W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of 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 its 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 by 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 increasing its current capacity to 1,500 tonnes/day in 2024.

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

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

Park Cam has adopted the vision of producing safe and high-quality glass packaging and becoming a world brand in its sector by developing innovative solutions with environmentally and socially responsible business practices. It continues its activities in accordance with ISO14001 Environmental Management System, ISO 9001 Quality Management System, ISO 50001 Energy Management System, ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System standards, and 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 an internationally prestigious BRCGS Packaging Material Certificate, which shows the level of competence in 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. In order to encourage demand for products with environmental impact and to provide competitive advantage by optimizing supply processes; Park Cam carried out LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) and Life Cycle Analysis studies according to the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards in 2022 for its two products.

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

Taking the sustainability approach at the center 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 Environment Policy are developed in 2022 to enhance its commitment to sustainability. Park Cam aims to develop and maintain a sustainable way of doing business on a global scale and in the long term, by following strategies that will contribute to the economy, society, and the environment.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	January 1 2022	December 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Turkey

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

EUR

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

No

W0.7

(W0.7) 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>

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Vital	The primary use and the reason for importance rating stated in direct operations: At Park Cam, water is used in the stages of shears that cut the melted glass during production, the cooling circuit of the compressed air compressors that form a bottle, and the cooling of the rejected bottles and sending them to the fusion unit. For this reason, water is vital to ensure the continuity of production in the lines. The water drawn from the wells is sent to the relevant processes after passing through the conditioning unit in our facility. If there is no water, no domestic water can be supplied, production and compressors will stop. In order to ensure the continuity of production in the lines, water is considered as vital. The primary use and the reason for importance rating stated in indirect operations: As a manufacturer of glass packaging, water is essential at all stages of our supply chain, upstream and downstream. We obtain the chemicals we use as raw materials through a variety of mining operations. During these processes, steam is used to extract high-quality raw materials. Therefore, the availability of high-quality fresh water is essential for the suppliers' operations. Concurrently, indirect water use; access to high-quality fresh water in terms of microbiological and hygiene standards is vital for our customers engaged in producing, filling, and distributing beverages for which we deliver glass packaging. Future water dependency in both direct and indirect operations: As Park Cam, we believe that the need for using water resources is satisfied by the most effective method of water management. Considering the depletion of our resources caused by the climate crisis, the use of fresh water in our production stages, both directly and indirectly, will continue to be crucial in the future.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Neutral	Neutral	The primary use and the reason for importance rating stated in direct operations: Recycled or brackish water is not used in our facility, except for groundwater. In the future, it is planned to supply some of the blowdown water from the cooling tower (according to the amount of evaporation amount) is given to the fusion pools as feed water. Therefore, the importance level was considered neutral as it was not yet of great importance. The primary use and the reason for importance rating stated in indirect operations: Recycled water is not used in the main processes of our customers in order not to pose a risk in terms of microbiological and hygiene standards. Usually, the water recycled and produced by our customers is used for cleaning, toilet, garden irrigation, etc. used in many places. For this reason, the importance level was chosen as neutral. The recycled water can be used as steam in Park Cam's supply chain. For example, the recycled water usage rate of a soda ash supplier is around 15-20%. For this reason, the importance level was chosen as neutral. Future water dependency in both direct and indirect operations: We do not expect a change in the level of using recycled water in the short term in both direct and indirect operations but as Park Cam, we believe that the need for usable water resources is satisfied by the most effective method of water management. Considering the depletion of our resources caused by the climate crisis, and as Turkey is a country with high water stress, we anticipate an increase in the use of recycled water in both our direct and indirect operations in the future.

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Monthly	The water withdrawn from underground wells by our facility is monitored regularly with water meters. The water consumption is shared monthly with the relevant departments within the environmental and energy management system.	For Park Cam, “facility” refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has, and the total volumes of water withdrawal are monitored 100%. Within the scope of water management approach, water withdrawal is monitored 100% and shared monthly with relevant departments in line with our environmental and energy management targets regarding efficient use of resources, in order to closely monitor efficiency and the amount of water withdrawn. It is important for our efficiency studies to know how much water we draw.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	Monthly	99.7% of total water withdrawn from underground wells and 0.3% of withdrawn from Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) underground water wells by our facility is monitored regularly with water meters. Water withdrawals are 100% measured with water meters and are constantly monitored and cross-checked with monthly bills. The water consumption is shared monthly with the relevant departments within the environmental and energy management system.	For Park Cam, “facility” refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the volumes by source of water withdrawal are monitored 100%. Within the scope of water management approach, water withdrawal is monitored 100% in line with our environmental and energy management targets regarding efficient use of resources, in order to closely monitor efficiency and the amount of water withdrawn. Water withdrawals volumes by sources are 100% measured with water meters and are constantly monitored and cross-checked with monthly bills. It is important for our efficiency studies to know how much water we draw from which source as a percentage.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Daily	The physical and chemical parameters of the withdrawn water are checked daily by our departments. The water supplied from the OIZ is taken to the raw water tanks and the indicator parameters such as pH, water hardness, conductivity, iron, aluminium, copper, and chlorine are analyzed daily. In addition, our company conducts chemical and microbiological analysis every 3 months based on the indicator parameters in accordance with the regulation for domestic usage.	For Park Cam, “facility” refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the quality of water withdrawal is monitored 100%. In terms of process safety, 100% daily monitoring of physical and chemical parameters is carried out so that water does not damage the system equipment. In terms of compliance with the legal legislation "Regulation on water intended for human consumption" and in order to ensure the protection of personnel health by effectively applying occupational health criteria in the enterprise, chemical and microbiological analyzes are performed every 3 months.

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	Monthly	The entire amount of water discharged from our facility is monitored by water meters on a monthly basis. We have a sewer connection permit to the OIZ for water drainage at our facility. Park Cam's water discharge data for the reporting year has been verified according to ISO 14046.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the total volumes of water discharge are monitored 100%. In order to determine the amount of wastewater discharged to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant, a 100% monthly follow-up is carried out.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	Monthly	The wastewater generated in our facility is discharged into the sewage system of the OIZ and monitored by the OIZ. Treated wastewater is discharged into the river in the Sakarya water basin by OIZ System. Discharge from the treatment plant of OIZ is also monitored and reported monthly and annually by OIZ administration to Park Cam.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the volumes by destination of water discharge are monitored 100%. Park Cam's facility is located in an OIZ so wastewater is sent to the treatment plant of OIZ with a sewage connection permit. The treated wastewater is discharged by OIZ to the receiving environment in accordance with the water pollution control regulation Table 19 in "Standards for the Discharge of Mixed Industrial Wastewater into the Receiving Environment". The wastewater analysis report prepared monthly by an accredited laboratory appointed by the Ministry is shared with Park Cam. When discharging from treatment plant into receiving water body, wastewater parameters, and volumes by destination must comply with the Water Pollution Control Regulation and Wastewater Treatment Plants Technical Procedures. Hence, the amount of wastewater by destination is monitored 100% by Park Cam.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	Monthly	The water discharged from our facility to the OIZ Treatment System is in the form of domestic and industrial wastewater. The water effluent is discharged to the OIZ Sewage System with the permission of the sewer connection, which is under the control of the OIZ. Primary treatment techniques are applied in the treatment plant and grit removal, activated sludge, oxygen uptake, and sludge treatment are practiced.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the volumes by treatment method of water discharge are monitored 100%. The treated wastewater is discharged by OIZ to the receiving environment in accordance with the water pollution control regulation Table 19 in "Standards for the Discharge of Mixed Industrial Wastewater into the Receiving Environment". The wastewater analysis report prepared monthly by an accredited laboratory appointed by the Ministry is shared with Park Cam. When discharging from treatment plant into receiving water body, wastewater parameters, and volumes by treatment method must comply with the Water Pollution Control Regulation and Wastewater Treatment Plants Technical Procedures. Hence, the amount of wastewater by treatment method is monitored by water meters and wastewater analysis 100% monthly by Park Cam.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	Monthly	The treated wastewater is discharged by OIZ to the receiving environment in accordance with regulation. The wastewater analysis report prepared monthly by an accredited laboratory appointed by the Ministry is shared with Park Cam. When discharging from treatment plant into receiving water body, wastewater parameters must comply with regulation and Wastewater Treatment Plants Technical Procedures. Park Cam monitors the compliance of these parameters through monthly reports shared by the OIZ.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the quality by standard effluent parameters of water discharge is monitored 100%. Monthly analysis reports are examined in order to monitor the compliance of the discharge water parameters of the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant with the local legislation.
Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the water that we discharge does not cause any emissions to the water. The treated wastewater is discharged by OIZ to the receiving environment in accordance with the water pollution control regulation Table 19 in "Standards for the Discharge of Mixed Industrial Wastewater into the Receiving Environment". The wastewater analysis report prepared monthly by an accredited laboratory appointed by the Ministry is shared with Park Cam. According to wastewater analysis, our discharged water does not cause any emissions to water.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Monthly	Park Cam discharges the wastewater into the OIZ sewage system. Wastewater may vary depending on seasonal weather conditions. The temperature is an important parameter of the wastewater and is monitored by the OIZ when discharging into the receiving water. The temperature parameter complies with the relevant standards and can be monitored in the monthly/annual reports of the OIZ.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the quality of temperature of water discharge is monitored 100%. Monthly analysis reports are examined in order to monitor the compliance of the discharge water parameters of the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant with the local legislation.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Monthly	The water we draw from the sources and the water we discharge are monitored 100% by monthly with meters. Water consumption is calculated using the water balance methodology, which considers water withdrawn and discharged.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and total volumes of water consumption are monitored 100%. Within the scope of Park Cam's water consumption target, "We aim to reduce the total water consumption of the facility by 2030 compared to the consumption in 2021", water consumption data is monitored 100% by monthly meters. Also, in terms of process safety, daily monitoring is carried out to ensure that water does not damage system equipment.
Water recycled/reused	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and recycled/reused water is not relevant. In the current situation, it cannot be applied because no water is recycled in our facility. It will be monitored when a recycling system is implemented. In the future, it is planned to supply some of the blowdown water from the cooling tower to the fusion pools as make-up water. As Park Cam, considering the depletion of our resources caused by the climate crisis, and as Turkey is a country with high water stress, we anticipate an increase in the use of recycled water in both our direct and indirect operations in the future.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	Quarterly	Chemical and microbiological analyses of the water used are carried out by Public Health Laboratories for a period of three months in accordance with the provisions of the relevant regulation and are followed by Occupational Health and Safety Departments (OHS). Also, as Park Cam, we use WBCSD's WASH assessment tool for measuring our progress.	For Park Cam, "facility" refers to where production operations take place. There is only one facility that Park Cam has and the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is monitored 100%. In terms of compliance with the legal legislation "Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption" and in order to ensure the protection of personnel health by effectively applying occupational health criteria in the enterprise, chemical and microbiological analyzes are performed quarterly.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	109.67	About the same	Facility expansion	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The total withdrawal was 104.79 megaliters last year so, the comparison of total withdrawals is chosen as 'about the same' and for the five-year forecast it is chosen as "about the same". Explanation of "primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year" and "primary reason for the forecast": The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is due to the beginning of the new furnace construction-related facility expansion. As part of the new investment, a new furnace will be installed in the facility, and it is expected that the total production capacity will increase by 50%. In this context, water withdrawals for domestic and industrial purposes will also increase by around 30-35%. In order to reduce the amount of water evaporation and withdrawals for the existing cooling towers, hybrid tower investment is also examined in feasibility studies. In the next 5 years, once the investment is feasible and suitable, a hybrid cooling tower will be implemented and there will be an average decrease of 67% in the total water consumption used in cooling towers. An approximately 36% reduction in water consumption is expected in the facility in the middle-term due to investment in water-smart technology/process. Therefore, it will reduce water withdrawal as well more than 15%. The uncertainty value for all our meters has been accepted ±2% as the maximum uncertainty data that any water meter might have in Turkey by the Measurement and Measuring Instruments Regulation. The total water withdrawal of Park Cam 2022 data has been verified according to ISO 14046.
Total discharges	51.57	About the same	Facility expansion	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Description for ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The total discharge was 46.86 megaliters last year so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'about the same'. Explanation of "primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year" and "primary reason for the forecast": The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is due to the beginning of the new furnace construction-related facility expansion. As part of the new investment, a new furnace will be installed in the facility, and it is expected that the total production capacity will increase by 50%. In this context, the withdrawal of domestic and industrial water will also increase by around 30-35%. In this regard, total discharges will also increase. In order to reduce the amount of water evaporation in existing cooling towers, hybrid tower investment is also examined in feasibility studies. In the next 5 years, once the investment is feasible and suitable, hybrid cooling tower will be implemented and there will be an average decrease of 67% in the total water consumption used in cooling towers. Approximately 36% reduction in water consumption is expected of the facility in the middle-term due to investment in water-smart technology/process. Therefore, it will reduce the water discharge as well more than 15%. The uncertainty value for all our meters has been accepted ±2% as the maximum uncertainty data that any water meter might have in Turkey by the Measurement and Measuring Instruments Regulation. The total water discharge of Park Cam 2022 data has been verified according to ISO 14046.
Total consumption	58.1	About the same	Facility expansion	About the same	Investment in water-smart technology/process	Description for ''comparison with previous reporting year" and "five-year forecast" thresholds: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The total consumption was 56.45 megaliters last year so, the comparison of total discharges is chosen as 'about the same'. Explanation of "primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year" and "primary reason for the forecast": The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is due to the beginning of the new furnace construction-related facility expansion. As part of the new investment, a new furnace will be installed in the facility, and it is expected that the total production capacity will increase by 50%. In this context, the consumption of domestic and industrial water consumption will also increase by around 30-35%. In order to reduce the amount of water evaporation in existing cooling towers, hybrid tower investment is examined in feasibility studies. In the next 5 years, once the investment is feasible and suitable, a hybrid cooling tower will be implemented and there will be an average decrease of 67% in the total water consumption used in cooling towers. An approximately 36% reduction in water consumption is expected of the facility due to investment in water-smart technology/process. Total water consumption figures are based on measured primary data from water meters on water withdrawal and water discharge at company-wide calculation. The calculation methodology is Water Withdrawal - Water Discharge = Water Consumption. The water consumption of Park Cam 2022 data has been verified according to ISO 14046.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	WRI Aqueduct	How the selected tool was applied: The Aqueduct tool from WRI was used to assess whether water was being withdrawn from stressed areas. By entering the coordinates of our basin where we withdraw water in the tool, the physical risk parameters 'Baseline Water Stress' and 'Baseline Water Depletion' parameters are taken into account. In this context, within the scope of the tool used for the basin from which we withdraw water for our production facility in Bozüyük, Bilecik, the current water stress risk is evaluated as Medium - High (Medium - High, 20-40%) and the water depletion risk as Low-Medium (Medium, 5-25%). Although these risk percentages are annual averages, we use and check WRI Aqueduct Tool monthly for monitoring water risks and take these parameters into account when evaluating our water risks. How 'stressed areas' are defined and identified: Commonly accepted global risk indicators to assess areas as water stressed in terms of quantity and their thresholds for reporting to CDP include baseline water stress being equal or greater than high and baseline water depletion being equal or greater than high. Since the results of both parameters are not considered high, we can say that there is no physical water risk in the region where our basin is located in the current situation. The projections for the next years show that the physical risk will be extremely high. In line with the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems, efficiency efforts are conducted within the scope of continuous improvement in stressed areas, where our basin is located, studies to improve water management processes are planned for the future.

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As the water is not withdrawn from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes, the relevance is considered as not relevant.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Water is not withdrawn from any brackish surface water / sea water because Park Cam is located away from brackish surface water / sea water and is not needed. So that, it has been considered as not relevant.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	109.36	About the same	Facility expansion	As Park Cam, we draw water from the groundwater, so this source is relevant. The volume is measured directly by a water meter and verified in accordance with ISO 14046. The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is due to the beginning of the new furnace construction-related facility expansion. Comparison with previous reporting year: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The groundwater withdrawal was 100.01 megaliters last year, so the comparison of withdrawal is chosen as 'about the same'. Anticipated future trends: A hybrid cooling tower will be implemented and there will be an average decrease of 67% in the total water consumption in cooling towers. An approximately 36% reduction in water consumption is expected of the facility in the middle-term. Therefore, it will reduce the water withdrawals from groundwater sources as well.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	As the water is not withdrawn from groundwater non-renewable source, the relevance is considered as not relevant.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Since there is no need for such a water source (produced water) in the Park Cam facility, no water is drawn.
Third party sources	Relevant	0.31	Much lower	Other, please specify (Other source (Water withdrawal from groundwater))	Relevance: As Park Cam, we draw water from the OIZ, which is a third-party supplier, so this source is relevant. The volume is measured directly by a water meter and billed to Park Cam. The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is the changing of the main supply source due to management decisions. Comparison with previous reporting year: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The third-party withdrawal was 4.78 megaliters last year so, the comparison of withdrawal from third-party sources is chosen as 'much lower'. Anticipated future trends: The water is supplied from the OIZ when needed, so we don't expect a big change. The water supplied from the OIZ is groundwater collected through wells and is collected from the same basin as Park Cam. The water stress of the basin is assessed as Medium - High, 20-40% using the WRI Aqueduct Tool.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There is no water discharged to the fresh surface water from our facility. Therefore, it is indicated as not relevant.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There is no water discharged to the brackish surface water/seawater from our facility. Therefore, it is indicated as not relevant.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There is no water discharged to the groundwater from our facility. Therefore, it is indicated as not relevant.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	51.57	About the same	Facility expansion	As Park Cam, we discharged wastewater to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is a third-party destination so this source is relevant. The volume is measured directly by a water meter and billed to Park Cam. The primary reason for comparison with the previous reporting year is facility expansion. We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The third-party discharge was 46.86 megaliters last year so, the comparison of total discharge from third party destination is chosen as 'about the same. If the hybrid cooling tower will be implemented, there will be an average decrease of 67% in the total water consumption in cooling towers. An approximately 36% reduction in water consumption is expected of the facility in the middle term. Therefore, it will reduce the total water discharge to third-party destination. Other organizations do not further use our wastewater.

W1.2j

(W1.2j) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The wastewater generated in our facility is not subjected to any treatment. It is sent to the OIZ wastewater treatment plant through the sewage system without any pre-treatment. Therefore, this is indicated as not relevant.
Secondary treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The wastewater generated in our facility is not subjected to any treatment. It is sent to the OIZ wastewater treatment plant through the sewage system without any pre-treatment. Therefore, this is indicated as not relevant.
Primary treatment only	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The wastewater generated in our facility is not subjected to any treatment. It is sent to the OIZ wastewater treatment plant through the sewage system without any pre-treatment. Therefore, this is indicated as not relevant.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	The wastewater generated in our facility is not subjected to any treatment. It is sent to the OIZ wastewater treatment plant through the sewage system without any pre-treatment. Therefore, this is indicated as not relevant.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	51.57	About the same	Facility expansion	100%	Description for "comparison with previous reporting year" threshold: We consider ±0-10% change in the volume as "about the same", ±10-15% change in the volume as lower/higher, and ±15% change in the volume as much lower/much higher. The discharge to a third party without treatment was 46.86 megaliters last year so, the comparison of the treated volume of discharge is chosen as 'about the same'. Relevance: Our company is located in an OIZ and there are no treatment plants owned by us. Wastewater is sent to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant with a sewage connection permit so this treatment level is relevant for us. The rationale for the level of treatment applied: Our company complies with the wastewater limit parameters of the OIZ when discharging wastewater to the sewage system. The wastewater accepted by the OIZ is treated in accordance with the National Legislation Water Pollution Control Regulation and discharged into the receiving water body which is a river in the Sakarya Water Basin. Wastewater is subjected to secondary treatment by the OIZ. Anticipated future trends: We anticipate that with an investment in a new furnace, the water discharge may increase. Targeted to be realized in 2022, water efficiency studies at the facility started by storing the blowdown water coming out of the cooling tower in a tank and conveying it to the fusion pools as feed water. In a period of approximately 3 months, 1,832 m³ of chemical wastewater was given to fusion pools instead of being discharged. With this water efficiency project implemented, water discharge has decreased. Also, the wastewater quality of chemical wastewater will be increased by performing primary treatment with the chemical package treatment system, which is planned to be established within the facility in 2023 and whose feasibility report is prepared. The effluent again will be discharged to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant. Hence, the water efficiency projects may also reduce the water discharges.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	There is no other treatment process to which the wastewater is subjected. Therefore, this is indicated as not relevant.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	137349235.32	109.67	1252386.57171515	The amount given represents net sales value, not revenue. Park Cam has a goal of increasing its capacity in the upcoming years. With the completion of this goal, production capacity will increase, and it may also provide a financial gain. Among the new investments to be made, there is also a hybrid cooling tower project where water is used more efficiently. Thanks to this, it is possible to say that the total value of water withdrawal efficiency will change in a positive way.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	According to ANNEX V of the REACH Regulation, glass is exempted from certain provisions, in particular Title II (registration of the substances), Title V (downstream users) and Title VI (evaluation), if it fulfils the following requirements: "The following substances unless they meet the criteria for classification as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC and provided that they do not contain constituents meeting the criteria as dangerous in accordance with Directive 67/548/EEC present in concentrations above the lowest of the applicable concentration limits set out in Directive 1999/45/EC or concentration limit set out in Annex 1 to Directive 67/548/EEC, unless conclusive scientific experimental data show that these constituents are not available throughout the life-cycle of the substance and those data have been ascertained to be adequate and reliable: Glass, ceramic frits.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Basin status (e.g., water stress or access to WASH services)
Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

33

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

76-99

Please explain

Description of the approach taken: Park Cam has several approaches when assessing suppliers' impact on water security such as basin status evaluation using the WRI Aqueduct Tool and Supplier Sustainability Survey System including dependence on water, impacts on water availability and water quality.

The threshold used to identify a supplier's impact as 'substantive': According to a materiality analysis, 45 suppliers of Park Cam have a magnitude impact (more than 70%) on Park Cam's purchasing ratio, so it is determined that 45 suppliers are evaluated when considered in the assessment. Thanks to WRI Aqueduct Tool, we evaluated our suppliers' water stress levels according to basin status. In this evaluation, Park Cam assesses that 22 of its suppliers have Extremely High (<80%) and 11 of them have High (40-80%) water stress levels. Therefore, we determined that 33 of Park Cam suppliers are identified as having a substantive impact and this value equals 87% of total suppliers.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, water-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Complying with going beyond water-related regulatory requirements

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
51-75

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Certification
Fines and penalties
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
N/A

Water-related requirement
Conducting water-related risk assessments on a regular basis (at least once annually)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
51-75

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Certification
Fines and penalties
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline
On-site third-party audit
Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
N/A

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Information collection

Details of engagement
Collect water management information at least annually from suppliers
Collect information on water-related risks at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
51-75

Rationale for your engagement
In 2022, revisions were made to the preliminary evaluation forms shared with suppliers, as well as 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.

Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey is shared with a selected group of active suppliers through online questionaries to analyse sustainability issues important for Park Cam in 2022. Environmental management questions regarding; water management and consumption, risk assessment, water footprint studies, water consumption targets, water management programs, and reporting activities are questioned in the survey.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Example of the beneficial water-related outcomes:
According to the outcomes of our engagement; in 2022, Park Cam has prepared and announced a survey named Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey and collects water-related data such as water consumption, water management, and strategic information on reducing water consumption. All the data that Park Cam collects from its suppliers are beneficial and significantly impact Park Cam's sustainability and water-related policy. Thanks to Supplier Sustainability Assessment Survey, conducted for the first time, the water performance of suppliers was evaluated, and information such as whether there is a water-related target, CDP reporting and score, and follow-ups on water-related issues was obtained.

Description of the metrics used to measure the success:
The measure of the success of the engagement is the interaction rate of survey participation. If the participation is above 50%, it is called successful for Park Cam. Park Cam sent the Supplier Sustainability Survey to all its suppliers that have a substantive impact in 2022 and the received feedback rate was 52%. The reason for the selection of this measure is to increase the number of qualified relevant and current information received from the suppliers, with the supplier surveys, which raise awareness throughout the value chain.

Comment
As Park Cam, it is aimed to adapt the concept of sustainability to all stages of the supply chain until the end of 2023. In this way, it is planned to increase the positive impact and make all stakeholders understand the way they do business with each other through revised evaluation forms, Supplier Code of Conduct, and supplier engagement activities, like Supplier Day, etc.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Education / information sharing

Details of engagement
Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to water-related risks

Rationale for your engagement
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 customers, by covering all applicable legal regulations and strives to continuously improve its stakeholders' environmental performance while engaging in environmental protection-related activities.

Park Cam recognizes the importance of its stakeholders in its environmental performance. Therefore, online surveys were shared with stakeholders to analyse sustainability issues important for stakeholders within the scope of effective stakeholder dialogue in 2022. The importance ratings of a total of 417 stakeholder representatives were taken into consideration through surveys conducted with the Sustainability Committee and senior management, employees, suppliers, business partners, professional associations, and organizations. Material sustainability issues were determined by combining the results obtained from senior management and stakeholders. "Water Management" was included in Park Cam's materiality list as high priority topic according to the results of the survey conducted in 2021. The determined topics shaped the sustainability approach and the strategy of Park Cam.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Supplier Code of Conduct, which was created for the first time in 2022 by Park Cam Sustainability and Purchasing Departments, is planned to be included in all third-party contracts as of 2023.

Description of the metrics used to measure the success of the engagement:
The materiality assessment survey was shared with different stakeholder groups, including employees, suppliers, business partners, professional associations, and organizations in 2021, and 30% of them contributed to the survey which is considered as a successful participation rate. In addition, including at least 4 different stakeholders in the survey is another measurement for success to consider different aspects of the stakeholders.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	N/A

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Details of the policies and processes to identify and classify potential water pollutants that may have detrimental impacts on water bodies and ecosystems: The wastewater originating from our facility is sent to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant. In order to send wastewater from a facility to a wastewater treatment plant, a Sewage Connection Permit is required. While obtaining this permit, which is valid for 3 years, the wastewater is analyzed and reported by a laboratory with an accreditation certificate from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change. The parameters and limit values to be tested in the analysis are identified and classified by Water Pollution Control Regulation (Turkish Regulation). Details of an established standard followed: The standard established by the Ministry consists of 16 water pollutants. These are COD, SS, Oil and Grease, Total Phosphorus, Total Chromium, Chromium, Lead, Total Cyanide, Cadmium, Iron, Fluoride, Copper, Zinc, Mercury, Sulfate, and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen. Description of the metrics used to identify pollutants: With these analyses, which are mandatory to be made every 3 years, information about the wastewater characteristics is obtained. Wastewater parameters for which we are held responsible are oil & grease, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and suspended solids (SS). These are our most relevant metrics.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category

Oil

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Description of water pollutant:
The water pollutant is called Oil and Grease.

Potential Impact:
Its resistance to biodegradation causes the effects of clogging the filter pores in the process, forming a thin film layer on the water surface and preventing the diffusion of atmospheric gases into the water which is a threat to aquatic life.

Relation with the potential impact: A water-oil mixture is used in the facility for cooling during the process. This water collected in fusion pools is separated from most of its oil content and used as cooling water again. Separated oil and other pollutants are sent to recycling companies. As a result of evaporation from fusion pools, makeup water is supplemented with blowdown water. The presence of fusion pools reduces the potential wastewater generation, the potential oil & grease amount contained in the wastewater, and the amount of blowdown water disposed of as wastewater. Existing oil & grease sources in wastewater are workshops and floor cleaning of the production area. This pollutant is not listed as a dangerous substance in any of the lists.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Resource recovery
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain

How the procedures selected to manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined:

A water-oil mixture is used in the facility for cooling during the process. This water is collected in fusion pools, separated from most of its oil content, and used again as cooling water. Separated oil and other pollutants are sent to recycling companies. The presence of fusion pools reduces the potential wastewater generation and the potential oil & grease and other pollutants amounts contained in the wastewater. Existing oil & grease sources in wastewater are workshops and floor cleaning of the production area.

How success is measured and evaluated:
Park Cam regularly measures the wastewater analysis at certain periods and declares it to the Ministry, and according to the local regulation, while the permissible value for the oil and grease parameter is 250 mg/L, the oil and grease value in the Park Cam's wastewater analysis is 160 mg/L. Even though the wastewater pollution parameters are by far lower than OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant limits, the wastewater quality of wastewater is expected to be improved a lot by performing primary treatment with the chemical package treatment system, which is planned to be realized within the facility in 2023 and whose feasibility report is prepared. In 2022 scoop oil, which is approximately 40% of the total oil consumption in the factory, used in production is reduced by 23.2%.

Water pollutant category
Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Description of water pollutant:
The water pollutant is called organic matter. The parameter used to measure the amount of oxygen consumed by organic substances is called Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). COD is an important parameter used to determine water safety. It is the minimization of the acidic forces of water chemicals and the amount of oxygen in the organic matter store that can be oxidized by a severe chemical oxidizer.

Potential impact:
A high level of COD means that the wastewater contains too much organic material. COD may cause the food chain to be broken due to the toxic chemicals it may contain.

Relation of the potential impact:
The sinks and other drainages in the workshops are connected to the chemical wastewater line. The wastewater that is generated here as a result of both equipment cleaning and personal cleaning contains oil, detergents, and other pollutants. On the floor of the production area, there is a water-oil mixture that does not go to the fusion channel. As a result of floor cleaning, oily wastewater is discharged to the chemical line. Oil, detergents, and other pollutants in the wastewater due to cleaning activities cause an increase in the COD level in the wastewater. This pollutant is not listed as a hazardous substance in any of the lists.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
How the procedures selected to manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined:
A water-oil mixture is used in the facility for cooling during the process. This water is collected in fusion pools, separated from most of its oil content, and used again as cooling water. Separated oil and other pollutants are sent to recycling companies. In this way, the pollutant parameters are prevented from mixing with the wastewater, measurements are taken at the source against the potentially harmful effects they may create in the receiving environment, and water savings are ensured.

How success is measured and evaluated:
Park Cam regularly measures the wastewater analysis at certain periods and declares it to the Ministry, and according to the local regulation, while the permissible value for the COD parameter is 1000 mg/L, the COD level in Park Cam's wastewater analysis is 441 mg/L. Even though the wastewater pollution parameters are by far lower than OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant limits, the wastewater quality of wastewater is expected to be improved a lot by performing primary treatment with the chemical package treatment system, which is planned to be realized within the facility in 2023 and whose feasibility report is prepared. In 2022 scoop oil, which is approximately 40% of the total oil consumption in the factory, used in production is reduced by 23.2%. Lower oil concentration in wastewater results in lower COD levels.

Water pollutant category
Other physical pollutants

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts
Description of water pollutant:
The water pollutant is called Suspended Solids. They are small solid particles that remain in suspension as a colloid in water or due to the movement of water. Suspended solids (SS) or grains directly affect the use of water for various purposes such as aesthetic, drinking, and industrial use. In natural waters, they affect aquatic organisms by reducing light transmittance and causing bottom puddles or directly damaging them.

Potential impact:
Suspended solids (SS) in the water usually cause physical contamination of the water after a certain amount. Therefore, it can increase the turbidity, condensation, and toxicity of the water, as well as reduce the light transmittance and oxygen content, and damage the aquatic life by precipitating on the fauna and flora.

Relation of the potential impact:
The sinks and drainages in the workshops are connected to the chemical wastewater line. The wastewater that is generated here as a result of both equipment cleaning and personal cleaning contains oil, detergents, and other pollutants. On the floor of the production area, there is a water-oil mixture that does not go to the fusion channel. As a result of floor cleaning, oily wastewater is discharged to the chemical line. Solid particles insoluble in the wastewater due to cleaning activities cause an increase in the SS value in the wastewater. This pollutant is not listed as a hazardous substance in any of the lists.

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
How the procedures selected to manage the risks of the potential impacts outlined:
A water-oil mixture is used in the facility for cooling during the process. This water is collected in fusion pools, separated from most of its oil content, and used again as cooling water. Separated oil and other pollutants are sent to recycling companies. Suspended solids can be separated as the water shows stabilization potential due to the residence time in the fusion pool. If there was no fusion pool, the ratio of the suspended solid in the wastewater would be much higher. The measures are taken at the source against the potentially harmful effects they may create in the receiving environment, and water savings are ensured.

How success is measured and evaluated:
Park Cam regularly measures the wastewater analysis at certain periods and declares it to the Ministry, and according to the local regulation, while the permissible value for

the SS parameter is 500 mg/L, the SS value in Park Cam's wastewater analysis is 88 mg/L. Even though the wastewater pollution characteristics are by far lower than OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant limits, the wastewater quality of wastewater is expected to be improved a lot by performing primary treatment with the chemical package treatment system, which is planned to be realized within the facility in 2023 and whose feasibility report is prepared. The effluent again will be discharged to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant.

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage
Direct operations
Supply chain
Other stages of the value chain

Coverage
Full

Risk assessment procedure
Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?
More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used
Tools on the market
Enterprise risk management
International methodologies and standards
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used
SEDEX
WRI Aqueduct
Enterprise Risk Management
Environmental Impact Assessment
Life Cycle Assessment
IPCC Climate Change Projections
ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
ISO 14046 Environmental Management - Water Footprint
Internal company methods
External consultants
Materiality assessment

Contextual issues considered
Water availability at a basin/catchment level
Water quality at a basin/catchment level
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
Impact on human health
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
Water regulatory frameworks
Status of ecosystems and habitats
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees

Stakeholders considered
Customers
Employees
Investors
Local communities
Regulators
Suppliers

Comment
As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in 2022, Park Cam, as a company that takes care to carry out activities in order to fulfil the requirements of the 10 principles and to serve the Sustainable Development Goals, has created its own Water Policy covering all its stakeholders, and its responsibility in the face of global water security and crisis, turned it into a clear commitment.

As Park Cam, we use the WRI Aqueduct Tool to analyse our water-related risks. Here, we examine our short and long-term water risks with the business-as-usual scenario and include them in our strategies. In addition, we follow national or local regulations. 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, and reduce negative consequences. In order Park Cam carried out LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) and Life Cycle Analysis studies according to the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards in 2022 for its two products which cover more than 60% of Park Cam’s total production volume.

By evaluating the environmental impacts of our products/processes throughout their life cycle using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), we have begun to take action at various stages (starting from the acquisition of raw materials, all related production, transportation, use by the consumer and disposal as waste after use). In 2022, we informed our suppliers for the first time about this LCA study, as part of the "Supplier Days" event, to raise awareness of the supply chain-related activities and draw our business partners' attention to the issue of sustainability. Considering the inputs and outputs of air, water, and soil-related resources and chemicals in the LCA study, we informed our suppliers about a variety of environmental impact categories, including global warming, resource depletion, stratospheric ozone layer depletion, eutrophication, acidification, and toxic emissions. We discussed with our suppliers' ways to enhance particular parameters in the upstream and downstream stages.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	WRI: Park Cam used the WRI Aqueduct Tool to better understand and manage water risks. Sedex: is one of social compliance examination and safe and hygienic working environment, OHS, environmental safety legal requirements, risk analysis for the environment, measures taken as a result of risk analysis, and waste management are assessed. BRCGS Packaging Materials: This standard is followed to ensure that all water used in our processing or equipment cleaning is potable or properly treated to prevent contamination. Environmental Impact Assessment: Surface and underground water resources of the region were examined in detail in the EIA Report. ISO 22000 Food Safety Standard: Clean and sanitized water is provided in accordance with the standard. In line with IPCC climate change projections, our risk assessments for future scenarios are taken into account. ISO 14001: Legal compliance and auditing in water management is carried out within the scope of Environment, Energy, Utility, and Sustainability Departments studies. Enterprise Risk Management: Park Cam evaluates risk assessments as transition risks and physical risks. Internal methods: Workshops held in certain periods are included in the risk assessment processes and management carried out within the company. External consultants: Consultancy is received within the scope of management systems. Materiality assessment: Sustainability material issues are identified together with the stakeholder engagement process.	Water availability at a basin/catchment level: Geological and hydrogeological survey reports for groundwater determination are made by Park Cam. Water availability at the basin level is evaluated to prevent possible future water scarcity/shortages. Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level: The fact that water resources and water use are negatively affected will affect our operation, it is always one of the issues addressed in the risk assessment process, as any potential conflict can cause disruptions in the supply chain and financial losses. Implications of water on your raw materials: In our direct operations, water is critical for the transformation of raw materials into products. At the same time, the extraction and processing of our supplied raw materials are critical to providing us with the demanded quantities. Water regulatory frameworks: Park Cam carries out its activities in compliance with all legal regulations regarding national water management. Status of ecosystems and habitats: Although the plant species detected in our OIZ are at low density, none of them are endemic or endangered species. Access to WASH services for all employees: Park Cam provides regular drinking water to its employees in accordance with standards. The compliance of parameters is monitored according to the regulation. Impact on human health: Park Cam considers the impact of human health both in direct and indirect operations.	As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in 2022, Park Cam, as a company that takes care to carry out activities in order to fulfil the requirements of the 10 principles and to serve the Sustainable Development Goals, has created its own Water Policy covering all its stakeholders, and its responsibility in the face of global water security and crisis turned it into a clear commitment. To better understand and manage water risks, use the WRI Aqueduct Tool, Sedex (SEDEX SMETA- Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, etc.), BRCGS Packaging Materials, Environmental Impact Assessment, ISO 22000 Food Safety Standard, all our risks are collected and examined in detail within the scope of ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, Enterprise Risk Management. While evaluating risks related to water, our risk assessments for future scenarios are taken into account in line with the water data verified within the scope of ISO 14046 and IPCC climate change projections. We are aware that not only our direct operations but also our stakeholders play an active role in our water-related risk studies. For this reason, our regulators, employees, local communities, suppliers, investors (shareholders of Park Cam), and customers are involved in our risk assessments.	Risk assessment results are assessed at the Senior Management Review Meetings chaired by the General Manager, and necessary decisions are taken within the scope of effective risk management. Risks are scored according to the defined probability and severity levels. 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 such as risk scores and risk and opportunity analysis results. Water-related risks and opportunities are also evaluated and audited by management systems experts through internal and external audits.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Description of substantive financial and strategic impact: 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. Any impact that could result in production disruptions of one day or longer or pose a safety risk is considered as substantive strategic impact. Possibility, frequency, and impact are considered in impact classification, whether significant or not. Any kind of work that has the potential to create a financial gain is evaluated within the scope of opportunity analysis.

Measures used to describe the substantive financial or strategic impact: For financial or strategic impact, EUR 686,000 (0.50% of net sales) is accepted as a financial impact risk tolerance threshold which is defined by the Sustainability Committee. In identifying and assessing our water-related risks, any impact above this financial threshold is defined as a substantive financial and strategic impact. However, if there is an impact that is considered significant despite being below the determined financial impact threshold, it is taken into account and evaluated.

Direct or value chain relevance of definition/impact threshold/metrics: The definitions apply only to direct operations.

An example of water-related risk assessment: We take our water risks into account by using the WRI Aqueduct Tool for our facility located in Bozuyuk, Bilecik, where we carry out our operations. In this study, we have seen that the basin where our facility is located will be under water stress by increasing two times compared to the current situation in the 2030 and 2040 projections. Increasing water stress means that our production can be disrupted due to the restriction of our access to water. If any of the production processes is interrupted, our financial parameters may be affected negatively, and it may have a significant impact on our company and business.

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1	100	There is only one facility exposed to water-related risks. It is the only facility where our company carries out production. Therefore, it is the only facility that is also exposed to risk across the company and represents 100%.

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey	Sakarya

Number of facilities exposed to water risk
1

% company-wide facilities this represents
100%

Production value for the metals & mining activities associated with these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's global oil & gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities
<Not Applicable>

% company's total global revenue that could be affected
100%

Comment
There is only one facility exposed to water-related risks. It is the only facility where our company carries out production. Therefore, it is the only facility that is also exposed to risk across the company and represents 100%. According to the data and information we obtained from the WRI Aqueduct Tool, if the business-as-usual scenario is used, the future projection shows that the Sakarya Basin will be under extremely high-water stress.

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey	Sakarya

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Details on the method of determining the impact: The WRI Aqueduct Tool was used to identify and assess our water-related risks. In this context, the current water stress risk for our production facility in Bozüyük, Bilecik is evaluated as Medium - High (Medium - High (20 40%)). It has been seen that the risk of water stress is evaluated as extremely high (>80%) in the optimistic and pessimistic future scenarios evaluated for the years 2030 and 2040 based on the current situation.

Only 0.3% of the current water consumption is provided by a third-party source. All the remaining water is supplied from the groundwater wells in our facility. However, potential risks are the reduction of groundwater resources in the future or water scarcity across the basin. Therefore, there may be a need to provide water from other sources. In order to meet these needs, the demand for water from third-party may increase and it is predicted that the current unit price of water can be nearly 7 times higher.

Explaining how the identified impact will directly affect our operation: If water cannot be used in the production processes, the shears that cut the hot glass will not be able to work, and the compressors that shape the bottle will not be able to operate in the cooling circuit, the rejected bottles will not be sent to the fusion unit, and the domestic water required for our employees will not be provided. If this situation is encountered, the production processes will encounter the risks of shutting down. Efficiency studies are carried out within the scope of the studies carried out in line with the ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems, considering a continuous improvement approach, efforts to improve water management processes are planned for the next years in our factory located in a region where water stress is expected to be high in near future.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
High

Likelihood
Likely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
66279000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
As a result of the new furnace investment and hybrid cooling tower investments studies, the water consumption capacity of the factory is expected to be 95,500 m3. The location of Park Cam's basin appears to be extremely high in terms of water stress, according to the WRI Aqueduct Tool 2030 business-as-usual water stress scenario. This situation makes the probability of the risk realization very likely. In the event that there is a water shortage and water cannot be supplied from the existing wells, the effect of the entire water supply requirement on the operational costs has been calculated in line with the new unit price to be determined by the Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ).

In this calculation, if all the water to be supplied is met only from the OIZ, it is foreseen that the unit water price purchased from the grid will increase approximately 7 times more than the current price. In the current situation, the unit water price purchased from the grid is approximately 4 times higher than the price of the water drawn from our groundwater wells.

In addition, if water cannot be reached in any way, the water available in the water tank, which can be sufficient for 28 days, will be used. In case the water shortage continues, it is planned to reduce domestic consumption as much as possible (around 50%). For the process, with the deactivation of 2 of the 6 compressors in total, 4 of the 12 production lines connected to a furnace can be shut down. In this case, the total production capacity can decrease by 33%. It is obtained by calculating the impact of this risk on Park Cam’s financial performance.

Water consumption capacity in 2030 = 95,500 m3
The amount of water supplied from OIZ in 2022 = 313 m3
The unit price of water supplied from OIZ in 2022 = 0.42 EUR/m3
Expected price of water from OIZ in 2030 = 0.42 EUR/m3 x 7 = 2.94 EUR/m3

95,000 m3 x 2.94 EUR/m3 = 279,000 EUR

Park Cam’s net sales value in 2022: 137,349,235 EUR
Expected net sales value of Park Cam with a 50% production increase are expected to be around 200,000,000 EUR in 2030.

200,000,000 EUR x 33% = 66,000,000 EUR

Expected potential financial impact figure: EUR 279,000+ EUR 66,000,000 = EUR 66,279,000

Primary response to risk
Increase investment in new technology

Description of response
Due to possible water-related issues in the region where Park Cam is located, the water tank, which was originally built with a capacity of 2,200 tonnes, was built in 2018 with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes (with the investment of the 3rd Furnace and sufficient for 28 days of use) and it is connected to the production processes. Thus, in case of water shortages/cuts, production can be maintained for a certain period by reducing the capacity.

In addition, a groundwater hydrogeological (geological and geophysical) survey report was prepared in 2016, and the current status of existing water resources was examined. This study provides information on which region a well can be drilled when it is planned to drill a well. This study is planned to be repeated in 2023.

In addition, in order to reduce dependency on water supply, efficiency studies are carried out within the scope of ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems in 2021 and 2022.

Also, with the hybrid cooling tower investment which involves in our strategic and financial planning is planned to be finalized by 2030, the amount of water we draw from our basin will decrease by 36%.

Cost of response
1665246

Explanation of cost of response
The total cost due to the construction of additional water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes in 2018 (EUR 386,697), which was built by Park Cam in 2018 with a capacity of 2,200 tonnes due to possible water problems in the region, is included and the total cost of the studies carried out for the preparation of the groundwater hydrogeological (geological and geophysical) survey report conducted in 2016 (EUR 15,910) are included. In addition, the investment costs of the works carried out within the scope of water efficiency in 2021 (EUR 12,639) and the hybrid cooling tower investment (EUR 1,250,000) are included in the calculation.

Cost of response: EUR 386,697 + EUR 15,910 + EUR 12,639 + EUR 1,250,000 = EUR 1,665,246

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey	Sakarya

Stage of value chain
Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Chronic physical	Water stress

Primary potential impact
Reduction or disruption in production capacity

Company-specific description
Explaining the influence of the identified impact beyond our direct operations: Water is vital for our suppliers, who provide essential raw materials which are critical to production. The chemicals that we purchase from our suppliers for whom we conduct risk assessments and that we use as raw materials are obtained as a result of various mining activities. High-quality water is needed during these processes and steam is used in various production processes. The availability of sufficient quality fresh water is therefore vital to suppliers' operations. If sufficient water cannot be supplied, production activities may be adversely affected. If raw material production is disrupted and cannot be supplied to us, our production can be interrupted. If our production is interrupted and the current stocks are decreased, supplying the products to our customers can also be interrupted.

In the face of a supply problem that may occur due to the negative impact of the activities of our largest supplier of soda ash raw materials against the risk of water shortage, raw material stocks are kept for approximately 4 days in case of a possible change of supplier. The cost of production loss that may occur at the end of the 5th day if soda ash cannot enter the process as a raw material has been taken into account.

Timeframe
More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact
Medium-high

Likelihood
More likely than not

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1096000

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
The location of our soda ash supplier was evaluated with the business-as-usual water stress scenario of 2030 from the WRI Aqueduct Tool, and according to this scenario, the situation in 2030 is seen as extremely high. In the calculation of the financial impact, the raw material supply problem that we may experience due to the negative impact of the activities of our largest supplier of soda ash raw material against the risk of water shortage is considered. In this context, raw material stocks are kept for about 4 days in case of a possible supplier change. The cost of production loss that may occur at the end of the 5th day if soda ash cannot enter the process as a raw material has been taken into account.

Park Cam's net sales value in 2022: 137,349,235 EUR
Expected net sales value of Park Cam with a 50% production increase are expected to be around 200,000,000 EUR in 2030.

The expected financial effect of the 1 day production loss: 200,000,000 EUR / 365 days = 548,000 EUR
The expected financial effect of the 2 days of production loss: 548,000 EUR x 2 days = 1,096,000 EUR

Potential financial impact figure: 1,096,000 EUR.

Primary response to risk

Direct operations	Include in Business Continuity Plan

Description of response

One of our most important raw materials to produce our products is soda ash. We have additional soda silos in case there is a problem with the supply of this raw material. There are 2 silos, each of which is 330 tonnes so that the disruption of raw material supply by our suppliers does not interrupt our production. The production of these silos took place in 2013 with the construction of our facility. These stock raw materials meet the raw material need of approximately 4 days.

Cost of response

167640

Explanation of cost of response

We have additional silos in case of a supply problem due to soda ash, which is one of the most important raw material source for our production. In this context, there are 2 silos, each of which is 330 tonnes, and this stock of raw materials meets the raw material need for approximately 4 days. The cost calculation of approximately EUR 167,394 covers the amount spent on the construction of two silos.

The average cost of soda ash in 2022: 254 EUR/tonne
The capacity of the soda ash silo: 330 tonnes x 2 = 660 tonnes

660 tonnes x 254 EUR = 167,640 EUR (Cost of response)

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

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

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity
Products and services

Primary water-related opportunity
Sales of new products/services

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity
Description of the identified opportunity:
With the sustainability strategy we have determined, we carry out various innovative studies in the glass packaging production sector and we are positioned in an important place in the sector by producing lightweight glass products.

Product weight-lightening studies have gained more and more important in our efforts to reduce energy consumption by working to make the glass packaging production process more environmentally friendly, as well as to reduce water consumption per unit product. Therefore, reducing the water consumption per unit product is considered a strategic opportunity for our company.

Lightweight glass packaging products cause lower water consumption per product than those produced with regular glass products. 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.

Thanks to our work on lightweighting works, raw material use, energy consumption, and water consumption per bottle produced are reduced, as more bottles can be produced. The lightweight product is important for reducing the amount of raw materials needed, energy and water consumption, emissions, and transportation costs.

An example of the work done to realize the opportunity:
Thanks to our innovative studies, this opportunity study was foreseen and lightweight glass production was realized. With the lightweighting works carried out on 6 different types of glass packaging products, these glass packaging product groups that would weigh approximately 304,554 tonnes in 2022 have produced a weight of 287,211 tonnes instead. Water consumption per bottle in a total of lightweight packaging products decreased by an average of 5.7% thanks to these lightweighting works.

Estimated timeframe for realization
Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
10257500

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

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

Explanation of financial impact
More products can be produced by using the same inputs as the production of lightweight glass products. While this provides great benefits in terms of production efficiency, although the amount of energy, raw materials, and water used remains the same, the amount of product produced is higher. In the example taken into account for this financial impact calculation; with the lightweighting studies 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 using the same raw material. In this context, it achieved a financial gain increase of approximately EUR 7,440,500.

In addition, the amount of energy savings achieved in 2022 in line with the product lightweighting efforts were approximately EUR 2,817,000.

Thanks to this study, water consumption per bottle in a total of lightweight packaging products decreased by an average of 5.7%. The amount of water that can meet the 14-day water need of the factory has been saved thanks to the lightweighting works.

Potential financial impact figure: EUR 7,440,500 + EUR 2,817,00 = EUR 10,257,500

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number
Facility 1

Facility name (optional)
Bozüyük, Bilecik

Country/Area & River basin

Turkey	Sakarya

Latitude
39.9061

Longitude
30.039

Located in area with water stress
No

Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility
<Not Applicable>

Oil & gas sector business division
<Not Applicable>

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)
109.67

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year
About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes
0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater
0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable
109.36

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable
0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water
0

Withdrawals from third party sources
0.31

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)
51.57

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year
About the same

Discharges to fresh surface water
0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater
0

Discharges to groundwater
0

Discharges to third party destinations
51.57

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)
58.1

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year
About the same

Please explain
The water withdrawn from underground wells by our company is monitored regularly with water meters. The water consumption is shared monthly with the relevant departments within the energy management system. The total water withdrawal in Park Cam is 109.67 megaliters. 109.36 megaliters (99.7%) of the total water withdrawals are provided from underground water wells and the remaining 0.31 megaliters (0.3%) are provided from OIZ underground water wells. Water withdrawal is 100% measured with water meters and is constantly monitored and cross-checked with monthly bills.

The total discharged water is 51.57 mL and 100% of this water is discharged into the sewage system of the OIZ and monitored by the OIZ. Treated wastewater is discharged into the river in the Sakarya water basin by OIZ System. Discharges from the treatment plant of OIZ are also monitored and reported monthly and annually by OIZ administration to Park Cam.

The total water consumption is 58.1 megaliter and it is calculated using the water balance methodology, which considers water withdrawn and discharged.

The resources that are not used at Park Cam are specified as 0.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

Water consumption – total volume

% verified
76-100

Verification standard used
ISO 14046:2014 Environmental Management - Water Footprint - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.

Please explain
<Not Applicable>

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	Description of the scope (including value chain stages) covered by the policy Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to prevent, minimize, and control pollution Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to stakeholder education and capacity building on water security Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	As a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact in 2022, Park Cam takes care to carry out activities in order to fulfil the requirements of the 10 principles and to serve the Sustainable Development Goals. It has created its own Water Policy by covering all its stakeholders, and its responsibility in the face of global water security and crisis and turned it into a clear commitment. Whereas Park Cam's Water Policy defines its water management approach in detail, there are some related and supportive policies that enhance its commitment. In this regard, the Supplier Code of Conduct has been developed in 2022 to define Park Cam's environmental compliance expectations, including water management, from all third parties which has a business relationship. Also, apart from its Sustainability Policy, Park Cam has also developed its Environmental Policy in 2022 by covering all the concerns managed in its environmental management system. Park Cam Sustainability, Water, and Environmental Policies: https://parkcam.com.tr/en/about-us/our-policies/ Park Cam Supplier Code of Conduct: https://parkcam.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Tedarikci_Dav_Kur_R230123_EN.pdf

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer	General Manager (GM) is the person directly responsible for sustainability studies including water management and reports to the Board of Directors. The GM, who is also the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, presents the sustainability issues, including water management-related topics that may affect the investment and company strategy decisions to the Board of Directors. The chairperson of the Sustainability Committee is the main responsible for water and wastewater management issues. The Sustainability Manager and Technical Manager work directly under the GM and report on ESG issues, including water management to GM. In addition, the GM participates in Committee meetings and participates in the management of the risks and opportunities related to water management, performance monitoring processes and reports relevant issues to the Board of Directors when necessary. The GM, together with Technical Manager is responsible for the management of risks and opportunities related to the environment including water management issues, controlling and improving the functionality of environmental and OHS management systems and their integration with other management systems, thus ensuring the sustainability of the society to raise awareness on the protection of the environment, which includes the protection of biodiversity, water management, waste and wastewater disposal and recycling, and climate change issues, taking measures against a crisis that may be caused by climate change such as extreme weathers events, water and food-borne diseases, air pollution, and reporting activities, presenting suggestions and findings and guiding the senior management on OHS and environmental issues. Example of a water-related decision made by GM: In the reporting year, hybrid cooling tower feasibility studies are started and are planned to be finished by 2030 with the decision taken by GM.

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives	Issues related to sustainability which includes water management issues 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. GM, who serves as the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee and a board member, participates in the Committee Meetings and participates in the management of the risks and opportunities related to water management, performance monitoring processes and reports relevant issues to the Board of Directors when necessary. When water-related issues arises, GM informs Board of Directors about the current company's water management performance against target, main action plans related to water management and how to direct these plans, determination of the necessary resources for the realization of the planned activities, necessary sources needed for them and how to guide these sources. 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, monthly Target Evaluation Meetings are held by the management systems departments' representatives to evaluate the realization of the determining annual targets, to control the operability of the management systems, and to provide determinations and suggestions about the effectiveness of the studies. Performance against the targets set on sustainability issues is included in the meeting agenda of the Sustainability Committee. In the Committee Meetings current situations of the implementations and performance are discussed, sustainability strategy which covers water management of the company is reviewed and new action plans including big investment projects are evaluated.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The General Manager is responsible for the assessment and management of issues related to water management at the level of the Board of Directors. The General Manager has nearly 34 years of experience in the glass packaging production sector, and it has ensured that the infrastructure needs of the factory, including the design and construction processes are met with environmentalist approaches. To these approaches; making the factory design and plan the production process so that systems that use less energy and water can be preferred, making the necessary investment in materials and equipment of the highest international standards to ensure that one of the lightweight bottle production is carried out by using energy efficiently, studying the results of different scenario analyses to use the energy efficiently in the factory and the realization of energy recovery from waste heat can be given as an example. In addition, General Manager had been in different positions providing technical support for many years before became a General Manager; for example, he was the Technical Manager for several years and in those time and Utilities Chief, which is responsible for the water supply process, was directly reporting to Technical Manager. The knowledge and experience of the General Manager is providing an important advantage in closely monitoring the energy and environmental performance of the factory, in the feasibility of possible water and energy efficiency studies, in the evaluation of relevant investments and in foreign investment studies. For example, due to global warming and water stress in the region where our business is located, water is of great importance for now and for the coming years. As a project that the General Manager attaches importance to; feasibility studies are being carried out for hybrid type cooling tower with a new investment decision to replace the existing cooling towers.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (General Manager)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
Assessing future trends in water demand
Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
Managing water-related risks and opportunities
Conducting water-related scenario analysis
Setting water-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against water-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact water security
Managing value chain engagement on water-related issues
Integrating water-related issues into business strategy
Managing annual budgets relating to water security
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low water impact products or services (including R&D)
Managing water-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Providing water-related employee incentives

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues
Quarterly

Please explain
Details on the water-related responsibilities of the individual selected: General Manager (GM) is the person directly responsible for sustainability studies including water management and reports to the Board of Directors. The GM, who is also the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee is the main responsible for water and wastewater management issues. In addition, the GM, who serves as the chairperson of the Sustainability Committee, participates in the Committee Meetings.

A description of the water-related topics that are reported to the board: General Manager reports the sustainability issues, including water management related to the topics that may affect the investment and company strategy decisions, water performance monitoring processes, water and wastewater management issues to the Board of Directors.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In the management of issues such as climate change, energy and water efficiency, and reducing the environmental impact within Park Cam, there is a suggestion system that is created to increase the performance of the quality, food safety, OHS, environment, and energy management systems implemented in Park Cam by making the use of the knowledge, skills, and experience of all employees, subcontractor's employees and suppliers to contribute to the continuous improvement, improve the working environment, decrease operation costs, increase the loyalty of the employees and employee motivation, and all employees are encouraged to ensure the continuity of this system.

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Corporate executive team Other, please specify (All employees)	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Reduction of water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes – supply chain Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – supply chain Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Company performance against a sustainability index with water-related factors (e.g., DJSI, CDP Water Security score, etc.) Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on water-related issues	According to the performance evaluation outcomes, employees with high performance in social, economic, environmental, operational, or governance issues are rewarded to the extent possible. In addition to the monetary rewards presented in performance evaluations, significant achievements, and contributions of corporate executive team in ESG fields are also taken into consideration in promotion decisions. Incentive and performance evaluation systems are conducted with short-term plans now, Park Cam plans to enhance these systems with a long-term perspective in the following years. Explanation of how the performance indicators are linked to progress: At Park Cam, the performance against current and future water-related goals are taken into account in identifying monetary rewards. Park Cam recognizes that water-related issues should not be limited to just direct operations. Therefore, it collects data from its suppliers in order to set a target through the supply chain in the future. The target to be determined on the basis of these collected data is planned to reward monetary, just like the current targets. Since the awards Park Cam will set for its future targets will be more ambitious than its current targets and it is seen as an important gain as it will increase the incentive of the corporate executive team. The success criterion indicator of this incentive is to reach the targets.	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 including water-related issues are taken into consideration in performance evaluations and promotion decisions. At the end-of-year event held at the end of each year, the achievements of corporate executive team members with high performance in ESG areas are announced, and monetary awards are given to those deemed worthy of awards. Also, alongside corporate executive team members, other employees are rewarded. For example, 6 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 water security and climate change studies and for sharing company performance against water and climate-related sustainability indexes.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify	Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations Increased access to workplace WASH – direct operations	To achieve Park Cam's sustainability and water security targets are covered and manage sustainability strategy and materials issues, in which water management is taken as high material issue for Park Cam, an incentive and performance evaluation systems are in place. In 2022, the 360° Performance Evaluation System was revised with including ESG evaluation criteria in order to enhance the importance of monitoring the performance of Park Cam against its sustainability targets, to raise awareness, and promote its employees' contributions to ESG efforts.	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 including water-related issues are taken into consideration in performance evaluations and promotion decisions. At the end-of-year event held at the end of each year, the achievements of corporate executive team members with high performance in ESG areas are announced, and monetary awards are given to those deemed worthy of awards. Also, alongside corporate executive team members, other employees are rewarded. For example, 6 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 water security and climate change studies and for sharing company performance against water and climate-related sustainability indexes.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, direct engagement with policy makers

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

A description of the process used to ensure consistency: Park Cam follows various methods in order to carry out water and wastewater management effectively. ISO 50001 Energy Management System and ISO 14001 Environmental Management System have been in operation for many years in order to manage effectively and ensure consistency manage the water risks considered within the scope of environmental management and energy management.

Within the scope of wastewater management, monthly wastewater flow meter reading is carried out together with the Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ). The water discharge from the treatment plant shall comply with the Water Pollution Control Regulation and the Wastewater Treatment Plants Technical Procedures Communiqué. While Park Cam monitors the volume of domestic and industrial wastewater it discharges with its own meters, it examines the monthly and annual reports of the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant, including the discharge volume and treatment techniques, and controls the compliance of the discharge with the legal regulations.

An explanation of the action taken if an inconsistency is discovered: In case the parameters specified in the regulation are outside the limits in the analysis reports, the Technical Department and Environment Department come together to intervene in the process and initiate the necessary activities.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)
ParkCam_GRI_Ingilizce_2022_220623_compressed.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	In line with its Water Policy and sustainability strategy, Park Cam has determined a main target to reduce water consumption as one of the most important sustainability targets. In this regard, reducing the total water consumption of the factory within 11-15 years is integrated into our business objectives. According to the Water Risk Atlas, it is estimated that water stress will increase approximately in the Sakarya Basin where Park Cam is located, between 2030-2040. Since the production facility is in a basin that is expected to be water-stressed in the long term, Park Cam considers water supply availability in the basin where water is supplied from groundwater mainly. In order to reduce the risk of facing water scarcity in the years of 2030s, Park Cam plans to reduce its overall water consumption, so it has developed a water management approach in order to meet its long-term water consumption target which is supported by the strategies given below. Examples of how it is integrated into the strategic business plan: -Reducing evaporation in cooling towers with the hybrid cooling tower investment, which is planned to be realized by 2030, to meet its water consumption target, -Reducing water consumption per bottle by producing lightweight products for its customers and society.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Park Cam has created its own Water Policy in addition to its Integrated Environmental Policy and Sustainability Policy because of which it has transformed its responsibility in the face of the global water security crisis into a clear commitment. In addition, it works on various projects to reduce the environmental impact on water management, which is among the material issues of the Sustainability Strategy and evaluates its investment decisions accordingly. Example of how it is integrated into the strategic business plan: In order to reduce the amount of water evaporation in existing cooling towers, hybrid tower investment feasibility studies are carried out. If the feasibility report is reliable and this investment is realized, there will be an average of 67% reduction in the water consumption used in the total cooling towers. Reducing the total water consumption of the factory within 11-15 years is integrated into our strategy for achieving objectives. Apart from this investment project, in order to reduce water dependency, various projects are being worked on, including the use of water in alternative ways, to be realized within the factory in the coming years.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	11-15	Water management efficiency studies are carried out within the scope of ISO 14001 and ISO 50001 management systems in order to achieve the water-related targets set by the factory. At Park Cam, which is located in an area that is expected to be water-stressed in the long term, studies regarding water management processes are carried out in line with an approach of continuous improvement. Example of how it is integrated into the strategic business plan: Feasibility studies are being carried out to replace the existing cooling towers, which will play a major role in reducing water consumption in the factory, to construct a hybrid-type cooling tower. If the feasibility report is reliable, the total investment cost that the project will reduce our water consumption by 36% by 2030 is expected to reach around EUR 1,250,000. Therefore, reducing the total water consumption of the factory is integrated into our financial planning within 11-15 years.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)
191.5

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)
6287

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)
5.8

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)
-34

Please explain
Description of water-related CAPEX and OPEX:
OPEX in 2022 includes expenditures for the water withdrawal, the cost of water analysis tests carried out in accredited laboratories, and the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of new materials needed in water supply processes. CAPEX of water-related studies in 2022 includes the cost of water efficiency projects.

Explanation as to why CAPEX and OPEX have changed:
When we compare OPEX with the previous year, it is seen that it has changed by 5.8% in 2022. This change is due to minor changes in the amount of water supplied and the efficiency studies carried out in the facility. All projects and investments included in CAPEX calculation in 2022 and increased by 191.5%. An increase in the anticipated forward trend for CAPEX is due to the hybrid tower investment planned to be realized in the coming years and a decrease in the anticipated forward trend is expected because it is planning to use less water after the hybrid tower investment.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	N/A

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization's business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Water-related Climate-related Socioeconomic	Every strategic plan and new investment are projected considering the consequences of climate-related issues and what Park Cam can do against them. For this reason, it determines its climate-based long-term strategies with IEA NZE 2050, and RCP 6.0 scenario analysis. The IEA's NZE 2050 Scenario is based on a transition to a net zero energy system by 2050 used by Park Cam as the transition scenario. According to the RCP 6.0 climate scenario, global temperature increases of 1.5 °C will have a crucial impact on Turkey. Annual precipitation amounts are expected to change according to the temperature rise, moreover, some areas are expected to face drought. Park Cam is highly dependent on water both in its direct and indirect activities. Therefore, future scenarios of the WRI Aqueduct Tool are also used in risk assessments and strategy determination for drought risk. With this tool, Park Cam monitors qualitative and quantitative parameters such as possible water stress, seasonal variability, water supply, and water demand.	Park Cam used the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas Tool to assess water-related risks. The current water stress risk level is assessed as Medium - High and the drought risk as Medium for the production facility located in Bozüyük, Bilecik. The change in water stress up to from 2030 to 2040 was analyzed according to the pessimistic and optimistic scenarios. As a result, the risk of water stress in future scenarios has been sighted extremely high for all four scenarios. According to the Water Risk Atlas, it is estimated that water stress will increase approximately in 2030 in the Sakarya Basin where Park Cam is located. With the increase of water stress, it is expected that water withdrawal from wells will decrease when water withdrawal from OIZ will increase, therefore water prices can get higher. Apart from these, additional costs that may arise from any negative impact on water quality are expected and the technological equipment and infrastructure needs that may be required are also taken into consideration in the analysis study.	A description of the response to the water-related outcomes and the anticipated timescale: Emission reduction, resource efficiency, and renewable energy feasibility studies are on the company's agenda while creating a strategic plan as an action against the climate crisis. In this regard, Park Cam focuses on its long-term strategies for energy and water-efficient technological developments as an alternative solution in taking into account the scenario analysis. Park Cam has drawn the roadmap for the transition scenario, based on the fact that the increase in lightweight glass production will contribute to its 2025 and 2030 climate-related and 2030 water-related targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions per bottle, in addition to water consumption decrease both per bottle and overall factory activities and increase in investment for reducing water pollution and water is withdrawn. The most important actions we have implemented in our business strategy in 2022 are the installation of new meters to better monitor water and the water efficiency studies we have carried out.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?
No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain
As a company serving in the beverage sector, Park Cam supplies water from the OIZ and groundwater well in its operations. Therefore, it is subject to the price policy determined by these third parties. Park cam is investigating several valuation practices on water, focusing on a true cost of water approach for future.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Park Cam considers water usage and water consumption amounts while classifying its products for low water impact. More products can be produced by using the same inputs as the production of lightweight glass bottles. While this provides great benefits in terms of production efficiency, although the amount of water used remains the same, the amount of product produced is higher. Thanks to lightweighting works, water consumption per bottle in a total of lightweight packaging products decreased by an average of 5.2%. Since the water footprint is decreased per bottle thanks to the lightweighting works, Park Cam considers these products as low water impact.	<Not Applicable>	During the production of lightweight bottles, more products can be produced by using the same inputs. While this situation 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. For example, with the lightweighting work carried out on six different glass packaging products, the glass packaging product groups that will weigh approximately 304,554 tonnes in 2022 produced with weighing 287,211 tonnes instead. As a result of this study, water consumption per bottle decreased by around 5.2% in the total of lightweight packaging products.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water withdrawals

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in investment related to reducing water withdrawals

Year target was set
2021

Base year
2021

Base year figure
13954

Target year
2030

Target year figure
1200000

Reporting year figure
26406

% of target achieved relative to base year
1.04987496269116

Target status in reporting year
Revised

Please explain
Despite the third furnace investment which was initiated in 2021 and will be commissioned in 2025 and will increase production capacity by 50%, Park Cam aims to reduce its water withdrawal. Due to this aim, Park Cam spent 13,954 EUR on reducing water withdrawal-related investments in 2021 and aims to increase investments related to reducing water withdrawal to 1,200,000 EUR in 2030. In 2022, Park Cam continued to spend 26,406 EUR on reducing water withdrawal-related investments such as new technology water meters (8,475 EUR), laboratory spends (1,724 EUR), hydrogeological study (575 EUR), and expenditures to be carried out by auxiliary facilities for water withdrawal processes (15,632 EUR).

Target reference number
Target 2

Category of target
Water pollution

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Increase in investment related to reducing water pollution

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2022

Base year figure
1293

Target year
2025

Target year figure
33630

Reporting year figure
1293

% of target achieved relative to base year
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain
Park Cam sends the wastewater generated at the facility to the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant. Despite the wastewater pollutant parameter values are below the legal acceptance limits of the OIZ Wastewater Treatment Plant, Park Cam aims to reduce its wastewater pollutant concentration. In 2022, there has been an investment that costs 1,293 EUR and as a result of the investment made, the cooling tower wastewater was collected in the stainless tank and transferred to the fusion pools. Thus, in approximately 3 months, a total of 1,832 m^3 was used in fusion pools instead of wastewater.

Park Cam plans to increase the wastewater quality with the wastewater package treatment system which costs 33,630 EUR plans to establish on the plant site until 2025 by reducing oil, chemical oxygen demand (COD), and suspended solids (SS) concentrations.

Target reference number
Target 3

Category of target
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

Target coverage
Company-wide (including suppliers)

Quantitative metric
Other, please specify (Increasing WBCSD Self-Assessment Tool for WASH Score)

Year target was set
2022

Base year
2022

Base year figure
86

Target year
2025

Target year figure
95

Reporting year figure
86

% of target achieved relative to base year
0

Target status in reporting year

New

Please explain

Safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene are crucial to human health and well-being. Park Cam uses World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBSCD) Self-Assessment Tool for Evaluating Access to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) for evaluating its own performance. According to this tool, Park Cam's business score is 86% in the year 2022 and aims to increase its business score to 95% by the year 2025 by making appropriate improvements.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

Yes

W9.1a

(W9.1a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which standards were used?

Disclosure module	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
W1 Current state	W1.2b W1.2h W1.2i W1.2j	Other, please specify (ISO 14046)	As Park Cam, we care about the transparency and reliability of the data we share with our stakeholders. In this direction, we have the gate-to-gate water footprint study that we carry out every year verified by a third-party verifier in accordance with the ISO 14046 standard.

W10. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Park Cam is aware of the need to use recycled materials in single use packaging materials used during the packaging of all products we manufacture. For this reason, it aims to make 50% of the plastic packaging used in the packaging of its products reusable or recyclable by 2025. It was stated that the following percentages should be taken as a target for each single use packaging material used in the production phase and it started to communicate this target with its suppliers. Target; • For 2023 = 30% recycled • For 2024 = 40% recycled • For 2025 = 50% recycled In Park Cam, plastic is used in pallet shrink cover, plastic layer-pad and base shrink during product packaging. The plastic layer-pad used is produced from recyclable plastic (PP) and is a 100% recyclable material. The width-length-thickness measurements and shrinkage test studies of 30% recycled materials, the trials of which were started in the last quarter of 2022 for pallet shrink cover and base shrink, have proceed. For instance, 650 pallets were successfully packaged with 30% recycled pallet cover from the samples tested in April. There was no situation that would cause shrinkage or transfer in the 650 pallets that were packaged and it was observed that the results of the transverse and longitudinal tensile tests in the shrinkage tests were suitable for working with 30% recycled pallet cover. In the ongoing process, by increasing the tonnage of 30% recycled materials requested from the suppliers, we aim to use 30% recycled materials in the entire packaging process until the end of 2023, if there is no problem in the tests performed according to the increased amount. As Park Cam, we are working to create a positive impact in our entire value chain in the light of the recycling activities we conduct with our suppliers.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Other, please specify (BIRCAM)	Since glass is an infinitely recyclable material without losing its purity or quality, it is a material that can continue to meet the need for raw materials. In this way, it also helps to create a production structure that supports the circular economy model. Glass packaging products have a very important place in the beverage industry in terms of ensuring quality and food safety. Further, compared to other packaging alternatives, glass packaging does not react because it is inert, it prevents food waste and is seen as the best packaging material to protect the future of the planet. 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 during their life cycle were measured. In line with the study outputs, packing usage required to production activities of these products are examined with LCA studies.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations	Physical	Park Cam is aware of the need to use recycled materials in single use packaging materials used during the packaging of all products we manufacture. For this reason, it aims to make 50% of the plastic packaging used in the packaging of its products reusable or recyclable by 2025. It was stated that the following percentages should be taken as a target for each single use packaging material used in the production phase and it started to communicate this target with its suppliers. Target; • For 2023 = 30% recycled • For 2024 = 40% recycled • For 2025 = 50% recycled Currently, we can work with a maximum of 3 suppliers, among the material suppliers we use during packaging, to make recyclable packaging. It is a supplier risk for Park Cam that these suppliers fail to comply with the criteria expected of them.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic packaging	Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable	Park Cam is aware of the need to use recycled materials in single use packaging materials used during the packaging of all products we manufacture. For this reason, it aims to make 50% of the plastic packaging used in the packaging of its products reusable or recyclable by 2025. It was stated that the following percentages should be taken as a target for each single use packaging material used in the production phase, and it started to work with its suppliers. • For 2023 = 30% recycled • For 2024 = 40% recycled • For 2025 = 50% recycled In the ongoing process, by increasing the tonnage of 30% recycled materials requested from the suppliers, we aim to use 30% recycled materials in the entire packaging process until the end of 2023, if there is no problem in the tests performed according to the increased amount.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	N/A
Production of durable plastic components	No	N/A
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	N/A
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	No	N/A
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	N/A
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	N/A

W11. Sign off

W-FI

(W-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.

This explanation is related to the question W1.2b.

The sum of the numerical values given for the water consumption and water discharge columns is balanced to the value given in the column total water withdrawal (with a variance of -1.5%). These values have been validated as our facility-level water footprint inventory in accordance with ISO 14046 and this verification document can be found attached in the W-FI. At the same time, this equivalence is in line with CDP's scoring methodology (up to ± 5%). The verification document showing the numerical values provided in the W1 and W5 modules is attached.

Park Cam_WFP_2022_Rev01.pdf

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	General Manager	Director on board

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 indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms