal of the BIRCAM Foundation is to increase the glass recycling rate in our country.

The waste management operation of the EKOMAT Project, which is supported by the Turkish Environment Agency and the pilot city is determined as Yalova, is carried out by the BIRCAM Foundation, and the financial support is provided by the founding companies, including Park Cam. The total budget allocated by Park Cam to support the activities of the BIRCAM Foundation in 2022 is over EUR 275,000.

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. In 2022, game codes, market and internet shopping checks with a total value of over than 168,500 TL were distributed to consumers who are the members of the Ekomat system. Besides, approximately 42% of the collected beverage packages consist of glass, 50% of are plastic, and 8% of are metal beverage cans.

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_2022_220623_compressed.pdf

Page/Section reference
Please refer to "For Our Planet" section, pages between 108-113.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
Park Cam Sustainability Report in attached. Park Cam's 2022 Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623.pdf

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Community Member UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Turkish Quality Association (KalDer), Ethics and Reputation Association (TEID))	Park Cam prepared its first GRI report in 2021, by sharing its governance, social and environmental performance. In 2022, Park Cam became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), which is the largest corporate sustainability initiative in the world, calling on companies to align their strategies and operations with universal principles within the framework of human rights, labour rights, environmental protection, and anti-corruption and take action to achieve social goals. It has also made a commitment to act in accordance with the 10 basic universal principles of the convention. Moreover, Park Cam has become a member of the Ethics and Reputation Association (TEID), which operates with the aim of making business ethics the cornerstone of the written culture of all companies operating in Turkey and adapting it to all processes within the scope of sustainability studies and has supported the participation of Park Cam employees in the training given by the TEID Academy. Membership negotiations were started with the Turkish Quality Association (KalDer) at the end of 2022, and it is planned to work together on quality and risk management with the completion of membership in 2023.

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 management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, executive management-level responsibility	Technical 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. are among the responsibilities of the Environment Department (Environmental Chief and Engineer), 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.	<Not Applicable>

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	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Other, please specify (Sustainability Policy, Environmental Policy)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
ReCiPe

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Park Cam cares that biodiversity is under threat due to global climate change, environmental pollution, consumption of natural resources, and negative effects on fauna and flora, and tries to carry out projects within the limits of possibilities and opportunities to prevent these negative effects.

In 2022, with the guidance of expert academics, a study was initiated at Park Cam in the fields of herbal biotechnology, vineyard cultivation, and improvement, aiming to protect some local grape varieties in Bozüyük conditions and determine their performance. Efforts have been accelerated to make an area of approximately 1,000 m2 suitable for the establishment of vineyards within the borders of the factory. It is planned to start the study, in which the grape species specific to the region will be grown first, with the establishment of vineyards in the spring of 2023. This project is also aimed to contribute to agricultural plant diversity studies, even if it is small, by gaining knowledge and experience on weed and insect control, plant disease control, soil improvement and nutrition, and scientific methods of planting, planting, and harvesting. Moreover, Park Cam sees it as its responsibility to support agricultural biodiversity efforts in the region. In this context, in 2022, a contribution was made to the establishment of a vineyard on agricultural land where the Faculty of Agriculture of Şeyh Edebali University was working.

Further, since Park Cam is in the category of "food contacted glass packaging manufacturer" in the food production chain, has the ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System, and operates in accordance with BRCCGS Packaging Materials international food safety standards, the non-presence of any living creatures or residues in the relevant environments within the scope of hygiene and product safety is a very important issue for Park Cam. For this reason, the sighting of any bird species in factory buildings and the use of birds for nesting purposes are the subjects of Park Cam's special follow-up. In order to ensure product safety criteria and to prevent birds from entering or nesting in product-related areas, care is taken to ensure that the works carried out do not harm biodiversity and natural life. Park Cam, which prefers different methods in order not to harm the bird population, has spent approximately TRY 136,000 in 2022 within the scope of these activities.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
No

C15.5

(C15.5) 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	Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives Other, please specify (Relocation without harming of bird population)

C15.6

(C15.6) 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)

C15.7

(C15.7) 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 2022 Sustainability Report Link: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623.pdf ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623_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	Director on board

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.

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?

Please select

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